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CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

VOLUME VIII.

THE NATIONAL

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BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

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ABERNETHY, George, provisional governor of Oregon (1845–49), was born in New York city, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1807. His parents were from Scotland. He was educated and married in New York city, and was in mercantile business there when the financial panic of 1837 occurred. Being ruined thereby, he sold valuable property in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he had his home, paid off all his indebtedness and sailed for Oregon in 1839, as a member of the mission established by the Methodist Episcopal church, in the Willamette valley. He arrived in Oregon in June, 1840, and for some time was at the headquarters of the mission, some few miles below Salem. The Methodists in early days exerted a great influence, secular as well as spiritual; but their influence was largely broken by the arrival of the Roman Catholics, who drew away all of the French Canadians, and exerted great influence on the Indians. When the mission removed to Oregon City, Mr. Abernethy accompanied it, and when it was discontinued in 1844, he bought the mission store, the stock of goods on hand, and the unsettled accounts standing on the books; also the company's sawmill, and devoted himself thereafter to business. Amid all the controversies which occurred in the early history of Oregon, Mr. Abernethy showed no desire for political preferment, although he always took a great interest in the affairs of the "Oregon country," and especially through mission agencies strove for its advancement in every good way. Upon the organization of the provisional government in 1845, he was nominated for the office of governor and elected by popular vote. The "Pacific Advocate" of Portland, Oregon, of May 10, 1877, says of his election: "It was highly complimentary, as it took place at a time when he was on a visit to the Sandwich Islands." He first learned of his election on landing in Oregon on his return. His re-election in 1846, by a small majority was due mainly to the votes of Roman Catholics, on the north of the Columbia river. He continued in office by annual election even after the creation of the territory, until March 3, 1849, when Gen. Joseph Lane, who had been appointed governor by Pres. Polk, arrived at Oregon City. During Gov. Abernethy's incumbency the terrible massacre of Dr. Whitman and other Protestant missionaries occurred at Waiilatpu, in the Walla-Walla valley, and was followed by the Cayuse war of 1847–48. Gov. Abernethy was criticised for slowness in calling for troops, and for calling out fewer volunteers than the legislature thought necessary. But it is a fact that, within twenty-four hours after receipt of the hostile news, he was on his way to Vancouver with about forty volunteers, and finding the officers of the Hudson Bay Company unwilling to trust the provisional government for the necessary ammunition and supplies, he, with two of his commissioners whom the legislature had appointed, became personally responsible. He went on to the Dalles, where the expedition against the hostile Indians was organized, from whence it marched against them, met them in battles, defeated them and secured peace. Subsequently the murderers of Dr. Whitman were captured, taken to Willamette valley, tried, convicted and hanged. When Oregon was created a territory of the United States, the expenses of the war were presented to the U. S. government by Gov. Abernethy, were passed upon by one of the ablest, strictest auditors the treasury department ever had, Hon. P. Clayton, and were paid. An old Oregon pioneer says of Gov. Abernethy: "I am not seeking to make him a great man—only this: as a missionary he was consistent and conscientious; as a business man he was honorable, enterprising and liberal; as a governor he was patriotic, efficient and unselfish. And for this he deserves the respect of the pioneers, and honorable mention in the history of Oregon . . . and I do recall from memory, and other pioneers relate, numerous incidents which prove him to have pursued a noble, patriotic and self-sacrificing course." Ex-Gov. George L. Curry, of Oregon, writing in the "Penn Monthly," for January, 1875, says: "Gov. Abernethy, an intelligent Christian gentleman, unassuming, indisposed to court popular favor, with strong common sense, and a desire to do his duty conscientiously and quietly, was the right man for the occasion, and, whatever prejudice may assert to the contrary, it was fortunate for the colony that just such a person could be had to fill the highest and most responsible position in the pioneer government." In 1884 the late Hon. M. P. Deady of the U. S. court in Portland, Oregon, said in reference to the portrait of Gov. Abernethy presented by his children to the Portland Library Association, "it will be hung and kept in a convenient and conspicuous place in the rooms of the association, in memory of the prominent and honorable part the original took in the work of laying the foundation of an enterprising, intelligent and moral community in Oregon." In the

Geo Abernethy

later years of his life Gov. Abernethy met with business reverses, and the great flood in the Willamette valley, 1861–62, devastated his property in Oregon City. He then removed to Portland, Ore., and was in business there until his death, May 2, 1877, with the full respect of his fellow-citizens. For his services as governor he never drew a dollar of the salary allowed by the legislature. He had two children, William Abernethy, and Annie, wife of Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A.

SHIELDS, James, soldier and first territorial governor of Oregon (1848), was born in Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1810. About the age of sixteen he emigrated to the United States, where he completed his education, studied law and began practice at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1832. He rapidly achieved professional distinction, and having entered politics was in 1836 elected to the legislature. In 1839 he was made auditor of the state finances, and in 1843 appointed judge of the supreme court. He held the latter office until 1845, when he was appointed commissioner of the general land office, department of the interior at Washington. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he entered the military service, and was given command of a brigade of Illinois troops. He afterward commanded a brigade composed of marines and New York and South Carolina volunteers. He served under Gens. Taylor, Scott and John E. Wool, and was wounded at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, receiving the brevet of major-general for meritorious services in the former engagement. He was mustered out of service, July 20, 1848, and shortly after was appointed territorial governor of Oregon by Pres. Polk. He held this office nominally for only a few months,—George Abernethy meanwhile continuing as governor after the creation of the territory,—and resigned upon his election as U. S. senator from Illinois in 1849, Joseph Lane, of North Carolina, succeeding him as governor of Oregon. Gen. Shields continued U. S. senator from Illinois six years, until March 3, 1855. He then took up his residence in Minnesota, where also he speedily became prominent, and upon its admission to statehood in 1857 was again made U. S. senator. He served two years (1858–60), and then engaged in mining and similar enterprises in California and Mexico. On the outbreak of the civil war he promptly offered his services to the government, and having been commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 19, 1861, was assigned to command of Gen. F. W. Lander's brigade, after that officer's death in March, 1862. He was commander of division under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks during operations in the Shenandoah valley, and directed the initial movement at the battle of Winchester, where he was severely wounded. He was in command of the Federal force in the engagement at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, and was defeated by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. He resigned from the service, March 28, 1863, and returned to California. Shortly after he removed to Wisconsin, where in 1868 he was president of the state Democratic convention, and next settled in Carrollton, Mo., where he practiced law for a number of years. Here he served as railroad commissioner and member of the state legislature. In 1878 he was made U. S. senator for the third time, to fill the unexpired term of Lewis V. Bogy, deceased, and served from January to March, 1879. He died at Ottumwa, Ia., June 2, 1879.

LANE, Joseph, second territorial governor of Oregon (1849–50), and acting governor (1853), was born in Buncombe county, N. C., Dec. 14, 1801, son of John and Elizabeth (Street) Lane. He was grandnephew of Joel Lane, a pioneer in North Carolina, who donated to his state 1,000 acres of land, upon which the city of Raleigh was built. In 1804 his father emigrated to Henderson county, Ky., where the boy had only such an education as he could obtain in the country schools, and from an early age shifted for himself. His first employment was with the clerk of the county court of his county. In 1816 he removed to Warwick county, Ind., where he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment. He now removed to Vanderburg county on the banks of the Ohio, and in 1822, though hardly eligible by age, he was elected to the Indiana legislature, where he appeared, according to contemporary description as "a slender, freckle-faced boy." On the Ohio river Lane became exceedingly popular, mainly on account of his hospitality, which was so generous that the door of his house was always open for the reception of any traveler, while the boatmen on the river felt at liberty to take any of his boats for temporary use without asking. He was a farmer, a produce-dealer and a legislator, and for twenty-four years frequently served the people in one or the other branch of the legislature. He supported Jackson and Van Buren and Polk. In 1846, when the war with Mexico broke out, and a call was made upon Indiana for volunteers, Lane was a member of the state senate. He immediately resigned and volunteered as a private, but on the arrival at New Orleans of the regiment which he had joined, he was elected colonel, and a few days after was commissioned by Pres. Polk brigadier-general. After the arrival of his brigade of three regiments at Brazos, his men were obliged to remain for several months on the banks of the Rio Grande, but at length he was ordered to Saltillo, of which post he was made commander. At the battle of Buena Vista, he was third in command, having the direction of the left wing. He was in the hottest of the fight, and distinguished himself by his gallantry and by the skill with which he manœuvred his troops. In this battle he was badly wounded, his arm being shattered by a musket-ball, while his horse was shot under him. Maj-Gen. Wool wrote to Lane, after this battle: "I have seen you in all situations at the head of your brigade, in the drill, and in the great battle of Feb. 22d and 23d, and in the course of my experience I have seen few, very few, who behaved with more zeal, ability and gallantry in the hour of danger." Lane's brigade disbanded in June, 1847, its term of service having expired, and in September he joined Gen. Scott. On Sept. 20th, in command of 2,500 men, he set out from Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico. He fought the battle of Huamantla successfully, capturing a large quantity of ammunition and some prisoners, including Maj. Iturbide, son of the former emperor of Mexico. For this victory Lane was brevetted major-general. On the 12th of October he arrived at Puebla, and raised the siege. On the 19th, having gone out from Puebla, he began a running fight with the Mexicans, in which he had the advantage. Between this time and the 22d of November he fought two battles, and recaptured a train of thirty-six laden wagons belonging to merchants in Puebla and Mexico. He took Matamoras on Nov. 22d, and in the following January captured Orizaba. From his daring and the celerity of his movements, Lane was known as the "Marion of the Mexican army." He

finally fought the battle of Tchualtaplan, which was the last fought in Mexico, in which he took fifty prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy, while losing but one man killed and four wounded. In August, 1848, Gen. Lane returned to Indiana, and on the 18th of that month was appointed governor of Oregon. He went to Fort Leavenworth, where he arrived on Sept. 4, and after great hardships, reached Oregon City in March, 1849. During the next year or two he had serious conflicts with the Indians, and established himself in the favor of the people of the territory. In 1851 he was elected by the Democrats delegate to congress, where he was retained until 1859, when Oregon was finally admitted as a state. After the removal of Gov. Gaines in 1853, he was for a few days acting governor until the appointment of Gov. Davis. He was now elected United States senator, in which capacity he served from 1859 to 1861. In 1860 he was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with John C. Breckinridge. After the close of his term in the senate, Gen. Lane retired from politics, and passed the remainder of his life in Oregon, in a position not only of obscurity but of poverty, and died there April 19, 1881.

GAINES, John P., third territorial governor of Oregon (1850–53), was born at Augusta, Va. (now W. Va.), in September, 1795, and in early youth removed to Boone county, Ky. He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of the Thames and several other engagements. He was admitted to the bar and began practice at Walton, Boone county, also representing the county in the state legislature several years. During the Mexican war he went into service as major of Marshall's Kentucky cavalry volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Encarnacion, but escaped in a few months, and rejoining the army was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott, and distinguished himself at Molino del Rey. In 1847 he was elected to the thirtieth congress as a Whig, and served from Dec. 6th until March 3, 1849. In 1850 he was appointed governor of Oregon by Pres. Fillmore, and arrived with his family on Aug. 15th. From May 1st until that date the government had been administered by the territorial secretary and prosecuting attorney acting with the U. S. marshal. The contest over the location of the capital was then at its height, Salem and Oregon City being rivals for the honor. The legislature passed an act to locate and establish the capital, when Gov. Gaines interfered by a special message, reminding the members that they could not appropriate money for public buildings without his concurrence, and that according to the organic act, every law must have but one object, whereas that just passed by them embraced several. Angered at this, the assembly voted to print neither the special nor the annual message of the governor. The latter appealed to the attorney-general of the United States, who replied that, while it was true that his concurrence was necessary to make the expenditure of appropriation legal, the legislature nevertheless had the right to locate the seat of government without his consent. Gov. Gaines refused to recognize as binding the law passed by the legislature, and that body proceeded to petition congress to allow Oregon to elect her own governor and judges. The Democrats of the territory who had from the first opposed the appointment of Gaines formed a regular organization in the spring of 1852, forcing the Whigs to nominate a ticket. The act of the legislature establishing the capital at Salem was approved by the U. S. government, but in the summer of 1852 Gov. Gaines convened a special session of the legislature, and declared that the location act was still defective, that no sites for buildings had been selected, and that no money could be drawn from the sums appropriated until the commissioners were authorized by law to call for it. These and other objections disgusted the assembly, which adjourned without transacting any business; and from that time his unpopularity with his own party steadily increased, so that there was general rejoicing when he was removed. During 1851 Gov. Gaines served as one of three commissioners for Oregon to secure the extinguishment of Indian titles west of the Cascade mountains. He was bitterly assailed during his administration, being accused of dishonesty as well as personal vanity and narrow-mindedness, "his enemies exaggerating his weak points" says Bancroft's "Oregon," "while covering his creditable ones, and that to a degree his official errors could not justify." He was succeeded by Joseph Lane, former governor, who had been representing Oregon in the house of representatives; but the latter held office for three days only (May 16–19), resigning to become a candidate for re-election to congress. Gov. Gaines was married, at Versailles, Ky., June 22, 1819, to a daughter of Nicholas and Priscilla (McBride) Kincaid. She bore him several children, two of whom, daughters, died of yellow fever on the journey to Oregon. Mrs. Gaines was thrown from a carriage and killed in 1851. In 1852 Gov. Gaines was married to Margaret B. Wands, one of the first school teachers sent to Oregon. On returning to private life, Gov. Gaines retired to his farm in Marion county, and died there Jan. 4, 1858.

DAVIS, John W., fourth territorial governor of Oregon (1853–54), was born in Cumberland county, Pa., July 17, 1799. He received a classical education, and then entered Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1821. In 1823 he removed to Carlisle, Ind.; served in the state legislature several years, and in 1832 was speaker of the lower house. In 1834 he was appointed a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. He was a member of congress in 1835–37, 1839–41 and 1843–47, and was elected speaker of the lower house, Dec. 1, 1845. He was twice president of the national Democratic convention, including that held in 1852, which nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency. In 1848–50, during Polk's administration, he was commissioner to China. In 1853 he was appointed governor of Oregon, and took with him the sum of $40,000, appropriated by congress for the erection of a capitol and penitentiary. He arrived at Salem Dec. 2d. He was a Democrat, and was politic enough to refrain from interfering with the assembly's rights, and the only charge brought against him was that he was an eastern man; but an influential portion of the Democratic party was determined to have George Law Curry appointed governor, and in the summer of 1854 Gov. Davis was advised to resign, which he did in August. He returned to Indiana in 1859, and died in that same year, at Carlisle, Aug. 22d.

CURRY, George Law, fifth territorial governor of Oregon (1854–58), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1820, son of George Curry, who, as first lieutenant, commanded the Washington Blues of Philadelphia at the battle of Bladensburg in 1814; and grandson of Christopher Curry, a native of England, who settled in Philadelphia. The family removed to Caracas, Venezuela, in 1824, but returned to Pennsylvania, where George Curry lived until his father's death in 1829. In 1831 he was sent to Boston to become the apprentice of an uncle, who was a jeweler, and became interested in literary pursuits. He joined the Mechanics' Apprentices'

Association, and delivered several addresses and poems before that body, which led to his election as its president in 1838, though he served for two terms only. He lived in Boston until 1840; removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1843, and was associated with Joseph M. Field and other literary men in the publication of the "Reveille." In 1846 he emigrated to Oregon, settling at Oregon City, and there edited the "Oregon Spectator," the first newspaper published on the Pacific coast. In 1848 he founded the "Oregon Free Press." He served for a time as a loan commissioner ; was elected to the legislature in 1848, 1849 and again in 1851 ; was acting secretary for a short time in 1849 ; was appointed postmaster at Oregon City, and in 1853 territorial secretary. He was very popular with that portion of the Democratic party called the "Salem clique," and, in accordance with their desire, he was appointed governor in 1854, Gov. Davis resigning in his favor. "He was a partisan more through necessity than choice," says Brancroft, in his "History of Oregon," . . . "In his intercourse with the people he was a liberal and courteous gentleman. Considering his long acquaintance with Oregon affairs and his probity of character, he was perhaps as suitable a person for the position as could have been found in the party to which he belonged." His administration covered a period of great importance in the history of the territory. Attempts to place the Indians of southern Oregon on reservations and resistance of the natives to encroachments of the whites led to several wars, one of which (that of 1855) was the most severe in the history of the Pacific coast. About 2,500 volunteers were kept in action, besides U. S. troops, and Gov. Curry's success in bringing the conflict to an end caused him to be thanked by the legislatures of Oregon and Washington. Another important event was the setting-off of Washington as a separate territory in March, 1853; and a third was the rise of an anti-slavery party, the germ of which was a Free-soilers' convention, held in June, 1855. In May, 1856, a meeting in Jackson county declared against slavery in the free states; on Oct. 11th of the same year a meeting of all opposed to slavery in free territory was held at Silverton, Marion co., which was followed by similar meetings in other counties; and on Feb. 11, 1857, the Free Republican party of Oregon was organized at Albany. A convention, held in August–September, 1857 adopted a state constitution, which was approved by Gov. Curry ; but the state was not admitted during his administration. In his last message to the legislature, Gov. Curry declared the territorial system to be unconstitutional, and that the Federal constitution did not give congress the right to acquire territory, to be retained as territory and governed with absolute authority, and that residents of such territory could not be made to yield a ready obedience to laws made for their government by congress. In April, 1859, the Democratic party held a state convention, at which a successor to U. S. Representative La Fayette Grover was chosen, and ex-Gov. Curry was one of the unsuccessful candidates. He was actively interested in encouraging the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, having favored a railroad to the northwestern coast as early as 1845, when living in St. Louis. After leaving the governor's chair, he retired to his farm on the Willamette river. He was subsequently state land commissioner. He died at Portland, Ore., July 28, 1878. Curry county was named in his honor.

WHITEAKER, John, first state governor of Oregon (1858–62), was born in Dearborn county, Ind., May 4, 1820, son of John and Nancy (Smales) Whiteaker. His father's ancestors were German; those of his mother, who was a native of Maryland, were Scotch-Irish. John Whiteaker, senior, removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana, to continue farming, in which his son assisted him until old enough to be bound apprentice to the carpenter's trade. On Aug. 22, 1847, he was married to Nancy Jane Hargrave, of Missouri. In 1849, excited by the reports of the discovery of gold in California, he went to the Pacific coast. In 1851 he returned to the East for his family, and removing to Oregon in 1852, settled in Lane county, where he engaged in farming. His natural force of character and intellect speedily made him a power in public affairs, and he was a candidate for public office before he had been many years in the territory. In 1855 he was elected county judge of probate, and in 1857 a representative in the territorial legislature. He was Democratic candidate for governor in 1858; was elected by a large majority, and the state being admitted to the Union in February, 1859, he was inaugurated on May 8th, serving through one term of four years. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate, and to the lower house of the legislature in 1868 and 1870, being chosen speaker in the second term. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the state board of equalization, serving as its chairman, and in 1876 he was re-elected to the state senate for a term of four years, being president in 1876 and 1878. In 1878 he was elected a representative in the forty-sixth congress. While governor Mr. Whiteaker did not, like Gov. Lane, offer his services to the Confederate government, being known from the start as a firm upholder of the federal government in a section where secessionist sentiments were widespread. In leaving official life he returned to farming as an occupation, but in 1879–81 represented the state in congress. He has held a number of local offices, and is a zealous Free Mason

GIBBS, Addison Crandall, second state governor of Oregon (1862–66), was born at Otto, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., son of Abraham Lightfoot and Rachel (Scobey) Gibbs. His father, a native of New York, was a farmer by occupation, and his family was founded in America by three brothers, Gibbs, who emigrated from England to the colonies in the seventeenth century. He studied in succession in public schools, at Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y., and in the New York State Normal School at Albany, where he was graduated in 1849. He subsequently studied law while teaching schools in Cattaraugus and Jefferson counties; was admitted to the bar in Jefferson county in 1851, and shortly afterwards set out for California. He visited the gold-fields, spent some time at San Francisco, and then fixed his residence at Gardiner, Ore., engaging there in the practice of his profession. In 1853 he was appointed collector of customs for the Umpqua district, a position which he resigned four years later; then, after one year's residence at Roseburg, Ore., he settled finally at Portland, where he formed a law partnership with George H. Williams, afterwards U. S. attorney-general. In 1862 he was elected governor of Oregon by the Union party. During his term as governor, he discovered a plot among Confederate sympathizers to take Oregon out of the Union, after assassinating the governor and the Union supporters; and this he was able to suppress before it aroused general alarm, with the assistance of Gen. Alvord, then in command of the department of Columbia. The exigencies of the time imposed many almost military duties upon him, and for the purpose of protecting the state from Indian uprisings, he raised a volunteer corps and inaugurated the first movement for the organization of the Oregon state militia. At the expiration of his term he was a candidate for a seat in the U. S. senate, but withdrew his name the day before the election on being informed that it would be necessary to buy two votes in order to gain his majority. He then resumed his legal practice at Portland, where he subsequently served as district attorney in the state, and later in the federal courts. Gov. Gibbs was from boyhood a member of the Methodist church, and was always actively interested in the missionary and educational institutions of his denomination in Oregon. He was also a strong advocate of temperance, frequently lecturing in its behalf. In England he appeared in public as an opponent of Mormonism, and the policy of Mormon missionaries in England of inviting converts by promises of farms in America. In 1884 Mr. Gibbs traveled extensively in the eastern states, and at the end of the year he went to England on business. The climate of London caused him to fall ill of pneumonia, which proved fatal. He was married, Jan. 10, 1854, to Margaret, daughter of William and Lydia (Southwick) Watkins, of Springville, N. Y. He died in London, England, Dec. 29, 1886, and his remains, brought home by request of the Oregon legislature, were interred in Portland, Ore.

WOODS, George Lemuel, third state governor of Oregon (1866–70), and ninth territorial governor of Utah (1871–74), was born in western Missouri, July 30, 1832, son of Caleb and Margaret (McBride) Woods. In the summer of 1847 he removed with his parents to Yamhill county, Ore., and during boyhood and youth assisted in the improvement of his father's donation land claim. He enjoyed only the most limited facilities for acquiring an education, but made the best possible use of the chance opportunities presented. With the small amount of money acquired by his own industry and economy he attended school and studied law, and in 1858 was admitted to practice in the courts of the state. Young Woods was endowed by nature with much more than the average gifts—a good mind, great industry and oratorial powers of the first order. His abilities in this latter, his chosen field, were soon recognized, and in the stirring times of the civil war he was often called upon to debate the vital issues of those trying times. In 1863 he was appointed by Addison C. Gibbs, then governor of the state, county judge for Wasco county; in 1864 he stumped the state as candidate for presidential elector for Lincoln, and in 1865 was nominated associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho territory. In 1866 he was the unanimous nominee of the convention of his party for governor of Oregon, and was elected after a vigorous campaign, in which his great ability as a speaker to the masses was recognized by friend and foe alike. Gov. Woods canvassed his own state and California, and also several of the Atlantic states during the presidential contest of 1868, winning laurels wherever he appeared. In 1871 he was appointed by Pres. Grant governor of Utah, and this position he held four years. In 1875 he returned to the Pacific coast and opened a law office in San Francisco, where he obtained an extensive practice in the courts of California and also in Nevada. In failing health Gov. Woods returned to Oregon, and in 1885 opened a law office in Portland. He was a brilliant rather than a profound lawyer, an orator rather than a statesman. He was filled with noble impulses, and was generous to a fault. His place is assured, in the history of Oregon, as one of her most prominent governors. He died in Portland, Jan. 4, 1890.

GROVER, La Fayette, fourth state governor of Oregon (1870–77), was born in Bethel, Me., Nov. 29, 1823, third son of Dr. John and Fanny Grover. An English ancestor, Thomas Grover, accompanied Gov. Winthrop's colony from England in 1630, settled near Charlestown, Mass., "on the Mystic side," now Malden, and took part in founding the first church in that town. One of his descendants, James Grover, removed to Maine in 1781, and settled in a wilderness district, now Bethel. He took part in organizing the first church, and became its senior deacon. Deacon Grover's eldest son, John Grover, was the proprietor's agent in surveying and laying out the town of Bethel, and constructing roads to neighboring towns. His son, John Grover, born in 1783, was a distinguished physician and scholar; was an assistant surgeon in the war of 1812, and was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution, and served in both branches of the legislature. He died in 1867. The early Grovers of Massachusetts intermarried with many well-known families of New England; they were deacons in the church, "selectmen" of the towns in which they lived; and some of them served in the French and Indian wars and in the war of the revolution. La Fayette Grover's mother, a woman of marked character, was a descendant, on her mother's side, of the Woodman family, whose first ancestor came from England in 1635, and settled in what is now Newburyport, Mass., and was one of the early magistrates of the town. Young Grover received his early education at the Classical Academy of Bethel, and at Bowdoin College. He studied law with Asa I. Fish, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Soon after he removed to Oregon, and settled at Salem, the capital of the territory, and began the practice of law. He accepted temporarily the position of clerk of the U. S. district court, and in 1852 was prosecuting attorney of the second judicial district, then extending from Oregon City to the California line. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1853, 1855 and 1856, at the last session of which he served as speaker; aided the settlers in their wars with the Indians, and was president of the U. S. board of commissioners appointed to assess the spoliations when congress assumed the compensation of settlers, whose property had been destroyed by the Indians. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state when Oregon applied for admission to the Union, and was the first representative in congress from the state in 1858–59. On retiring from congress he devoted himself for ten years almost exclusively to professional and business pursuits. In 1856 Mr. Grover took part in organizing the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Co., and from 1867 to 1871 was manager of the company. He established the Salem Flouring-mills Co., which was the first company to ship Oregon flour by the cargo direct to foreign countries. In 1866 Mr. Grover was elected chairman of the Democratic state central committee, a position he held for four years. He was elected governor in 1870, and re-elected in 1874. He resigned in 1877 to enter the U. S. senate, having been elected to that body at the previous session of the legislature. During Gov. Grover's term as executive of the state, many important improvements were effected. These include the introduction of tug-boats at the mouth of the Columbia river, the first reliable basis for a coastwise and foreign commerce from Oregon's great river; the construction of locks at Willamette falls, opening the Willamette river to competition with the

L. F. Grover

railroads, and stimulating farm productions and general commerce, and the erection of public buildings and state institutions. Among the latter are the state house, the penitentiary, the state university, the agricultural college, and asylum for deaf mutes and the blind. In the memorable contest for the presidency in 1876, an electoral question was raised in Oregon, by the refusal of Gov. Grover to issue a certificate of election to presidential elector Dr. J. W. Watts, Republican. He held Watts to be ineligible as a federal office-holder, and gave the certificate to the Democratic candidate having the next highest vote. His decision was overruled by the electoral commission; but on re-examination the governor still wished to be placed on record as holding to his original view. He took a leading part, both as governor and U. S. senator, in effecting a modification of the Burlingame treaty with China, and in excluding the Chinese. In the U. S. senate he served on the committees of military affairs, public lands, on railroads, on territories and on private land claims, and he took full part in advancing the interests of the Pacific states. Mr. Grover was married, in 1865, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Carter, an early resident, and large land owner of Portland. She is descended, through both her paternal and maternal lines, from noted colonial families. They have one son, John Cuvier Grover, a graduate of the Military Academy at Peekskill, N. Y., and an artist of promise.

CHADWICK, Stephen Fowler, fifth state governor of Oregon (1876–78), was born at Middletown, Conn., Dec. 25, 1825, son of Ezekiel and Eliza Chadwick, of English and Scotch ancestry. He studied law in New York city, and immediately after his admission to the bar by the New York supreme court in 1850, he went to Douglas county, in the territory of Oregon, establishing himself in the practice of his profession at Scottsburg. He was the first postmaster of that place. Afterwards he removed to Roseburg, where he was the first county judge. He was later appointed prosecuting attorney and deputy U. S. district attorney, and represented the county in the convention that framed the state constitution. He was presidential elector in 1864 and 1868, carrying in 1868 the vote of Oregon to the electoral college at Washington. In 1870 he was elected secretary of state, and, after a term of four years, he was re-elected. In 1877, when La Fayette Grover resigned to enter the U. S. senate, Mr. Chadwick, as secretary of state, replaced him, and discharged the duties of governor of Oregon during the remaining two years of the term. During his administration there was a threatened rising among the Indians of eastern Oregon, and with this Gov. Chadwick dealt energetically, hastening to the front and arousing the endangered inhabitants, so that the outbreak was speedily checked. At the trial of the state which ensued nine instigators of the disturbance were sentenced to be hanged. On the expiration of Gov. Chadwick's term of office, he resumed his legal practice in Salem. He was a Scottish Rite Mason of the 33d degree; was grand master of the state, and for twenty-five years served as chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence of the grand lodge of Oregon. He was married, in 1855, to Jane A., daughter of Judge Richard Smith, formerly of Virginia. He had two sons and two daughters. He died suddenly, of apoplexy, Jan. 15, 1895.

THAYER, William Wallace, sixth state governor of Oregon (1878–82), was born in Lima, N. Y., July 15, 1827. His father, a farmer of moderate means, and a veteran of the war of 1812, gave his several sons the best education the facilities of the time and place could afford. Of these the eldest, Andrew J. Thayer, also became famous, being judge of the supreme court of Oregon for many years. William W. Thayer early evinced bright intellectual gifts and a decided aptitude for study. With the desire of becoming a lawyer, he shaped his reading so as to include the standard authorities in constitutional history and the elementary principles of the common law, and laid the foundation for that broad knowledge of legal science that distinguished him in after years. He attended a few lectures at Rochester, N. Y., in the winter of 1851, but made most of his study in the office of a local practitioner of Penfield, Monroe co., N. Y. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1851, and began practice at Tonawanda. Later he practiced for a while in Buffalo, N. Y.; but desiring a wider field for his energies, he, in 1862, removed to Oregon, on the invitation of his elder brother, Judge A. J. Thayer. For a time he lived in Lewiston, Id., which he represented for one term in the territorial legislature. He was elected district attorney of the third judicial district in 1866, but resigned the office in 1867, and removed to Portland, Ore., where he has since resided. In 1878 he was nominated for the office of governor by the Democratic party, and so great was his popularity that he was elected, although the remainder of the ticket was defeated. Under his administration the public service was reorganized; abuses corrected; the state debt, accumulated under the previous administration, was paid; vast improvements made in the institutions of the state, and important legislation effected regarding the state swamp lands and tide lands. In 1884 he was elected judge of the supreme court, and his decisions on the bench sustained the high estimation of his legal abilities. He was not inclined to deny a remedy in a just cause on account of trivial errors in procedure; he rather sought to find the real point in the controversy, and do justice between man and man. His term expired in 1890, when he again returned to the bar and the practice of the profession he chose nearly half a century before. Gov. Thayer is widely known for his charity, democratic tastes and affability of manners. As a judge he was noted for thorough justice, ability and deep learning; being especially careful to make a full and fair statement of a given case before enunciating the principles of law to be applied thereto. In 1852 he was married to Samantha C. Vincent, of Tonawanda, N. Y., and to this congenial union he attributes most of his success in life. He has one son, Claude Thayer, a lawyer and banker at Tillamook, Ore.

W. W. Thayer

MOODY, Zenas Ferry, seventh state governor of Oregon (1882–87), was born at Granby, Hampshire co., Mass., May 27, 1832, son of Maj. Thomas C. and Hannah M. (Ferry) Moody. He was a cousin of Hon. Thomas W. Ferry of Michigan, formerly acting vice-president of the United States; and descendant of a Scotchman or Welshman, who emigrated to Massachusetts about 1634. His grandfather, Gideon Moody, fought in the revolutionary war. The future governor lived at Granby until 1851, and then, March 13th, he sailed from New York for Oregon by way of the isthmus of Panama. In his party was Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, first delegate to congress from Oregon territory. Settling in Oregon City, then the principal town, he engaged in making government surveys; but in 1853 removed to Brownsville, and entered on mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he was appointed inspector of U. S. surveys in California, and was thus employed until 1856, when he removed to the Dalles, and again became a merchant. In 1863 he removed his business to Umatilla, retaining, however, his residence at the Dalles. In 1869 he took charge of the extensive business of the Wells, Fargo Express Co. In 1874 he was awarded the contract for carrying the U. S. mail between the Dalles and Portland. Up to the time of the civil war Mr. Moody was a Whig, but cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860; since then has been an active Republican. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republicans of Wasco county for state senator, although his election was contested by his Democratic competitor, who won the seat. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republicans of Wasco county for representative, and was elected, becoming speaker of the house. In April, 1882, just thirty years from the day he landed in Oregon, he was nominated for the governorship of the state, and on June 5th was elected. On Sept. 13, 1882, just thirty-one and one-half years from the day he sailed from New York, he delivered his inaugural message. Since retiring from the governorship he has held no political office, but has been absorbed in business at the Dalles and other points in eastern Oregon. He, however, attended the national Republican convention in 1892 as an earnest friend of Gen. Harrison.

PENNOYER, Sylvester, eighth state governor of Oregon (1887–94), was born at Groton, Tompkins co., N. Y., July 6, 1831, son of Justus Powers and Elizabeth (Howland) Pennoyer. From his father he inherited an admixture of German and French blood, and from his mother an admixture of English, Scotch and Welsh. He was a descendant of Robert Pennoyer, who emigrated from Norfolk county, England, to the New Haven colony. The latter's brother, William, who died in England in 1670, left real estate yielding a rental of forty pounds per annum, which by the terms of his will was to be paid to Harvard College, to assist students who were descendants of his brother, and, in case they did not apply, any indigent students whatever. From that time to the present, the sum has been regularly sent even during years of war. Justus Pennoyer was one of the pioneers of Tompkins county, whither he removed soon after his marriage, and where he transformed a piece of government land into a beautiful farm. He was one of the most enterprising men in that part of the state, and for a time was a member of the state legislature. Sylvester Pennoyer grew up on his father's farm, attending school in the winter season, and then soon after he was old enough to leave home was sent to the academy at Homer, N. Y. From the academy he entered the law school of Harvard University, where he received his diploma in 1854. In 1855 he went to the Pacific coast, and arrived at Portland, Ore., on July 10th. He engaged in teaching for five or six years, and then took up the lumber business at Portland, in which he is still engaged. From 1868 to about 1871 he edited the "Oregon Herald" and his political editorials were remarkable for their force and pungency and for the infusion of a kindly humor and the absence of any manifestation of personal malice. He persistently refused to be nominated for office until 1886, when he yielded to the solicitations of the Democratic party, whose candidate for governor he became. His election was due largely to his approval of the measures taken in 1885–86 to drive from the state the Chinese, who were fast supplanting white workmen. His plurality was 3,702—a change in two years of nearly 6,000 votes, as Oregon had given Blaine, Republican candidate for president in 1884, a plurality of 2,256. His boldness in announcing his opinions, regardless of consequences, was shown in his inaugural address, in which he declared that laws passed by the legislature could not be nullified by the courts, and by his vetoing of a bill passed by the legislature in 1888 and again in 1889, giving the water committee of the city of Portland the right to issue bonds for the purpose of bringing water into the city, and providing that such bonds should be exempted from all taxation. He took the ground that such bonds, being issued to private parties, become private property, which under the state constitution could not be exempted from taxation. The bill was introduced a third time in a different shape and met the same fate, all three vetoes being sustained. At the close of 1888, the laborers on a railroad east of Albany, Ore., failed to receive their wages and prepared to march upon Corvallis. Gov. Pennoyer was summoned to that town, and begged to authorize the sheriff to call out the troops if necessary. He answered on arriving that, if the laborers were not paid and a riot ensued, he would not authorize the calling out of the troops, but if they were paid and then rioted he would take prompt steps to quell the disturbance. The result was that the workmen received their wages in full and danger was averted. In June, 1890, Gov. Pennoyer was re-elected by a plurality of 5,300 over a strong Republican opponent, although the other Republican candidates received large pluralities. In January, 1891, he increased his popularity by defeating the "wagon-road appropriations," saving the state thousands of dollars, and defeating the purposes of a full-organized log-rolling combination. He contributed to the "North American Review" in 1892, an able article entitled "The New Political Party." Gov. Pennoyer was married, in 1856, in Portland, Ore., to Mrs. Mary A. Allen, by whom he had five children, two of whom are still living.

Wm P. Lord.

LORD, William Paine, ninth state governor of Oregon (1894——), was born in Dover, Del., in 1839, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Paine) Lord. His parents, natives of Delaware, were of English descent, their ancestors having come to America with Lord Baltimore. As a boy Mr. Lord was studious and industrious, with an ambition to acquire an education and fit himself for active and useful citizenship. His first instruction was in a select school kept by the Society of Friends; then for a time he received private tuition. Next he attended Fairfield College, New York, being graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1860; after which he read law under the direction of George P. Fisher, formerly judge of the U. S. district court for the District of Columbia. In the spring of 1862 young Lord aided in the formation of the first battalion of Delaware cavalry for the Union army, was made captain of one of its companies, and was promoted to the rank of major. The battalion was attached to the army of the Potomac, and Maj. Lord was active in its important engagement until detailed to act as judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. Lew Wallace, a position filled by him with signal ability. At the close of the war he resumed his law studies, and after graduation at the Albany Law School was admitted to the bar of New

York in 1866. At this time he was offered and accepted a lieutenancy in the 2d U. S. artillery. After seeing service at fort Alcatraz and Steilacoom, and in Alaska, he resigned, and went in 1868 to Salem, Ore., where he formed a law partnership with his ranking officer in the 1st Delaware cavalry, Lieut.-Col. N. B. Knight. At this time Maj. Lord began his career as a successful lawyer. His attention to the interests of clients, his grace and dignity in court, his fairness and deference to adversaries, and his sound knowledge of law, soon brought him a lucrative practice, and in 1870 he was chosen city attorney of the capital of his adopted state. The city was involved in important suits, and his successful conduct of its litigation added to his growing prominence. In 1878 he was chosen state senator for Marion county for four years, but resigned in 1880 to accept a nomination for justice of the supreme court, at the hands of the Republican party, whose principles he had espoused in his youth. He was chosen by a good majority, and was re-elected in 1882 and 1888 by increasing majorities. To the bench Justice Lord brough this carefully-trained and well stored mind, and his opinions are highly esteemed by lawyers for their learning, and by citizens for their justice. While he has never been so technical as to permit a law to do injustice, he has not been given to "bench legislation," and his decisions index and reflect his judicial mind. In short, Judge Lord's work and thought on the supreme bench have greatly elevated the plane of the young state's jurisprudence, and have given him a fixed place among the jurists of the country. While yet on the bench, in 1894, his nomination for governor came from his fellow Republicans, and as the successor of Sylvester Pennoyer he received the largest vote ever cast for executive of the state. Personally, Gov. Lord is of pleasant, cordial and affable manners, with pronounced literary tastes. His home is in Salem, and one of its features is its large library. He was married, in 1880, to Juliette Montague, of Baltimore, Md., and has two sons and one daughter.

W C Sprague

SPRAGUE, William C., lawyer, author and educator, was born in Malta, O., Feb. 25, 1860. He passed through all the grades in the common schools, and completing his studies at the McConnelsville, O., high school in 1877, then entered Denison University, Granville, O., where he was graduated A.B. in 1881. Immediately after he began study in the Cincinnati Law School, being graduated there, and admitted to the bar in 1883. He settled in practice in St. Paul, Minn., where he formed a partnership with William Foulke, under the style of Foulke & Sprague. In 1885 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and continued practice for six years, particularly in the lines of commercial law, having meantime, in 1889, begun the publication of "The Collector," now known as "The Collector and Commercial Lawyer." He also organized and founded in 1890 the Sprague Correspondence School of Law, planned on the original theory of giving practical professional instruction, such as would enable the passing of bar examinations, after the method of correspondence so long and successfully employed by the Chautauqua schools. The scheme achieved immediate popularity, and so thorough and excellent was the instruction given that, in 1892, Mr. Sprague relinquished practice to devote his entire time to this educational work. In 1894 he founded on the same general lines the Sprague Correspondence School of Journalism, which has achieved a similar degree of success and popularity. Mr. Sprague is now (1898) president of both these institutions, as well as president of the Collector Publishing Co., which issues his books and periodicals, and is the editor of four monthly publications: "The Collector and Commercial Lawyer," "The Law Student's Helper," "The Modern Credit Man," and "How to Write." Mr. Sprague is author of "Sprague's Abridgement of Blackstone's Commentaries" (1892); "Flashes of Wit from Bench and Bar" (1895); "Eloquence and Repartee in the American Congress" (1895); "Directions to Vendors in Conditional Sales" (1889); "Attorneys Fee Clause in a Note" (1889); "Sprague's Speeches" (1898), and many miscellaneous pamphlets. Mr. Sprague was president of the Commercial Law League of America (1895–96), and chairman of its executive committee (1896–98), and was editor of the "Beta Theta Pi," organ of the college fraternity of that name (1882–83). He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was master of the Corinthian lodge, F. and A. M. of Detroit, Mich. (1897–98). He was married, in 1885, to Carrie Ellis, of Urbana, O., and has two children.

Ray Palmer

PALMER, Ray, clergyman and author, was born in Little Compton, Newport co., R. I., Nov. 12, 1808. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in the same class with Oliver Wendell Holmes, and then matriculating at Yale College, was graduated in the class of 1830. He began his active life-career by teaching schools in New York city and New Haven, Conn. In 1832 he was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association of Congregational Ministers, and was regularly ordained in 1835, upon taking charge of the Congregational church at Bath, Me., where he labored for fifteen years. He afterwards became pastor of the Congregational church at Albany, N. Y., and at the end of a continuous pastorate of nearly sixteen years resigned his charge to become secretary of the Congregational Union, which he served for nearly twelve years more. At the end of this time he turned his whole attention to literary work, which he had previously made to subserve to his duties as pastor and secretary, and besides, publishing his "Complete Poetical Works" (1876), and "Voices of Hope and Gladness" (1880), made numerous contributions to the religious press. In 1885 he was forced into retirement by a partial stroke of paralysis, a second stroke two years later proving fatal. His principal publications were: "Closet Hours" (1851), a second edition of his "Spiritual Improvement; or, Aid to Growth in Grace" (1839); "Remember Me" (1855); "Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions" (1860); "Hymns and Sacred Pieces" (1865); "Hymns of My Holy Hours" (1866); "Home; or, the Unlost Paradise" (1868); "Earnest Words; or, True Success in Life" (1873). As a hymnologist Dr. Palmer stands pre-eminent. His early efforts as a hymn-writer produced "My Faith Looks up to Thee," written in New York city in 1831, but not published for several years. This alone would have made him famous. His other hymns are included in most of the collections used in Christian worship, and are generally credited to him by all publishers. Union College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1852. Dr. Palmer died at his residence in Newark, N. J., March 29, 1887.

BECK, John, miner, financier and philanthropist, was born in Aichelberg, Wurtemberg, Germany, March 19, 1843, son of John and Caroline (Holl) Beck. For generations his ancestors on both sides have been men of means in their native state, and conspicuous in its social, educational and political affairs. His father, a vine cultivator of large means, was a profound scholar, and noted for public spirit, while his mother was a woman of deep piety, active in religious and charitable work, and unusually solicitous about the education of her children. From such parents the son inherited his many noble qualities of heart and mind, and very early in life showed signs of the industry and enterprise which have secured him distinction and success. He was educated in the schools of his native town, where he showed marked ability in grasping even the most abstruse subjects, and took high standing in all classes. Moved by an adventurous spirit and a desire to carve out for himself a place in the world, he started, at the age of fourteen, for Stuttgart, where he secured employment at the noted Café Margardt, to learn the hotel business. A year later he began to study languages with the intention of visiting England and Italy to inform himself accurately on the various methods of hotel keeping. He removed to French Switzerland in 1860, and there continued his language studies in one of the leading colleges, displaying uncommon aptitude and making astonishing progress. In 1862 he embraced the teachings of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and having converted his relatives, was appointed to preside over a Mormon branch of sixteen members, being later sent as a missionary to Wurtemberg and Baden. While engaged in preaching, Mr. Beck was arrested, imprisoned, and kept on a diet of bread and water for nine days, a persecution, which, far from discouraging, rather stimulated him to greater activity and devotion to his cause. He was appointed conference president over the German branches of the Mormon church in 1863, and in this capacity, also, did much effective propaganda work. In May, 1864, with a company of twenty Mormon emigrants, he came to America, crossed the plains to Utah by means of ox teams, and arrived the following October. They spent the winter at Lehi, thirty miles below Salt Lake city, the capital, and in the spring started for Sevier county, with the intention of taking up homestead sites. On their way they met an Indian chief named Black Hawk, who was on the war-path because his partner had been whipped by some drunken American engaged in the liquor traffic, and Mr. Beck's party would undoubtedly have been sacrificed but for their strong armed guard. A few days after they reached Richfield, reports were received of the murder by these Indians of a man and his son, on the same spot where Mr. Beck's party had camped with the Indians a few nights before, and this began the Indian war in which Mr.- Beck fought for one year, in the meantime losing all his property. In 1865 he returned to Lehi, and leasing the Saratoga farm near Utah lake, engaged in sheep-raising and the manufacture of charcoal. During the first season he made sufficient money to purchase a home in Lehi, and continued in these occupations with phenomenal success until the discovery of the mines in the Tintic district in 1870. He then proceeded at once to Tintic, and purchased an interest in the Eureka mine. During 1870 he spent $6,000 in developing it, but, through vexatious litigations, lost every cent. One day while in the same region, he noticed a large rock which he examined with the keen eye of a miner, and becoming convinced that he had discovered a valuable property, he posted a notice asserting his claim, and had it recorded in the district records. A few days later he began developing the prospect, and at a depth of ninety feet discovered rich ore, and from that time the mine has been on a paying basis. Subsequently he formed the Bullion-Beck Mining Co., of which he is principal owner, president and general manager. The company owns nineteen claims, and through his able management the Bullion-Beck mine has netted $2,300,000 since 1882, employing as many as 250 men at one time, with a monthly pay roll of over $20,000. The Homansville water works are also the property of this company, and the mine, equipped with all modern machinery, averages a daily output of 100 tons of shipping ore and 200 tons to their mill. Mr. Beck's other mining interests in Utah are his shares in the Crown Point Mining Co., of which he is president, in the Northern Spy mine, which comprises six claims, and in the Governor mine. He is part owner also of the Buckeye mine, owns nine-tenths of the capital stock of the Utah Asphalt and Varnish Co., and is the principal owner of the Ashley Asphalt, Coal-oil and Gilsonite Co., whose property contains sufficient asphalt to pave all the streets of the United States. In addition he is heavily interested in the porcelain clay, fire clay, and aluminum companies of Utah, owns a large iron mine in Tintic district, owns the Bullion-Beck No. 2, the Welona and the Gold hill mines of Nevada, and holds a quarter interest in a placer mine near Salmon City, Idaho. Mr. Beck is proprietor of the Saratoga Springs of Utah, consisting of twenty flowing springs, whose waters have a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Here he keeps a fine stock of horses and cattle. He planted on this farm, in 1891, forty acres of orchard and the same amount in vineyards, to show what Utah soil can produce in the way of fruit-growing, an example since repeatedly followed. An instance of his public spirit was shown in 1891 when he offered $50,000 towards starting the Lehi sugar factory, and through his influence, others followed. In 1895 this factory produced 7,000,000 pounds of refined product, and at the World's Fair, in 1893, Utah sugar was awarded the first prize. The guano islands of Great Salt Lake are his property, and for several years they have proven immensely profitable. For a number of years Mr. Beck was president of the Eureka branch of the Mormon church, and at his own expense he built and furnished the first Mormon worship house of that city. Seeing the need of a public school to educate the miners' children of Eureka, he had a building erected and employed a teacher, all at his own expense. His charities have been appreciated by the Mutual Improvement League of Utah, and his donations to churches and benevolent institutions, irrespective of creed or sect, although unostentatious, are frequent and liberal. He has always taken a deep interest in the social and educational affairs of his adopted state, is the founder and promoter of the Deaf and Mute Institute of Utah, and has contributed towards it money and time without stint. Another of his liberal-hearted and generous enterprises is Beck's Hot Springs resort, near Salt Lake City, which is reached by means of three railroads,

John Beck

which pass directly by it, and which was established solely for the public good. They are easily accessible by the street railways, in which he is a large stockholder, and possess curing properties unexcelled even by the famous hot springs of Arkansas. He has spent thousands of dollars in erecting buildings and preparing the springs for the accommodation of visitors. In Lehi he started the first brass band, and also built the first theatre and meeting-house for the relief society. Mr Beck resides at present in Salt Lake City, where he has invested largely in real estate and owns some of the finest residences. At his stately mansion known as the De Golyer House, with his devoted wife and children, he enjoys a restful haven from business cares in the felicity of domestic relations. His home is adorned with a fine selection of works of art, and a library containing the latest standard works of history and science. Notwithstanding his lack of college education, he is thoroughly well read in all classes of literature. A rare citizen and the greatest philanthropist of the West, he is still in the prime of life, although he has made a record worthy to be emulated by all future generations. His personality is magnetic, his intuitions almost feminine in their quickness and precision, and yet combined with an intellectuality intensely masculine. He possesses an almost passionate love of honesty and truth, which leads him to the most direct methods of accomplishing his ends. In habits he is simple, easily accessible and of a cheerful disposition, to which are added kindliness unfeigned, and a ready sympathy. Mr. Beck was married in 1865 to Sarah Beck, a third cousin, also of Aichelberg, and has eight children, two girls and six boys.

Julia Magruder.

MAGRUDER, Julia, author, was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle co., Va., Sept. 14, 1854. She is the daughter of Allan Bowie Magruder, lawyer and author, a native of Port Royal, Va., and of Sarah Gilliam Magruder, whose birth place was Hampton, Va. She is also a niece of Gen. John Bankhead Magruder, of Virginia. Miss Magruder's education was received almost entirely in her own home, and she early showed a leaning towards literature. She has written fiction almost from childhood, her first story being published when she was about eighteen. Since then she has met with considerable success as a writer of short stories, serials and novels. Miss Magruder's first novel, "Across the Chasm," was published in New York in 1885 and was called the best anonymous romance of that year. The London "Saturday Review" praised it highly, saying: "Its great merit is that it sets forth some of the differentiating peculiarities of the best people of the North and South. . . . It is as fair to one side as to the other. It is no partizan pamphlet, but an honest endeavor to reveal both sides of the shield to the knights who face each other with it between them. . . . It is also . . . full of clever comedy and rich in contrasted character." Her principal works are: "Across the Chasm;" "A Magnificent Plebeian;" "Honored in the Breach;" "The Child Amy;" "Child Sketches from George Eliot;" "The Princess Sonia;" "The Violet;" "Miss Ayr of Virginia;" and "Dead Selves."

BOYD, David, soldier and state senator, was born in Antrim county, Ireland, May 30, 1833, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1851, and first settled in western New York, but three years later removed to Lenawee county, Mich. David worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years of age. With the few hundreds he had saved he then entered the Tecumseh High School, fitting himself for college. He was matriculated at the State University at Ann Arbor, in the fall of 1859, entering the classical course, and taking one of two scholarships awarded for the highest rank. At the end of his third year he left the university with nearly half the members of his class, entering the Union army as a volunteer. He enlisted in the 18th Michigan infantry, July 8, 1862, remaining eighteen months, when he sought and obtained a captaincy in the 40th U. S. colored troops. He was mustered out with his regiment Apr. 25, 1866, and at once returned to the university, graduating with the class of that year, after passing all the examinations of the senior year, a result attainable through utilizing the leisure of the camp in prosecuting the required studies. In 1866 he was married to Sarah Motherwell, and with the $3,000 he saved while in the army, bought a farm in Lenawee county, Mich., cultivating it until 1870, when he sold out and joined the Union colony of Colorado. A year later he was elected one of the trustees of the colony, retained the position ten years, and was elected to succeed N. C. Meeker, the first president, upon the massacre of the latter at White River in 1879. Mr. Boyd never sought political preferment, entertaining a profound contempt for the means usually employed to obtain it. He served six years as an influential member of the state board of agriculture and four years as its president. In 1880 he was elected president of the State Teachers' Association as a compliment to the deep interest he had manifested in education. Prior to this he had been president of the Greeley school board, and superintendent of schools for Weld county. He was elected to the state senate in 1892, for the term of four years, serving with marked ability. While in the senate he had charge of the house bill submitting to the voters of the state the question of extending the right of suffrage to the women of Colorado. In 1890 he wrote and published a "History of Greeley and the Union Colony," a book of 450 pages, giving a full account of the inception and progress of the most remarkable and successful colonization project ever achieved in the West. The work covers the two first trying decades of the colony's existence, and is recognized as an authority. In company with his eldest daughter, he spent the summer of 1890 in Europe. He is a superior farmer, an entertaining writer, a profound student of the literature and thought of the age and of the achievements of the human race.

NEWMAN, Samuel, clergyman and author, was born in Oxfordshire, England, between 1600 and 1602. He was educated at the University of Oxford and was for several years an able and faithful minister in the established church, but on embracing Puritanism, he emigrated, and in 1623 arrived in Dorchester, Mass. Then removing to Weymouth, he preached there for five years; afterward he settled at Seconet, a place bordering on Providence Plantations, which he named Rehoboth, and there remained during the rest of his life. He was much esteemed for his talents and piety, and will be long remembered as the author of a concordance to the Bible. This work was first published in London in 1643, and under the name "Cambridge Concordance" was republished 1683 and 1720. It has been said to be the first of its kind in the English language, and also, the most valuable and exhaustive to that time. It retained its popularity for nearly one hundred years, until the appearance of Cruden's masterpiece in

1737. While engaged in its preparation, his poverty compelled him to use pine-knots for light. The manner of his death was peculiar. He had a certain premonition of it and seemed to rejoice in the prospect of its speedy coming. After preaching a sermon, apparently in perfect health, he requested one of his deacons to pray with him, saying he had not long to live. As soon as he had finished the prayer he said the time had come when he must leave this world, and soon after expired. The day of his death was July 5, 1663.

SPENCER, Platt Rogers, educator and author, was born at East Fishkill, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1800, son of Caleb Spencer, who was a descendant of John Spenser, a founder of East Greenwich, R. I. An ancestor of his was, during the reign of Charles I. of England, one of the famous "Yeomen of the Guard," first formed by King Henry VII. Young Spencer was always passionately fond of penmanship, writing in his early years upon anything procurable—sand, snow, ice, brick, bark, the fly-leaves of his mother's Bible, etc., and by permission of a kind old cobbler, upon the leather in his shop. His first writing class was taught in 1815. From 1816 to 1821 he was merchants' clerk and bookkeeper. He studied literature, Latin, law and penmanship from 1821 to 1824, also teaching in a common school, and working as an accountant. It had been Spencer's purpose to go through college and enter the Christian ministry, but the drinking customs, then prevalent in society, proved too strong for him, and the purpose was abandoned. In 1828, while almost hopelessly intemperate, he married Persis Duty, a lady of remarkable devotion and force of character. They secluded themselves in the forests of Geneva, O., to escape his temptations to drink, and there, aided by the love, sympathy, and encouragement of his wife, he mastered his appetite. In 1832 he delivered an address on temperance, advocating total abstinence as the only safe principle, a position which he steadily maintained by example, voice and pen. He believed that he was the first in the country to publicly take that ground. Not long after his reformation he was elected county assessor, was county treasurer twelve years and considered a model officer. The early history of Ashtabula county was collected through his instrumentality. He was deeply interested in American history, and invested it with the charm of his poetic genius, which he also threw around education, and the art of writing which he improved and elevated. He became a zealous and eloquent advocate of the abolition of negro slavery, and was one of the founders of the Ashtabula County Anti-slavery Society. He was an earnest advocate of universal freedom and education. Through his work and influence as a teacher, by his system of penmanship, through his pupils and by his public addresses and encouragement, he was instrumental in founding business colleges and in promoting the American system of business education. In the winter of 1864, Mr. Spencer delivered before the business colleges of New York city and Brooklyn his last lectures and gave his last instruction in penmanship. In 1848, under the name of "Spencer & Rice's System of Business and Ladies' Penmanship," he issued his first publications on that subject. Later he published it with the title, "Spencerian or Semi-angular Penmanship." His other publications on penmanship appeared from 1855 to 1863. Mr. Spencer was among the earliest to recognize the talents and promise of James A. Garfield, encouraged him to enter public life, and was instrumental in securing his nomination when first elected to congress. He was Garfield's teacher in penmanship, and a warm attachment existed between them. Garfield wrote a noble tribute to the memory of Mr. Spencer and his labors. He died in Geneva, O., May 16, 1864.

P. R. Spencer

SPENCER, Robert Closson, educator, was born at East Ashtabula, O., June 22, 1829, the son of Persis Duty and Platt R. Spencer, and grew to manhood at Geneva, O., on his father's farm. He received a common-school, academic and commercial education, began his work as business-educator in 1847, at Cincinnati, O., and subsequently had success in the same line at Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1854 he united under the firm-name of Bryant, Spencer, Lusk & Stratton, in the establishment of business colleges in the United States and Canada, an enterprise which grew to such magnitude that it comprised colleges in fifty large cities; Mr. Spencer having personal charge of those at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee, Wis. In 1865 he led a reformatory movement which hastened radical changes in their partnership and management. He aided in the establishment of the International Business College Association of America, which succeeded the former, and was chosen its president. In 1863 he established his permanent residence at Milwaukee, Wis., and founded there the Spencerian Business College. He has been, for several terms, a member of the city school board. As president of the Wisconsin Phonological Institute for the improved education and treatment of the deaf, he helped to procure the passage of a law to establish day-schools for deaf children, as a part of the public-school system. He has been actively identified with the National Liberal League for the complete separation of church and state. He promptly enlisted at the beginning of the civil war, serving as a private soldier under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon in Missouri. He was first secretary, also, of the Wisconsin Humane Society, and formulated, as president of the People's Institute, a scheme designed to meet the educational needs of the adult population in large cities.

Robert C. Spencer

WEEKS, Robert Kelley, poet, was born in New York city, Sept. 21, 1840. He was graduated at Yale College in 1862, studied law at the law school of Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He did not, however, practice long in his profession, but abandoned it to give himself up to literary work. Duyckinck, in his "American Literature," describes him as a "poet who exhibits a subtle, imaginative fancy," and his verses met with an encouraging reception from the critics. His volume of "Poems," published in 1866, the "Round Table" reviewed as "a work which deserves, and we believe will receive, at the hands of those whose appreciation is the student's great reward, the recognition and homage due to the vital spirit of poetry." In 1870 a second volume appeared, entitled "Episodes and Lyric Pieces," and a third, posthumous collection, was published in 1876. His death occurred in New York city April 13, 1876.

BATES, Arlo, poet, author and editor, was born in East Machias, Me., Dec. 16, 1850, son of Niran and Susan (Thaxter) Bates. His father was a man of unusual literary taste and acquirement, and the most accomplished surgeon in his part of the country. The original representative of the family in America was Clement Bates, who settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1635. Arlo Bates completed his school education in his native state, and, entering Bowdoin College, was graduated in 1876. While in college he was for a while editor-in-chief of the Bowdoin "Orient," and had several stories published in the magazines. With this beginning, he determined to make literature his life-work, and accordingly after graduation settled in Boston and began industriously contributing to the press. His pertinacity was unfailing and his zeal of such a quality as not to be discouraged by the unvarying ill-success of all young writers. Finally, however, he obtained a footing with the magazines, and grew in public favor as one of the brilliant young poets of the day. He began his editorial career in January, 1878, as editor of the "Broadside," a paper devoted to the cause of civil service reform, and published under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Committee of Massachusetts. In 1880 he became editor-in-chief of the Boston "Sunday Courier," which he continued to manage until 1893. In the meanwhile his ability as a writer brought him recognition in all circles, and in 1893 he became professor of English literature and composition in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Besides numerous short poems, tales and articles in the magazines, Prof. Bates is the author of "Patty's Perversities," a novel in the "Round Robin Series" (1881); "Mr. F. Seymour Hayden and Engraving" (1882); "Mr. Jacobs" (1883), a parody on Marion Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs"; "The Pagans" (1884); "A Wheel of Fire" (1885); "Berries of the Brier," a collection of verse (1886); "A Lad's Love;" a Campobello story (1887); "Sonnets in Shadow" (1887); "The Philistines" (1889); "Albrecht" (1890); "A Book o' Nine Tales" (1891); "The Poet and His Self" (1891); "Told in the Gate" (1892); "In the Bundle of Time" (1893); "The Torch Bearers" (1894); "Talks on Writing English" (1896), and "Talks on the Study of Literature" (1897). Another novel, "Ties of Blood," appeared as a serial in the "Courier" in 1892. Mr. Bates is socially very popular; a poet in life as also in his writing. He is a member of the St. Botolph and Tavern clubs, and other social and literary organizations. He was married, Sept. 5, 1882, to Harriet Leonora, daughter of Prof. George L. Vose of Brunswick, Me. With her he wrote "Prince Vance," published in 1888, and after her death he prepared for the press her sketches, "Old Salem" (1886), and a novel, "A Woodland Wooing" (1889). In her memory he wrote "Sonnets in Shadow," which was dedicated to her.

Arlo Bates

BATES, Harriet Leonora (Vose), "Eleanor Putnam," author, was born at Quincy, Ill., Jul. 30, 1856. She was the eldest daughter of Prof. George L. Vose, author of a number of works on civil and railroad engineering. Her literary pseudonym, "Eleanor Putnam," had been the maiden name of her great-grandmother. She began to write in her early youth, and previous to her marriage had contributed numerous stories to American periodicals. In 1885 she began to contribute to the "Atlantic Monthly" a series of sketches of life in Salem, where much of her childhood had been passed and many of her ancestors had lived. These were interrupted by her death, but were collected and published in a volume edited by her husband, Arlo Bates. As pictures of life in an ancient New England town, they are unsurpassed for humor, clever character drawing, and delicacy of touch. She died at her home in Boston, Mass., in March, 1886.

BABBITT, B. T., manufacturer, was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1809. He spent the early years of his youth working on his father's farm, and received some slight education during short periods of attendance at the district schools. Learning the trade of a blacksmith, he followed that calling at Utica, N. Y., for some years, until he saved a sum sufficient to establish him as a manufacturer of farm implements at Little Falls. There, it is said, he made the first practicable mowing machine ever manufactured either in America or elsewhere. In 1843 he opened an establishment for the manufacture of saleratus in New York city, and attempted to continue his factory at Little Falls at the same time, but in his absence his subordinate there proved dishonest, and left him completely ruined. He then confined himself to the manufactory in New York, where he invented a process of making saleratus at a great saving of cost, and acquired control of the saleratus trade throughout the whole country, and also manufactured soda, potash and soap, making a fortune from the last of these. In his factories many of the mechanical devices used were his own inventions, notably his soap kettles. He had branch houses in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and many other places. Mr. Babbitt was married and had two daughters. He died in New York, Oct. 20, 1889.

COFFIN, James Henry, meteorologist, was born at Williamsburg, Mass., Sept. 6, 1806, son of Matthew and Betsey (Allen) Coffin, both natives of Martha's Vineyard. He was a descendant of Sir Richard Coffin, knight, who came into England with William the conqueror, and fifth in descent from Tristram Coffin, one of the first settlers of Nantucket island. Matthew Coffin, who was a country broker, was ruined by the financial crisis that followed the close of the war of 1812, and his children fell to the care of relatives. James, who for several years had shown a decided aptness for mechanical pursuits, had a strong desire to become a cabinet and musical instrument maker, but his plans were changed, and in 1821 he became a member of the family of an uncle, Rev. Moses Hallock of Plainfield, Mass., occupying his time with farm work and studies preparatory to entering college. In 1823 he was able to enter Amherst, and during his course, which was not completed until 1828, owing to interruptions by reason of illness, he partly paid his expenses by teaching school during vacations and at other times. The year after he left college was spent partly in teaching, partly in business pursuits. In the summer of 1829 he opened a private school for boys at Greenfield, to which was added later a boarding house and manual labor department, including a farm, giving the students an opportunity to earn their own schooling. This undertaking proved a success, and as it was the first school of the kind in this country—at least to be operated successfully—it excited great interest among educators. It was soon converted

J H Coffin

B F Bobbitt

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
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into a joint-stock company, was chartered under the name of the Fellenberg Manual Labor Institution, and reopened with a large number of pupils and most flattering prospects, but owing to the incapability of the superintendent of the farm and boarding-house, several thousand dollars were sunk, and Mr. Coffin was forced to close the school and fall back for subsistence on surveying, which he had studied previously. In 1836 the people of Greenfield urged him to reopen the Manual Labor Institution, but about that time he was invited to become principal of the academy at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and accepted, remaining in this position two years and a half, and during this period began his investigations in meteorology. By means of very ingenious self-registering instruments he made constant and simultaneous observations of the barometric changes connected with the variations of the wind-vane and with the fall of rain. In January, 1839, he published the first number of a short-lived monthly periodical, "The Meteorological Register," in which he gave in detail the results of his experiments. To the "Natural History of New York," published in 1845, he contributed a chapter on the climate of the state, embodying the results of further study of the phenomena connected with physical science, velocity of wind, rainfall, the changes of seasons, and the like. He spent the winter of 1839–40 at Williamstown Mass., engaged in prosecuting his investigations in the departments of astronomy and meteorology, and in the autumn of 1840 became connected with Williams College as a tutor, on the slender annual salary of $300. He remained in this position three years, and increased the indebtedness to him of the scientific world by erecting an observatory on the Greylock peak of Saddle mountain at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the sea. Here observations were taken throughout the year by a self-registering anemometer. In October, 1843, he removed to South Norwalk, Conn., to take the place of principal of the academy there. In 1846 he was called to the chair of mathematics and astronomy at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he remained until his death. The value of his services was inestimable both as an instructor who inspired his pupils with his own enthusiasm and devotion to work, and as a scientist whose renown conferred distinction on the institution. He constructed an improved anemometer for the use of the college, and this was duplicated by him in 1872 for the observatory at Cordova, Argentine Republic. On the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846, he was invited to become one of its collaborators, in the line of meteorology. Two volumes embodying the "Results of Meteorological Investigations for 1854–59" were prepared under his supervision for the institution; his own work being performed gratuitously. Under the auspices of the same scientific body were published "Winds of the Northern Hemisphere" (1853); "Psychrometrical Tables" (1856); "The Orbit and Phenomena of a Meteoric Fire Ball" (1869); "The Winds of the Globe, or, the Laws of the Atmospheric Circulation over the Surface of the Earth" (1876). He also published "Exercises in Book-keeping," and "Key" (1835); "Elements of Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry" (1849); "Key" (1854); and "Solar and Lunar Eclipses" (1845). His chief work, "The Winds of the Northern Hemisphere," was the outcome of many years of labor and was based on data obtained from more than 600 land stations and from numerous positions at sea, and among the facts established were the existence in both the northern and the southern hemispheres of three great zones of winds. A principle announced by him in 1853, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is wrongly linked in Europe with the name of another scientist, and is known as the "Buys-Ballot law of the winds." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1859. Dr. Coffin was characterized by a love of truth, firmness yet gentleness of manner, modesty, unselfishness, earnestness in his life as a Christian, and independence in political affairs, in which he was deeply interested. He was twice married: on Dec. 5, 1833, to Aurelia M., daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Jennings of Dalton, Mass., and a former pupil of his; and on March 12, 1851, to Mrs. Abbie Elizabeth Young, who survived him. A son and a daughter by his first wife also survived him; the former, Selden Jennings, succeeded his father as professor at Lafayette. A "Life" of Dr. Coffin, by John C. Clyde, was published at Easton in 1882, and a biographical sketch by Prof. Guyot appeared in 1877, in the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences." Dr. Coffin died at Easton, Feb. 6, 1873.

LINTON, William James, wood engraver and author, was born in London, England, in 1812. He learned his trade under G. W. Bonner, following closely the Bewick school; was for a time in partnership with Orrin Smith, and gained the highest reputation in his branch of art, though never confining himself closely to it. Good examples of his work may be seen in the "London Illustrated News," in Jackson's "History of Wood Engraving," published by that journal in 1847, in "Pen and Pencil," a journal with which he was connected for several years, and in "Thirty Pictures from Deceased British Artists," issued by the Art Union in 1860. A radical in politics, he became identified with the Chartist movement in England, and associated with revolutionists in every country; with Mazzini he protested in the house of commons against the opening by Lord Graham, secretary of state, of letters sent to the Italian patriot, and in 1848 he was the bearer of a congratulatory address from English workingmen to the French provisional government. In 1852 he published anonymously "The Plaint of Freedom," which was warmly praised by the poet Landor, and about this time wrote a life of Thomas Paine. With George Henry Lewes, Thornton Hunt and others, he began the publication in London of "The Leader," a weekly favoring Republicanism, and when this failed, started at Leeds (1851) a monthly called "The English Republic," with the hope of founding a Republican party in England. Finally he set up a press in his own house, Brantwood, by Coniston Water, later the home of John Ruskin, and the last of the three annual volumes of the magazine was printed there. In 1858 Mr. Linton was married to Eliza Lynn, a clergyman's daughter, author of "The Lake Country," illustrated by her husband, of the once famous "Girl of the Period" papers, and of many novels and other works. In 1865 Mr. Linton published "Claribel and other Poems." In 1867 he came to the United States, his wife remaining in England, and after living in New York city removed to Hamden, a picturesque town adjoining New Haven, Conn., where he bought an old farm-house for his residence, naming it Appledore. Here he set up a press of his own, and from time to time issued volumes of prose and verse, which, like those publicly printed, are highly prized by collectors. His most artistic work may be found in the illustrations (his own designing and engraving) to Holland's "Kath-

W J Linton

rina" (1869); Bryant's "Flood of Years" (1877), and "Thanatopsis" (1878), and his own "Flower and Star" (1878). Besides editing "Rare Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" (1882), and, with Richard H. Stoddard, "English Verse" (five vols., 1883), he has published the following poetical works: "Windfalls" (1877), extracts from imaginary plays; "Translations" from Victor Hugo and Béranger (1881); "Golden Apples of Hesperus; Poems not in the Collections" (1882), the work of his own hands—drawing, engraving, composition and printing—and limited to 225 copies; "Catullus, with Variations" (1886), thirty-two renderings of a single epigram; "Love-Lore" and other of his poems (1887), fifty copies printed; "Poems and Translations" (London, 1889), chiefly selections from previous volumes; "A Domestic Epic" (London, 1891); "Broadway Ballads" (1893), and "Poems" (1895), by subscription. Additional works in prose are a memoir of his old Chartist friend, James Watson (1879, reprint, Manchester, Eng., 1880); "The English Republic" (1891), in Social Science series; "Heliconundrums" (1892); "Religion of Organization" (1892); "European Republicans, Recollections of Mazzini and His Friends" (London, 1892); "Life of Whittier" (London, 1893); "Threescore and Ten Years' Recollections" (1894); "Darwin's Probabilities" (1895), and the notable group comprising "Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving" (1879); "History of Wood Engraving in America" (1882); "Wood Engraving—a Manual of Instruction" (1884), and "Masters of Wood Engraving" (1889). The last mentioned, published by subscription, is a folio with numerous illustrations, and represents the labor of many years, including special researches in the British Museum from 1883 to 1889. Mr. Linton was a member of the National Academy of Design and of the New York Society of Painters in Water Colors. He received the degree of M.A. from Yale University. He died at Hamden, Conn., Dec. 29, 1897.

GREENE, Albert Collins, lawyer and statesman, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., in 1792. He was the youngest son of Perry Greene, a brother of Gen. Nathanael Greene. After completing his studies at the Kent Academy, at East Greenwich, he read law with George Brinkerhoff, in New York, where he was admitted a practitioner; afterwards he returned to his native state, and commenced the practice of his profession in East Greenwich. He entered at once into the political controversies of the day, espousing with all the ardor of his youth the principles held by the friends and compatriots of Washington, many of whom were at that time living in Rhode Island. His first appearance in public life was in 1815, when he took his seat in the general assembly as a representative from the town of East Greenwich. In 1816, he was elected brigadier-general of the 4th brigade, and held his commission until 1821, when he was elected major-general of the militia of the state, which office he held for two years. In 1822, Gen. Greene was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and was continued in that place until 1825, when he was elected attorney general, without having received the nomination of any political party, but solely upon the strength of his own personal popularity. He continued in this office, by annual election, until 1843, the year of the adoption of the present constitution. During this long period his arduous duties were performed with singular ability and fidelity, and with a blended courtesy and dignity that commanded universal approbation, securing for him an enduring popularity. He was the first senator from East Greenwich under the new constitution. While filling this office he was elected, in October, 1844, to succeed John Brown Francis as one of the senators from Rhode Island to congress. After serving a term of six years in the national legislature, he again served East Greenwich as state senator. In 1857 he was returned as a member of the house of representatives of Rhode Island, and at the end of that year retired from public life. Gen. Greene was remarkably fitted to win popular esteem. His manners were bland and affable, his temper kind and genial. He never forgot the amenities of the gentleman in the ardor of the partisan, or the zeal of the advocate. He was eminently suited, both by nature and education, for the practice of the profession which he had chosen in his youth, and which he looked upon with pride and reverence to the close of his life. He won reputation and fame; his integrity was never questioned; his honor was never tarnished. He was not only faithful to his clients and friends, but scrupulously observant of those higher and more solemn responsibilities and duties upon which rest the whole fabric of civil society. He was twice married: first, on March 16, 1814, to Catherine Celia, daughter of William Greene, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Julia B. Jones, widow of Abel Jones, and daughter of Benjamin Bourne, one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen in Rhode Island. There were no children by the second marriage. He died in Providence, Jan. 8, 1863.

BROWN, James Muncastor, twenty-fifth president of the New York chamber of commerce, and banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8, 1820. He was the son of Stewart Brown, who came of a long line of bankers known throughout the two continents. The founder of the house in America, Alexander Brown of Ballymena, Ireland, settled in Baltimore in 1797, where he established a linen warehouse and eventually engaged in banking transactions. He took his four sons into partnership as each reached his majority, under the firm name of Alexander Brown & Sons. Retaining one of the sons in Baltimore he placed the others at the head of branch houses in Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York. The New York branch was founded by the fourth son, James, in 1825, who became, later, the head of the great house of Brown Bros. & Co., one of the best known of international banking concerns. This firm survived the panic of 1837, and repaid in six months a loan of $5,000,000, which it had borrowed from the Bank of England. James M. was educated in the public schools of his native city, and in 1833, at the age of fourteen, entered the house of his relatives, Alexander Brown & Sons. The following year he was sent to the New York house, and, after a training of ten years in various departments, he entered the main office. In 1845 he was made a member of the firm, and upon the death of the founder, in 1877, he became the head of the house, retaining this connection, in which he was noted for prudence and sagacity, until his own death. In the midst of great attention to business, Mr. Brown found time to devote to public affairs, always exerting his influence on the side of progress, and could be especially relied upon in all measures of municipal reform. He took an active interest in religious and charitable institutions, to many of which he was a munificent donor during his life, though always deprecating public notice of his gifts, and in his will left numerous liberal bequests to those in which he was especially interested. At the time of his death he was president of the New York Hospital, the Bloomingdale Asylum, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During a wise administration of the latter, of which he was one of the original founders, he succeeded in placing it in the powerful position it has since occupied. He was a liberal supporter of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, the Chambers Street Hospital and the Church of the Ascension, of which he was senior warden. He was also treasurer of the New York Bible Society and of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association. For many years Mr. Brown was a member of the chamber of commerce, of which he was also president for three years previous to his death. He died at Manchester, Vt., Jul. 19, 1890. His widow, the daughter of the late Waldron B. Post, one son, Waldron P., and three daughters, Mrs. A. W. Ward, Ellen W. Brown and Mrs. James T. Soutter, survive him.

SMITH, Eli, missionary, was born at Northford, Conn., Sept. 15, 1801. He was graduated at Yale College in 1821, taught school for a time in Georgia; then studied theology at Andover Mass., but before completing the course was appointed a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was ordained at Springfield Mass., May 10, 1826. In the same month he sailed for Malta to become the associate of Mr. Temple, who had charge of a missionary press there. In order to prepare himself to take charge of the printing of works in Arabic he went to Cairo to study under Mr. (afterward Bishop) Gobat, and subsequently spent more than a year in Syria perfecting his knowledge of Arabic and becoming acquainted with the people. In May, 1828, he returned to Malta and superintended the operations of the press for about a year in the absence of Mr. Temple. The spring and summer of 1829 were spent in Greece. In May, 1830, Mr. Smith and Rev. Harrison Dwight, who had lately come from the United States as a missionary, started from Constantinople to explore Armenia, preliminary to establishing mission stations there. It is believed that they were the first travelers in the Turkish empire to be officially recognized as Americans. The journey across Asia Minor involved many hardships, Mr. Smith fell sick, and they were forced to winter at Tabreez, Persia. After an absence of nearly a year they returned to Constantinople, and in the summer of 1831 Mr. Smith returned to Malta. In 1832 he visited the United States, where he published "Researches in Armenia," and "Missionary Addresses," and, in 1833, was married to Sarah L. Huntington of Norwich, Conn. In 1834 he returned to Malta, but soon removed to Beyrout, which became his permanent home. Here he engaged in various kinds of missionary work, chiefly superintending the press and teaching. Partly to obtain a good font of Arabic type, partly for his wife's health, he went to Smyrna in 1836; but the ship was wrecked, and as a result of the exposure, Mrs. Smith died soon after reaching Smyrna. He remained in that place over a year, making preparations for a new font. In 1838 he explored the desert of Sinai in company with Dr. Robinson of New York, and the resulting work in three large volumes remains the standard authority on that region. On returning to Smyrna he was urged by the mission to visit Constantinople for the purpose of getting the most approved forms of Arabic letters. This he did; then traveled to Leipzig, where he made drawings for the new font of type and superintended its production. The types were so artistic and correct in form that they remain the standard to this day. Mr. Smith revisited the United States in 1839 and spent about two years, returning with his second wife, Maria W. Chapin of Rochester, N. Y., who died in the following year. He remained in Syria for three years, writing or editing the books issued from the mission press and in evangelistic work among the natives. In 1845 he again came to the United States and was married to Hetty S. Butler of Northampton, Mass. He sailed for Syria in 1847 and began a new translation of the Bible into Arabic. For nine years he worked with untiring energy, in spite of failing health, but did not live to complete his task, dying at Beyrout, Jan. 11, 1857.

Wm. H. Allen

ALLEN, William Henry, naval officer, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, 1784, son of Gen. William Allen, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war. Early in life he showed an inclination to enter the navy, and in May, 1800, entered the service of his country as midshipman. In August of the same year he received orders to go on board the frigate George Washington and act as an officer on that vessel, under Capt. (after Com.) Bainbridge, then bound to Algiers, bearing presents to the reigning dey. On his return in 1801, although many officers were discharged from active duty, so acceptable had been his services, that he was at once appointed an officer under Capt. Barron for a cruise on the Mediterranean. The following year, 1803, he was again ordered into service under the command of Capt. Rodgers, and for the third time visited the shores of the Mediterranean. At the end of this cruise, not long after his return to the United States, he was appointed sailing-master of the Congress, and once more sailed for the Mediterranean. In October, 1804, he was promoted to a lieutenancy and was attached to the famous frigate Constitution, under the command of Capt. Rodgers. At the time of the surrender of the Chesapeake, in 1807, to the English ship Leopard, he was third lieutenant on the American vessel. What he regarded as the cowardly surrender of his vessel by Com. Barron was a source of the keenest mortification to him. He joined with his brother officers in the demand upon the secretary of the navy for a court of inquiry into their conduct, requesting at the same time that an order be issued for the arrest and trial of Com. Barron. It is a matter of history that Com. Barron was condemned and dismissed from the honorable post which he had filled. In 1808, during the embargo, Mr. Allen was employed in cruising off Block Island. In February, 1809, he was ordered to the frigate United States, whose headquarters were at Norfolk, Va. Here the ship was lying when the war of 1812 was declared. She soon set sail on a cruise, and on Oct. 25, 1812, encountered the English frigate Macedonian, which, after a struggle of a little less than two hours, struck to the United States. Lieutenant Allen was appointed to bring the shattered Macedonian into New York, and was successful in the task assigned to him. Soon after he was appointed to take command of the sloop of war Argus. It is estimated that the amount taken and destroyed in the British seas by the Argus was $2,500,000. It was about this time that he was promoted to the rank of master and commander. One duty assigned to him was to carry Minister Crawford to France, in which he was successful, after a voyage of twenty-three days, across a sea swarming with the cruisers of the enemy. On August 14th, he encountered, in the Irish Channel, the British ship Pelican, and a naval battle ensued. Early in the engagement Capt. Allen received a shot which carried away his left leg. He refused to be carried below, until he fainted. The wounded officer was taken to the hospital, and, after lingering for a few days, died, Aug. 18, 1813. The highest honors were paid to his remains by the enemy, and they were buried in the churchyard of the church in which the funeral services were performed.

BEHRENDS, Adolphus Julius Frederick, clergyman, was born in Nymegen, Holland, Dec. 18, 1839, son of Augustus C. Behrends, a Lutheran clergyman. On his father's side, he comes of German ancestors; on his mother's side, he is of Dutch lineage. He was brought to America by his parents in 1845, landing in New Orleans after a voyage of six weeks in a sailing vessel. In 1848 his mother died. He obtained his early education under the personal direction of his father, and by the time he attained his fourteenth year he was prepared to enter the freshman class in Wittenberg College, Springfield, O. At this time he was thrown on his own resources, and took up the vocation of school teaching, which he followed for two or three years, when he was apprenticed, against his wish, to learn the cabinet-making trade. He accomplished this in two years, but, six months after serving his time, he abandoned the occupation, and taught school for six months, when he entered the junior class of Denison University, Granville, O., and was graduated with the class of 1862. He then served with the first brigade of the Ohio state militia—the "Squirrel Hunters," as they were called—ordered out against threatened invasion by the Confederate troops, under Gen. Bragg from Kentucky, and was camped at Harrison's Landing two weeks in August, 1862. In 1859 he had united with a Baptist church, and had decided to enter the ministry, and, with this in view, he entered Rochester Theological Seminary in the fall of 1862, and was graduated in 1865. His first pastorate was with the Baptist church at Yonkers, N. Y., where he remained eight years, and then accepted a call to the First Baptist Church at Cleveland, O. For some years there had been a breezy discussion on the question of close communion in the Baptist denomination, in which he had taken no part; but the agitation of his own mind was such that he felt compelled at last to withdraw from the denomination, and on Feb. 21, 1876, resigned the pastorate. One month later he became pastor of the Union Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., where he spent seven happy years, the church prospering greatly under his ministrations. Urgent calls to churches in Brooklyn, New York, Boston and Chicago were refused, and he could not be prevailed upon to make a change until 1882, when he accepted the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Scudder, and early in 1883 began his work there. The church has a membership of over 2,000, an audience-room seating 2,000, and an income from rent pews of nearly $28,000 annually. The church has three Sunday-schools, with an enrolment of 2,800 teachers and scholars. In 1884 Richmond College conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., the first degree given by that southern college to a northern man, and in 1890 Yale University honored him with the degree of S.T.D. In 1886 he delivered the lectures on the Ely foundation at the Hartford Theological Seminary, his theme being "Socialism and Christianity." These lectures were immediately afterwards published in book form. In 1890 he delivered, on the Lyman Beecher foundation, lectures on "The Philosophy of Preaching," at Yale Divinity School, and they were subsequently published in book form. In 1895 he delivered the lectures in the Bond course, at the Theological Seminary of Bangor, Me., on the "Intellectual Equipment of the Preacher." In the spring of 1896 he delivered the series of lectures on "Missions" on the Graves foundation at Syracuse University, which were published in the fall of the same year. In the early summer of 1897 he published "The Old Testament Under Fire," covering the ground of the higher Biblical criticism, and designed for lay readers. He has also given single lectures or courses of lectures in Andover, Union, Crozer and Rochester theological seminaries, and four courses of lectures on the Bible at the Bay View Assembly, Michigan. Dr. Behrends has been a valuable contributor to the "Forum," the "Methodist Review," and the "Bibliotheca Sacra," but his great work is that of a preacher and pastor. Understanding the power of words, and knowing how to present his ideas in the most effective manner, he ranks as one of the foremost pulpit orators of the United States. He occupies a conspicuous place in the Congregational denomination, both as a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and director of the American Missionary Association, and other organizations, and as a leader in the various councils and assemblies. In August, 1865, Dr. Behrends was married to Harriet E., daughter of Jesse W. Hatch of Rochester, N. Y. She died in 1882, and on June 6, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Frances Rouse Otis, daughter of B. F. Rouse of Cleveland, O. He has two sons and two daughters. He is chaplain of the 13th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

A.J.F.Behrends

MORWITZ, Edward, physician and journalist, was born at Dantzic, Prussia, June 12, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He received his elementary training in the public school of St. Peter and at boarding-schools in Pomerania, where, besides the usual classics, were taught the Semitic languages and Oriental literature, theological as well as philosophical. Returning to Dantzic when seventeen years old, he studied first at the Gymnasium at that place, and then pursued medical studies, in 1837, at the University of Berlin. He afterwards visited the universities of Halle and Leipsic, returning to Berlin in 1840, where he passed his doctor and state examinations, and became assistant physician in the clinic of the Berlin University. Besides attending to his duties, Dr. Morwitz wrote a number of essays during this period on medical subjects, and also began a work on "The History of Medicine," which was afterwards (1848–49) published. In 1843, after traveling through most parts of Germany, France and Switzerland, he settled at Conitz in Prussia, and there became eminently successful, acquiring an excellent general practice, as well as a reputation as a specialist in nervous and mental disorders. At Conitz he established and maintained, at his own expense, a hospital for the poor. In the revolution of 1848 Dr. Morwitz was pressed into prominent leadership in the popular (democratic) party, until an accident, resulting in a compound fracture of several ribs, ended his political activity, and confined him for months to the sick-room. Pending his recovery which was very slow, he took up his chemical and technical studies, and succeeded in making some valuable inventions, especially a new breech-loading gun. Not being permitted to make that invention available in Germany, Dr. Morwitz, in 1850, visited the United States, in order to find a market for it. The same year he went back to Europe, but soon returned to America, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1853 Dr. Morwitz purchased the Philadelphia "Democrat," the oldest German daily newspaper in the country, established in May, 1838; in 1855 he started a weekly political newspaper, called the "Vereinigten Staaten Zeitung," and in the following July he started a literary paper, known as "Die Neue Welt." A leader in politics, he influenced the German vote in the Philadelphia mayoralty elections of 1856, and in the same year brought back the German vote—scattered by the slavery issue and the Frémont excitement—to the democratic party, and thus was largely instrumental in electing Buchanan to the U. S. presidency. He purchased "The Pennsylvanian' in 1859, and simultaneously managed "The Democrat" and "The Pennsylvanian" until the summer of 1860, when, determining not to support either of the factional presidential candidates, he sold out "The Pennsylvanian," and maintained in the columns of "The Democrat" a strictly neutral course. He threw the influence of his paper on the side of the Union, and assisted in the organization and outfit of several German regiments and in placing the government loans. At the same time, however, the "Democrat" maintained unflinchingly its old political position throughout the whole war. In 1862 Dr. Morwitz engaged in the organization of the German Press Association of Pennsylvania, composed of German-American editors, publishers, preachers, teachers and others, for the protection and promotion of the interests of the press, and for preserving the German school and churches and spreading the knowledge of the German language, literature and civilization among the people. At the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, Dr. Morwitz called the first meeting of Germans held in the United States, to devise means for raising funds for the purpose of providing prompt assistance to wounded or sick soldiers of the fatherland. In 1874, to aid in popular reform in the city government, Dr. Morwitz purchased "The Age" newspaper, which he managed, until, in 1875, he sold it to the Times Publishing Company, and joined in establishing "The Times." On Dr. Morwitz's seventieth birthday, a number of societies and associations, comprising his most prominent countrymen, combined to tender him an ovation in appreciation of his private and public labors for the good of his fellowmen. Dr. Morwitz at that time controlled or owned nearly 300 newspapers (among them eight dailies), which he had acquired or established, one by one, since 1853. He published, in 1882, a German-American dictionary. He lived an extremely plain, frugal and retired life, finding pleasure in hard work and studious investigations. He continually assisted the talented and meritorious, who were without means, to better their condition, took a lively interest in all progressive enterprises, and was generous but unostentatious in the bestowment of his charities. Dr. Morwitz died Dec. 13, 1893.

HAZARD, Benjamin, statesman, was born in Middletown, R. I., Sept. 18, 1770. He was graduated at Brown University in 1792. After studying law with David Howell, who was a distinguished practitioner in Providence, he was admitted to the bar in the year 1796, and commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Newport. For several years Mr. Hazard did not occupy himself seriously with the business of the courts, but he failed not in the end to acquire, and he maintained to the last, a distinguished rank at the bar of his native state. At the August election, in 1809, he was elected a representative from the town of Newport to the general assembly, a vacancy having been created by the election to the senate of the United States of Christopher Grant Champlin. The duties of this station he continued to discharge with eminent ability for the term of thirty-one successive years. From October, 1816, to May, 1818, he presided over the deliberations of the house. At the August election, in 1840, he declined a re-election, and retired from public life. In accordance with a provision of the royal charter, so democratic as to be without precedent, the election of representatives to the general assembly was required to be made twice in every year. Thus was Mr. Hazard subjected in the course of his public life to the ordeal of sixty-two popular elections. He died at Newport, R. I., March 10, 1841.

Franklin at the Press

FRANKLIN, James, printer, was born in Boston, Feb. 4, 1697, son of Josiah and Abiah (Folger) Franklin and brother of Benjamin Franklin. In his early youth he was sent to London to learn the trade of a printer, and returned to Boston in 1717 with types and a press of his own, and set up business as a printer both of paper and calico. In the month of December, 1719, was issued the first number of the "Boston Gazette." He was employed to print the paper, and was thus occupied for a year or more, when he was superseded by another printer, which so chagrined him that on his own responsibility he resolved to start another paper. Accordingly, on Aug. 17, 1721, the first number of the "New England Courant," owned, printed, and conducted by James Franklin, made its appearance. It was the fourth newspaper published in this western world. It was on this paper that Benjamin Franklin, then about sixteen years of age, began his career as a writer. From the outset the "Courant" was what we call a "sensation paper," ready to attack anybody or anything by which to make capital, and made itself very obnoxious to the government. In the issue of June 11, 1722, appeared an article which seemed to reflect severely on the powers in authority. The publisher was summoned before the council, and, after trial, refusing to give up the name of the writer of the article, was sent to jail and kept there for four weeks. During his imprisonment his brother Benjamin had charge of the paper. At length James Franklin was put under the ban so effectually by the government, that about the middle of January, 1723, the paper began to be published in the name of his brother, then seventeen years of age, and continued to be so published for several months, when, not satisfied with the treatment he received from his brother, Benjamin ran away. It is said that the "Courant" began to flag when it lost Benjamin Franklin's lively pen; it lingered two or three years, and at the beginning of 1727 ceased its existence. James Franklin continued his business in Boston for awhile, and then removed to Newport, where, on Sept. 27, 1732, he issued the first number of the "Rhode Island Gazette," which was the first newspaper published in the state. He had but little to encourage him in his project. Of the most valuable source of newspaper income—advertisements—he had none. Newport was a comparatively quiet, unpretending sort of a place in that early period. Franklin became discouraged, the paper "did not pay," and, after twelve numbers had been published, it died a natural death in December, 1732. Franklin survived the decease of his paper but a short time. His son James was more fortunate. The "Newport

Mercury," established by him, its first number being issued June 12, 1758, is among the few papers of the country which have had more than a century's existence. This first number, as we learn from the "Mercury" of June 16, 1866, was about the size of a letter-sheet, containing eight columns, three and a half inches wide and twelve inches in length. For a frontispiece it showed a ship leaving the harbor, a fortification in the rear with the British flag flying, and a figure of Mercury speeding through the air, holding in his hand a package, signifying a news-carrier. The press on which the elder James Franklin and his brother Benjamin worked in Boston, after being in the office of the "Newport Mercury" for over 100 years, was sold to John B. Murray, in 1858, and by him in 1864 presented to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, on the 158th anniversary of the birthday of Franklin. James Franklin died in 1735.

LOWELL, Maria (White), poet, was born in Watertown, Mass., Jul. 8, 1821. She was an accomplished woman, beautiful in face and character, and had an exquisite appreciation of everything refined, and a fiery hatred of injustice that led her to become an abolitionist. In 1844 she was married to James Russell Lowell, the poet, who, three years before, had published a volume, "A Year's Life," inspired by his affection for her. She communicated much of her enthusiasm to him, and with him contributed to the "Liberty Bell," an anti-slavery journal. She accompanied her husband on his trip to Europe in 1851 and died not long after their return to Cambridge, on Oct. 27, 1853. On the night of her death a daughter was born to Henry W. Longfellow, and the latter was moved by these two events to write his well known poem, "The Two Angels." In 1855 Mr. Lowell published a memorial volume containing some of his wife's poems, two of which, "The Alpine Sheep" and "The Morning-Glory," are found in many miscellanies.

GUILD, Josephus Conn, jurist, was born in Albemarle county, Va., December, 1802, the son of Walter and Elizabeth (Conn) Guild. When he was two years old his parents removed to Sumner county, Tenn., where they both died seven years later, leaving their two sons, James and Josephus completely destitute. They were then adopted by their aunts and uncle and given such education as the country afforded. When their uncle, Maj. Josephus H. Conn, died in 1820, the boys were dependent on their own resources. Josephus studied at various schools and academies until he reached his eighteenth year, and then entered the office of Anthony B. Shelby, clerk of the circuit court, where he began the study of law. A year later he became a student in the office of Col. Ephraim H. Foster of Nashville, and after eighteen months was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice of law in 1822. He attained success in his profession, and soon became equally prominent in political circles. From 1833 to 1836 he was a democratic member of the Tennessee house of representives. The Florida war breaking out in this last year, he raised a company of volunteers and, as lieutenant-colonel in Armstrong's brigade of Tennessee volunteers, took part in the engagements of the campaign. In 1837 he was elected state senator, and in 1845-46 and 1851-52 served in the house of representatives. Amongst his political services to the state were the advocacy of the common-school system, inaugurated whilst he held his seat in the legislature, and of the railway system of the state. In 1844, and again in 1852, he was democratic presidential elector, and in 1860 was elected a chancellor of the state in the seventh chancery division. In 1861 Judge Guild joined with the majority in Tennessee in voting against secession, which caused Gov. Johnson, after the failure of the peace congress, to order his arrest, placing him in the penitentiary of the state. He was afterwards exchanged for another prisoner of war. Subsequently he favored secession, and his sons fought for the Confederate cause. Finding his estate devastated after the war, he resumed his legal practice and again accumulated a large fortune, which enabled him to pay $410,000 in debts, contracted as security for friends, which, while he could not be held legally responsible for them, he felt himself in honor bound to repay. In 1870 he was elected judge of the law court of Nashville for a period of eight years. Throughout his career Judge Guild was prominent in state politics, and took an active part in every presidential campaign for fifty years. He was a devotee of the turf, and remarkably successful in his ventures. He was author of a valuable work, "Old Times in Tennessee." He was married, in 1826, to Catharine M., daughter of Maj. George D. Blackmore, a revolutionary soldier and pioneer of Tennessee. He had three daughters and two sons. The eldest son, George B. Guild, was for four years mayor of Nashville, was one of the charter members of the Association of Confederate Soldiers, and served two terms in the general assembly of Tennessee. Judge Guild died Jan. 8, 1883.

ELLIS, George Edward, clergyman, editor, and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1814. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and at the Divinity School in 1836, being, after several years of travel and study in Europe, ordained, in 1840, pastor of the Harvard Unitarian Society, Charlestown, Mass. He continued incumbent there until 1869, and, in the meantime, gained a distinguished reputation as author, editor, and lecturer. He was professor of systematic theology in the Harvard Divinity School (1857-63), and overseer of the university (1850-54), being secretary of the board during one year. He thrice delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston: the "Evidences of Christianity" (1864); "Provincial History of Massachusetts" (1871), and the "Red Man and the White Man in North America" (1879) All three series were published—the last in 1882. For a number of years he edited the "Christian Register," a prominent denominational organ, first by himself, and then in conjunction with Rev. George Putnam; and later conducted the "Christian Examiner." He was vice-president, and then president, of the Massachusetts Historical Society; also devoting some of his most serious efforts throughout his life to historical study and writing. To American biographical literature he contributed a number of volumes: "John Mason" (1844); "Anne Hutchinson" (1845); "William Penn" (1847); "Dr. Luther V. Bell" (1863); "Jared Sparks" (1869); "Count Rumford," in connection with a complete edition of Rumford's writings (1871); "Charles W. Upham," and "Edward Wigglesworth" (1877); "Jacob Bigelow" (1880); "Nathaniel Thayer" (1885). His writings of a general historical character include: "A Half century of the Unitarian Controversy: with Particular Reference to its Origin, its Course, and its Prominent Subjects Among the Congregationalists of Massachusetts" (1857); "The Aims and Purposes of

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the Founders of Massachusetts, and their Treatment of Intruders and Dissentients" (1869); "History of the Massachusetts General Hospital" (1872); "History of the Battle of Bunker Hill" (1875); "Address ont he Centennial of Evacuation Day by the British Army, with an Account of the Siege of Boston" (1876); and "The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" (1888). Of the last named work the New York "Nation" says: "Dr. Ellis has not tried to write a detailed history. His work is an essay on the religious aspects of that curious age. . . . But he does not succeed in showing us why the Puritans felt bound to carry out that 'grim and iron rule of bigotry, austerity and intolerance.'" Dr. Ellis' memoirs of Mason, Hutchinson and Penn were contributed to Sparks' "American Biography" series. He also wrote several chapters for Justin Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston" (1880), and for his "Narrative and Critical History of America" (1886), and several articles for the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His occasional addresses, sermons and reviews were very numerous. "The Organ and Church Music," in two discourses (1852), is one of the most valuable of his minor works. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1857, and LL.D. in 1883, making him the fourth person only to receive both these honors from his alma mater. Dr. Ellis died from the effects of an apoplectic stroke in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1894.

SPRAGUE, William, manufacturer, was born in Cranston, R. I., June 5, 1773, son of William and Mary (Waterman) Sprague. His ancestry is traced back to Jonathan Sprague, first mentioned in Rhode Island history in 1681, who for many years was a member of the general assembly from Providence, being speaker of that body in 1703; was widely known as a Baptist minister, and wrote the able and spicy letter of Feb. 23, 1722, in answer to the request made by certain Congregational clergymen of Massachusetts to the leading citizens of Providence. The family, by marriage, was connected with Roger Williams, and has in later years given to the world such men of letters as Rev. William B. Sprague, of Albany, N. Y., and Charles Sprague, the poet, of Boston. The Spragues are traced back through Wales and Holland to an Italian origin. William early engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloths, spinning the yarn and giving the weaving to families in the country near and far. He was the first to introduce the art of calico-printing in its original forms, beginning with the styles known as "Indigo Blues." These works were constructed in Cranston, about three miles from Providence. Mr. Sprague's sons, Amasa and William, were received into business with him as partners, and new cotton-mills were erected in Cranston, Johnston, and the village of Natick, and throughout the United States arose a great demand for the calicoes. Mr. Sprague married Anne Potter, whose mother was a Williams, and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. He died March 28, 1836.

OLMSTED, Marlin Edgar, lawyer, was born in Ulysses Township, Potter co., Pa. He is a descendant of a long line of ancestors, embracing on either side many persons of prominence and distinction. Through the influence of his uncle, Arthur G. Olmsted, at that time a member of the state senate, and afterwards president judge of the 48th judicial district, he became assistant corporation clerk under Auditor-Gen. (afterwards Gov.) John F. Hartranft, and one year later, although the youngest official in the department either in years or service, was promoted to the responsible position of corporation clerk in charge of the collection of taxes from corporations, under the peculiar system of Pennsylvania. When Gen. Harrison Allen was elected to succeed Gen. Hartranft he reappointed Mr. Olmsted, who continued to serve until May, 1875. Having read law with John W. Simonton, afterwards president judge of the 12th judicial district, he was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, Nov. 25, 1878, to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in May, 1881, and to the bar of the supreme court of the United States, Nov. 12, 1884. His six years' experience in the auditor general's office had made him thoroughly familiar with the complicated system of corporate taxation whereby the state of Pennsylvania raises nearly all her revenues, and had brought him in personal contact with the officers of nearly all the large corporations doing business in the state. As soon as he was released from that office they came to him for advice and became his regular clients. He is a recognized authority on all questions of constitutional law and corporate taxation, and as such has framed a number of the revenue laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which have proved highly beneficial and have been sustained by all courts. Mr. Olmsted is president and general counsel of the Beech Creek R. R. Co., and also of the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. R. Co.; a director of the Pine Creek R. R. Co., Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, and the Commonwealth Guarantee, Trust and Safe Deposit Co. of Harrisburg; is counsel for the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co., Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co., Erie R. R. Co., Pennsylvania Coal Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., and many other of the large corporations doing business in Pennsylvania, and has represented the city of Philadelphia in important litigation. In November, 1896, he was elected a member of congress to represent the 14th district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry, receiving 23,066 votes more than his highest competitor and carrying every election precinct in the three counties.

Marlin E. Olmsted

BINGHAM, Caleb, author and bookseller, was born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1757, the son of Daniel Bingham and a descendant of Thomas Bingham of Norwich, Conn. He studied at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1782. For some time he was principal of an academy, and afterwards for many years a teacher in one of the public schools in Boston. He had a taste for literature, both as a writer of books and as a collector. He compiled a number of school books, including the "Young Lady's Accidence," which went through twenty editions, with a sale of 100,000 copies; "Child's Companion," twenty editions, 120,000 copies; "American Preceptor," sixty-four editions, 640,000 copies; "Geographical Catechism," twenty-two editions, 100,000 copies; "Columbian Orator," twenty-three editions, 190,000 copies; and "Juvenile Letters," seven editions, 25,000 copies. Besides these works, he published an interesting narrative entitled "The Hunters," and a translation of Chateaubriand's tale of "Atala." For several years Mr. Bingham was a director of the Massachusetts state prison, and in that position he exercised a great influence in improving the minds of the younger criminals who came under his charge. He was interested in public affairs, and in politics was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He died in Boston, Apr. 6, 1818.

MANNING, James, first president of Rhode Island College (Brown University) (1764–91), was born at Piscataway, Middlesex co., N. J., Oct. 22, 1738, son of James and Grace (Fitz-Randolph) Manning. His father was a prosperous farmer, who owned an extensive farm in the old Elizabethtown grant, where his ancestors had long been settled. His mother is said to have been a woman of rare piety and character, as instanced by the fact that most of her children made professions of faith before reaching their majority. He was fitted for college at Hopewell Academy by the Rev. Isaac Eaton, and in 1758 entered the College of New Jersey, then but recently located at Princeton, and was graduated with the second honors of his class, Sept. 29, 1762. In the following November he was licensed to preach, and on April 19, 1763, he was ordained and publicly set apart as a minister in the Baptist denomination. The Baptists of his day had begun to feel strongly the need of a college where their denomination might be represented and their ministers suitably educated. The Baptist Academy at Hopewell had already been established and had proved its usefulness, but all the colleges were in the hands of other Christian bodies. The Presbyterians controlled the College of New Jersey, the Episcopalians had established William and Mary College in Virginia, King's in New York, and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; while Harvard and Yale colleges were under the control of the Congregationalists. In these institutions the Baptists were generally regarded as disorderly brethren, if not as complete heretics. Accordingly, in 1762 a "resolution to erect a college and institute a seminary for the education of youth somewhere in North America," was passed by the Philadelphia association of the Baptist denomination, and, as Rhode Island had been founded on the ideal of perfect toleration in religious belief, it was decided to apply to its legislature for a charter. The work of founding and governing this institution was especially entrusted to James Manning, and he, in company with the Rev. John Sutton of Elizabethtown, proceeded to Newport, R. I., arriving in July, 1763. He immediately laid his plans before the deputy-governor, Col. Gardner, with a petition for legislative sanction. The soil was a hopeful one, as since the residence there (1729–31) of the distinguished Dean Berkeley, subsequently bishop of Cloyne, Newport had been the centre of a pronounced intellectual interest, and the memory of his scheme of founding a college in America, rendered the suggestion of a college for Rhode Island neither strange nor unwelcome to thoughtful people. It was not, however, until February, 1764, that a charter was granted to the institution under the name of Rhode Island College. Mr. Manning then removing with his wife to the town of Warren, R. I., opened a Latin school preparatory to instituting regular college instruction. He also established a Baptist church and was largely interested in the organization of the Warren association in 1767. In September, 1765, he was formally appointed by the corporation "president of the college, professor of languages and other branches of learning, with full power to act in these capacities at Warren or elsewhere"; the first session began in the following year with one student, and the first commencement was held at Warren, in September, 1769, with a graduating class of seven. The government of the university was vested in the corporation consisting of two bodies—the trustees and the fellows—and although the constitution provides that the majority in both shall be of the Baptist faith, distinct provision is made that all members beyond a specified number shall be chosen from other denominations. Hence Brown University appears as the first college in the country which is in any sense undenominational. In consideration of a fund of £4,200, raised by the town and county of Providence, the college was removed thither in 1770, and the corner-stone of the first building, University Hall, which was modeled after Nassau Hall, Princeton, was laid on May 14th. The land on which this building was erected was part of the "home-site" grant from the Indians to Rev. Chad Brown, the companion of Roger Williams and ancestor of the famous "four brothers" Brown, who were so generous in their benefactions to the college. During the revolution, the British, American and French troops successively occupied the college building for a barracks and a hospital, all exercises being suspended from Dec. 7, 1776, to May 27, 1782. In 1771 Mr. Manning accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Providence which, under his ministry, grew so rapidly that an enlarged meeting-house had to be erected in 1774. During twenty years he ministered in the two-fold capacity of pastor and president, with so great success and distinction that in 1785 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1786 he was unanimously elected to represent Rhode Island in the congress of the confederation, and accepted the office, not without hesitation, on account

Jas. Manning

of his duties to the college. A moving consideration in his mind, however, was the hope of securing an appropriation to compensate the damages the building had suffered from military occupancy during the revolution. In this effort he was unsuccessful, and it was not until fourteen years later that congress appropriated $2,000 to this object, scarcely half the sum actually needed. Dr. Manning was the virtual founder of Brown University, securing by his able advocacy and unfailing devotion the interest of many of its most generous benefactors. After the expiration of his service in the congress, he devoted his attention more to his educational duties, filling several offices in this connection, especially as chairman of the common-school committee. Shortly before his death he, as though possessing a presentiment, urged the corporation of the university to appoint a successor to the presidency. It has been well said that he has fittingly described his own character in the requirements he enumerates for his successor: "a man of letters, politeness, strict piety and orthodoxy, of popular talents, possessed of a good share of human prudence, and no bigot; in a word, a truly Christian orator." The inscription on the monument erected by the trustees and fellows of the college describes Dr. Manning as follows: "His person was graceful, and his countenance remarkably expressive of sensibility, cheerfulness and dignity. The variety and excellence of his natural abilities, improved by education and enriched by science, raised him to a rank of eminence among literary characters. His manners were engaging and his voice harmonious; his eloquence was natural and powerful; his social virtues, classic learning, eminent patriotism, shining talents for instructing and governing youth and zeal in the cause of Christianity are recorded on the tables of many hearts." His funeral sermon was preached by his friend, former pupil and successor in office, Rev. Jonathan Maxcy. Dr. Manning was the author of "A report in favor of the establishment of free public schools in the town of Providence," which forms the basis of its present school system. Such other letters and addresses of his as are preserved will be found in Dr. R. A. Guild's "Life, Times and Correspondence of the Rev. James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University." (Boston, 1864). Dr. Manning was married, March 29, 1763, to Margaret, daughter of John Stites of Elizabethtown, N. J. He died from the effects of an apoplectic stroke, in Providence, R I., July 29, 1791.

MAXCY, Jonathan, second president of Rhode Island College (Brown University) (1792–1802), was born in Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 2, 1768. His parents seem to have been persons of standing in the community—his mother especially being noted for piety and intelligence—hence it is not strange that Jonathan early showed signs of intellectual brilliancy. He was educated in the academy of Rev. William Williams of Wrentham, who was the honored preceptor of a goodly number among the earlier graduates of Brown University, and under his instruction advanced so rapidly as to be able to enter college when but fifteen years of age. In his college course he exhibited the same brilliancy and scholarship, it being related that his themes were recommended as models of style by his instructors. Immediately upon graduation, in 1787, with the highest honors of his class, he was appointed to a vacant tutorship, which he held with acceptance for the next four years. In 1790 he was licensed to preach by the First Baptist Society of Providence, and in this field also showed such ability and power that he was chosen pastor of the church and ordained the following year. His style in preaching seems to have been peculiarly lucid and charming, and, as is written by his friend Tristam Burgess, "Each one of the largest assembly, in the most extended place of worship, received the slightest impulse of his silver voice as if he stood at his very ear." On the day of his ordination he was elected by the corporation a trustee and also professor of divinity, and seems to have delivered lectures in connection with his pastoral duties. On the sudden death of Pres. Manning, Prof. Maxcy was in all quarters regarded as the most available successor, and being accordingly elected, he was inaugurated at the following commencement. In this position he again demonstrated the many-sidedness of his powerful character. As has been well said, "he regarded his students as his sons, and in all his relations toward them endeavored to inculcate the principles of virtue and piety." He was thoroughly interested in all their concerns, and took great delight in bringing to them the results of his own experience. To those students who sought him for advice he was particularly cordial, and they felt that in him they had a true friend. Refined and dignified in manner, of brilliant conversational powers, and possessing the ability of adapting his instruction to the attainments of his students, he was very successful as a teacher. He had the power of grasping a subject as a whole, and then presenting it attractively to the class." Upon his inauguration as president of the college he was but twenty-four years of age, probably the youngest man ever accorded this important trust. In 1801, at the age of thirty-three, Harvard College honored him with the degree of D.D., and in the following year he accepted election to the presidency of Union College, to succeed Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Jr., then just deceased. He continued to discharge the duties of this office for two years (1802–04) with a success fully equal to his record at Brown. Then finding that the climate of the northern states had done much to aggravate a constitutional infirmity, he was persuaded to accept the presidency of the recently-founded South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C. He remained there until his death, winning wide influence and reputation, both as a preacher and as an educator, throughout the southern states. Pres. Maxcy published a number of sermons and addresses which have been collected by Rev. Romeo Elton, and published under the title, "The Literary Remains of the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D.D., with a Memoir of His Life" (1844). He was married to Susanna, daughter of Com. Esek Hopkins of Providence, and by her had six children. He died in Columbia, S. C., June 4, 1820.

Slater Hall.

MESSER, Asa, third president of Rhode Island College, under the name of Brown University

(1804-26), was born in Methuen, Mass., in 1769. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and his early education was received under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Smith of Haverhill, and Rev. William Williams of Wrentham, Mass. Entering the sophomore class of Rhode Island College, he was graduated with honors in 1790, and within a year received appointment as tutor. In 1796 he became professor of the learned languages, and in 1799 was transferred to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. In the meanwhile, in 1792, he had been licensed to preach, but was not formally ordained until nine years later. When Pres. Maxcy resigned, in 1802, Prof. Messer assumed the presidency *pro tempore*, and in 1804 was regularly chosen to succeed to the office. During an incumbency of twenty-two years he maintained the institution on an even course of prosperity, although a greater part of the ready revenues was derived from the tuition fees of the students. In accordance with the provision of the charter permitting the change of name from Rhode Island College to one in honor of the greatest or most distinguished benefactor, or otherwise at the discretion of the trustees and fellows, the corporation voted, in 1803, that any person donating $5,000 to the college should have the privilege of renaming it. Accordingly, Nicholas Brown of Providence, son of one of the four brothers Brown, notable and generous benefactors of the institution from its inception, came forward with a donation of $5,000 to found a professorship of oratory and *belles-lettres*. By virtue of successful investments this sum had been doubled by 1826, and it is estimated that the total of Mr. Brown's donations, in lands and money, amounted to $160,000 by assessed valuation at the time they were made. Thus, by vote of the corporation, Sept. 6, 1804, the name was changed to Brown University in recognition of the many benefactions of the Brown family. Pres. Messer's administration is also notable for the founding of the University Grammar School in 1810, and the building of the second college hall, known as Hope College in 1823. Nicholas Brown contributed generously to the erection of the latter, and it was named by his request. Pres. Messer's character seems to have been strongly marked in its individuality. He is reputed a person of great intellectual vigor and considerable insight into human nature. As has been well said by a former pupil of his, "The student who attempted to circumvent him was sure to be outwitted in the end. On account of his great shrewdness he was sometimes called 'the cunning president.'" This same authority continues to say, "He was altogether unpoetical in his nature. His language had no coloring of the fancy, but was naked, plain and strong. His economy, which was proverbial, extended even to his words. His tendencies were rather to science than literature, and in the latter part of his life, as is often the case, more to practical wisdom and prudence than to either. . . . His was not a mind to leave its own impress on that of his pupils. He had no imitators; he wished to have none. The many eminent men educated under him had no other resemblance to each other than freedom from authority. There is among them no uniform style of thought, resulting from its being run in the same mould." Another says: "Dr. Messer had a heart of fatherly tenderness. Whenever he saw eager aspirations after knowledge, a high sense of duty and a resolute determination to prepare for an honorable and useful discharge of the responsibilities of life, there he was ever ready with the words of encouragement and the hand of help." Such a character is eminently calculated to maintain an even course of prosperity and good-will in the affairs over which he is set in authority; it is not made for brilliant achievements or wide departures from received methods, and, accordingly, we find that the administration of Pres. Messer is frequently set in marked contrast to that of his successor, Dr. Wayland. There are, however, other considerations which shaped the history of the college in the latter period, among them an increased number of donations, making possible an enlargement of nearly every department. Pres. Messer's published writings consist principally of orations and baccalaureate sermons. He was created D.D. by Brown University in 1806, by Harvard in 1820, and LL.D. by the University of Vermont in 1812. After resigning from the presidency of Brown University in 1826, he entered public life, in his election to several official positions in the city of Providence. His closing years were spent upon his farm, which is now included in the city limits. Pres. Messer was married to Deborah Angell of Providence, and by her had one son and three daughters. The son died in early life, and one of the daughters became the wife of Hon. Horace Mann, first secretary of the Massachusetts board of education. Pres. Messer's characteristics are very fully discussed by his friends, Prof. Park and Hon. W. L. Marcy, in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," Vol. VI. He died in Providence, Oct. 11, 1836.

Hope College

Gymnasium Brown

WAYLAND, Francis, fourth president of Brown University (1827-55), was born in the city of New York, March 11, 1796, eldest son of Francis and Sarah (Moore) Wayland. His parents were natives of England, who had emigrated to America in 1792, and his father, a currier by trade, being a subject of deepening religious experiences, was in 1805 given a license to preach by the Oliver Street Baptist Church, New York, of which he was a member. At length he determined to devote himself exclusively to the work of the ministry, and accepted a pastorate in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His busy life threw the early training of the son largely into the hands of the mother, a "woman of superior mind and discriminating judgment," and to her influence are directly traceable many of his noblest qualities of mind and heart. Of his earlier schools he has little to record save regrets at their inadequate and harmful methods, but in his eleventh year he came under the influence of Daniel H. Barnes of the Dutchess County Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who "taught him to study for the love of it and to take pride in accurate knowledge." By him he was prepared to enter the sophomore class in Union College, where he was graduated in 1813. He at once took a course of medical study, first with Dr. Eli Burritt and then with Dr. Hale, both of Troy; but when he was ready to practice his profession a profound Christian experience suddenly changed his plan of life. Accordingly, in the fall of 1816 he entered Andover Theological Seminary where, during a year, he enjoyed close contact with such brilliant minds as Drs. Leonard Woods, Ebenezer Porter and Moses Stuart. And of this year he says, "At Andover I learned how to study and how to teach the Bible." In the fall of 1817 he was offered and accepted a tutorship at Union College, and there remained for four years, teaching nearly every branch from the classics to chemistry, and also deriving constant benefit from the example and fellowship of Pres. Nott. Although so eminent a success in the lecture-room, his heart had become more and more inclined in the direction of pastoral work, so when, in 1821, he received a call from the First Baptist Society of Boston, he hastened with enthusiasm to assume his new duties. Although a close and laborious student, possessed of a wealth of knowledge with which to adorn a discourse, his delivery was so faulty as to make his early pulpit efforts hardly successful. Also, in those days, the Baptist denomination was far from strong in Boston, and his church increased but slowly. However, despite all the influences which seemed to conspire to crowd the devoted young clergyman into obscurity, his honest and consecrated efforts finally overcame all obstacles. In October, 1823, he preached his memorable sermon, "The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise," before the Boston Baptist Foreign Mission Society; and, although thoroughly discouraged with the pulpit presentation, he was more than agreeably surprised to achieve a national reputation with its publication. It is said that "in proportion to the population and the numbers then found in America, it is doubtful if its circulation has been exceeded by any American sermon, and certainly no other has held its place so permanently." In September, 1826, he returned to Union College to accept a call to the chair of moral philosophy; but in December, being elected to succeed Rev. Dr. Asa Messer as president of Brown University, he resigned, and assumed his new duties in February, 1827. Pres. Wayland's administration is justly called the golden age of the university. Not only did his strong personality and matchless talent as a teacher leave a lasting impression upon the minds and characters of all who sat under his instruction, but his able generalship and deep appreciation of the ideal of a university enabled him to immeasurably increase the efficiency of the institution. He enlarged the curriculum by the addition of scientific studies and a system of elective courses within certain limits, and also provided to efficiently insure the expenses of the college and the increase of its endowments. His lectures and sermons to the students are characterized by the laborious study and painstaking care displayed in the pulpit efforts prepared for his charge in Boston; yet they ears of earnest effort had overcome his early faults of address and made him an inspiring and effective speaker. It is said that, despite his well-known rigidity of discipline, and exacting demands upon the students' attention, his courses were the most popular in college, and each class awaited eagerly the day when it should come under the instruction of the "old doctor," as he was affectionately styled. A former pupil says of his lectures, that they "seemed to us more wonderful than anything we had ever heard. They carried all the conviction of a demonstration. To have believed otherwise would have seemed absurd. . . . His definitions were clear, simple, and easily remembered. His analysis of any obscure but important part was exhaustive, omitting no essential element. His progress through either of his favorite sciences was that of a prince through his own dominions." Judge Benjamin F. Thomas of Massachusetts said in an address on the retirement of Pres. Wayland: "I esteem it the happiest moment of my life that brought me here; the best gift of an ever-kind Providence to me that I was permitted for three years to sit at the feet of your instruction." Another eminent graduate writes: "Six words that he once said to the class were worth more to me than all the words I ever heard beside: 'Young gentlemen, cherish your own conceptions'." We can scarcely feel surprise that a man, whose methods may be thus described, would feel dissatisfied with current text books, and that, first branching out into new lines in the preparation of his lectures, he finally published treatises on several sciences which held first place in the university world for many years. It was due directly to his consecration and ability that the scholarship and facilities of the university grew up and increased as by magic. Prof. Story of the Harvard Law School is quoted as saying that he could distinguish a graduate of Brown University by his "power of seizing upon the essential points of a case and freeing it from all extraneous matter." Pres. Wayland having submitted a "Report on the condition of the university and a method of promoting its enlargement," in 1850, the corporation and friends proceeded to raise a fund of $125,000 to put his ideas into operation. The result was a complete reorganization. New buildings being also required, Nicholas Brown again came forward to benefit the institution by donating Manning Hall, named in honor of the first president, for use as a chapel and library; and in 1839 Rhode Island Hall was erected by other friends of the university for the uses of scientific collections, laboratories and lecture rooms. A library fund of $25,000 was also raised by popular subscription. Pres. Wayland's activities were by no means limited to his official duties as president: he was the friend, pastor, and confidential adviser of each and every student who would consult him, and had the attractive custom of addressing each one as "my son." He frequently preached outside the college chapel and regularly conducted a Bible class for the convicts in the state prison at Providence, which resulted in

F. Wayland

Rhode Island Hall.

inestimable good to many souls. At length, exhausted by his unfailing efforts in every good cause, he in 1855 tendered his resignation, which the corporation regretfully accepted. Thereafter he lived in virtual retirement, occupied in literary activities, except for a year and a half in the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Providence, which he accepted under the profoundest sense of duty. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Pres. Wayland by Union College in 1828, and by Harvard in 1829. By the latter university he was also created LL.D. in 1852. His publications include, besides numerous sermons and addresses: "Occasional Discourses" (1833); "Elements of Moral Science" (1835); "Elements of Political Economy" (1837); "The Limitations of Human Responsibility" (1838); "Thoughts on the Present Collegiate System in the United States" (1842); "Domestic Slavery Considered as a Scriptural Institution" (1845); "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy" (1854), and about twelve others. His three text-books have reached a sale of hundreds of thousands of copies, and have been among the best known and most widely used of any in the United States. His "Political Economy" advocated free trade in the midst of a most intensely protectionist community, and his "Domestic Slavery" demanded immediate emancipation, although within limitations unacceptable to the more radical Abolitionists. His religious toleration and liberality were very marked and sincere, although his orthodoxy was unbending and complete. Dr. Wayland was twice married: First to Lucy L. Lincoln of Boston, who died in Providence, April 3, 1834, and second, to Mrs. Hepsy S. Sage, who died Oct. 22, 1872. His sons by his first wife, Prof. Francis Wayland of Yale and H. L. Wayland D.D., have prepared a Memoir of his Life and Labors. See also "Francis Wayland," by James O. Murray (American Religious Leaders' Series). He died in Providence, Sept. 30, 1865.

SEARS, Barnas, fifth president of Brown University (1855–67), was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire co., Mass., Nov. 19, 1802, son of Paul and Rachel (Granger) Sears. His original American ancestor was Richard Sears, a member of a family noted in English history, who landed at Yarmouth, Mass., in 1630. The family remained at Cape Cod until the time of Pres. Sears' grandfather, who removed to Berkshire county with his brother Elkanah. Barnas Sears spent his early life on his father's farm, and at the age of fifteen commenced his life career as a builder of stone walls in summer, and as teacher in winter, at the same time prosecuting his studies with the help and encouragement of a young college student. Determining to prepare himself for the ministry, he began preparatory studies with "Parson" Cooley of East Granville, Mass., a noted teacher of youth in his day, and later also studied at the Brown University Grammar School, then under the charge of Jesse Hartwell. Finally entering Brown University, he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1825, delivering at commencement an oration on "The Influence of Association Upon the Intellectual Character." Meanwhile he had entered upon the work of the ministry, having commenced preaching in his sophomore year, and immediately after graduation entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he remained two years. He then accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., but resigned it in 1829, to become professor of ancient languages in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (now Colgate University), New York. While at Hamilton he acted as pastor of the Baptist Church, and also interested himself actively in the theological department of the college. Having been appointed professor of Biblical theology, he sought further preparation for his duties by two years' study at the universities of Halle, Leipsic and Berlin, sitting under the instruction of Gesenius, Rosenmüller, Winer, Neander and other masters of Biblical and historical research. At Hamburg in 1834, he secretly immersed in the Elbe by night Rev. J. G. Oncken and six others, thus starting a movement which, by the devoted self-sacrifice of its originators, has gone on in spite of persecution until the German Baptists now number some 130 societies and nearly 30,000 members. Dr. Sears doubtless did much besides to encourage the movement in its infancy. On his return home in 1835, he resumed work at Hamilton, but at the end of six months accepted a professorship at the Newton Theological Institution, where he remained until 1848, serving as president during the last nine years. He was also a member of the Massachusetts board of education for several years, and in 1848, upon the resignation of Horace Mann, was appointed its secretary. In this office he proved himself in all respects worthy his predecessor, being, by his broad scholarship and long experience in teaching, fully fitted to continue the important reforms in educational theory and methods so ably inaugurated. Hon. George S. Boutwell said of Dr. Sears' work: "What had been regarded in Mr. Mann's time by many as experimental, became under Dr. Sears an established and recognized institution of the state. Our system of education—schools for all the people and sustained by the people—was placed upon a foundation as immovable as the foundation of the state itself." In 1855 he was elected president of Brown University; passing from an office where he had had as predecessor one illustrious educator to take up and carry on the work of another, who was, after Dr. Nott, the greatest of American college presidents. Although in many respects quite the opposite of Pres. Wayland, he soon won the confidence and affection of the students and all the friends of Brown. In accordance with his enlightened theories of education, he abolished many of the minor penalties of the college discipline, and also revised the marking and grading system so as to record the general progress and attainment of the student rather than the accidental merit or demerit of any single recitation. One of his pupils writes of him: "Whatever other testimonies his memory may receive, the students of Brown during these years will pay the tribute of love. For Dr. Sears was, above all, perhaps, a loved president. The students in his classes were led, not driven." Prof. Lincoln says: "Of all the administrators of the affairs of the college no one was more highly esteemed and more truly loved during all the time of his administration than Pres. Sears. I remember how he awakened our admiration by the stores of knowledge which he had always ready at either hand; how he impressed all with profound respect for religion and love for God." But a man of Sears' scholarship and executive ability could not fail to mould and improve the curriculum of the college, little probably as remained to be effected after Wayland's brilliant administration. Among notable benefits under his direction was the introduction of the methods and results of German research, and in this cause he was one of the true pioneers of America. During his administration also, a system of scholarships was founded, somewhat on the lines contemplated by Pres. Manning in the first days of the college. This laudable work was made possible by the vote of the corporation in 1858, appropriating the fund left by

B. Sears.

Nicholas Brown to the formation of eleven scholarships of $1,000 each; and upon this beginning the benefactions have so increased from year to year that there are at the present time (1898) over 100 scholarships open to deserving students. The equipment of the university was enlarged in 1862 by the acquisition from the state of the agricultural department and the erection of the chemical laboratory building. Although Pres. Sears worked slowly and unostentatiously, his fame as an organizer and executive spread throughout the country. In 1867 he was requested by Robert C. Winthrop to outline a scheme of management for the Peabody Trust Fund for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the southern and southwestern states, and responded in a letter which caused the general agency to be offered to him. In this office he continued until his death, by his skillful management greatly augmenting its sphere of usefulness. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Pres. Sears by Harvard College in 1841, and LL.D. by Yale in 1862. During 1836–39 he was editor of the "Christian Review," and among his principal publications are: "Classical Studies" (1843); "Ciceroniana" (1849); "Life of Luther" (1850); and his editions of "Nöhden's German Grammar" (1842); "Select Writings of Luther" (1846); and Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words" (1854). Pres. Sears was married, Feb. 16, 1830, to Elizabeth Griggs, daughter of Deacon Elijah Cory of Brookline, Mass. They had three sons and one daughter. He died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 6, 1880.

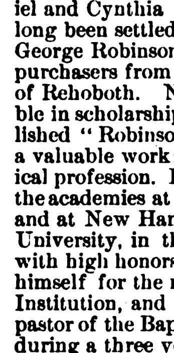
CHACE, George Ide, educator, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Feb. 19, 1808, son of Charles and Ruth (Jenckes) Chace. His early years were passed on his father's farm. He fitted for college at the Lancaster Academy, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1830. Immediately after his graduation he went to Waterville, Me., where, for nine months, he was principal of what is now known as the Waterville Institute. In 1831 he was appointed tutor in Brown University, and soon after adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1834 he was appointed professor of chemistry, physiology, and geology. This chair he filled until 1859, a period of fifteen years, when the title of his professorship became professor of chemistry and physiology. In 1867 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics, and he held this position five years, 1867–72. Upon the resignation of Pres. Sears, Prof. Chace was chosen president of the university *pro tempore*, and was in office one year. His connection with the university terminated in 1872. The year and a half which succeeded his resignation was spent in foreign travel, his journey extending as far east as Egypt. Soon after his return, Prof. Chace was called to fill important offices of trust in the city government. He was for several years member of the board of aldermen of the city of Providence. He was president of the board of state charities, president of the Rhode Island Hospital, and a trustee of the Butler Asylum. He received the degree of Ph.D. in 1853 from Lewisburg University and the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in the same year. He married, July 2, 1839, Abby Wheaton, daughter of Earl D. and Lydia (Wheaton) Pearce. He died in Providence, R. I., April 29, 1885.

CASWELL, Alexis, sixth president of Brown University (1868–72), was born in Taunton, Mass., Jan. 29, 1799, son of Samuel and Polly (Seaver) Caswell. His family was among the earliest settled in Taunton; the name of his ancestor, Thomas Caswell, being found among the original proprietors. The Seavers also are well known throughout Massachusetts and New England. Alexis Caswell, like many another famous character, spent his early years on his father's farm. He received his education in Taunton Academy, and in 1818 was matriculated at Brown University, where he was duly graduated four years later. While in college, in July, 1820, he united with the First Baptist Church of Providence, a connection which he retained unbroken during the whole of his long and useful career. Immediately after graduation he accepted a tutorship in Columbian University, Washington, D. C., where he began the study of theology with Pres. William Staughton, having the desire and intention of entering the pastoral calling. Accordingly, at the end of five years he returned to New England, in the hope of finding some church settlement, and there within a few months received an invitation from a recently-founded Baptist society, in Halifax, N. S. Here he was ordained and installed, Oct. 7, 1827, and for nearly a year continued his zealous and unremitting labors. In the following summer he returned to Providence to supply the pulpit of the First Church, made vacant by the death of the venerable Dr. Gano, and would have become pastor had he not, just previous to the call of the society, accepted the professorship of mathematics and physics in the university. He entered heartily into the plans and spirit of Pres. Wayland, and his whole-souled devotion to the institution and its interests caused him to be ever ready to render extra and exceptional services, both as teacher and adviser. Thus, in addition to the lectures in his own department, he repeatedly taught the college classes in chemistry, natural history, ethics and constitutional law, and was also instant in efforts to raise needed funds for the institution, among its friends throughout the country. The natural history museum at Brown is his creation, and he was also largely instrumental in securing the library fund of $25,000. In 1850 the title of his chair was changed to mathematics and astronomy, thus allowing him the opportunity to lecture on the subject in which he excelled. In 1858 he delivered a course of lectures on astronomy in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., which were included in the annual report for that year, and greatly increased his reputation as an authority on that science. For more than forty years he made regular meteorological observations, which were tabulated and published in Vol. XII. of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." His wide reputation in science caused his election as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Upon the foundation of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, his name was included among the fifty incorporators. But although distinguished for scholarly attainments, he was quite as truly a man of affairs, loving association with his kind in every walk of life. He was for many years a member of the city school committee; was for many years officially connected with the Providence Athenæum, and was one of the original trustees of the Rhode Island Hospital. In addition to these connections, he was long president of the National Exchange Bank and of the American Screw Co. Prof. Caswell acted as president during Dr. Wayland's absence in Europe in 1840, and was also regent of the university, having entire charge of discipline from 1852 to 1855. In 1863 he resigned his professorship, and devoted himself to his other interests

A. Caswell

until 1868, when he was called to succeed Barnas Sears, as president of the university. During his four years in this office the administration of college discipline was conducted on the same lines as had formerly been adopted in his class rooms. His influence was benign and gentle, and he was generally able to dispense with ordinary severity which, however, he could exercise when occasion required. In 1872 he resigned the presidency, but was immediately elected to the board of trustees, becoming also a fellow of the corporation in 1875. Pres. Caswell received the degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1841, and LL.D. in 1865. He was twice married: first, on May 7, 1830, to Esther Lois, daughter of Edward K. Thompson of Providence; and second, in 1855, to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Thomas Edwards of Newton, Mass. He had six children by the first marriage, of whom two still survive. He died in Providence, Jan. 8, 1877.

ROBINSON, Ezekiel Gilman, seventh president of Brown University (1872–89), was born in Attleborough, Mass., March 23, 1815, son of Ezekiel and Cynthia (Slack) Robinson. His family has long been settled in that region; his lineal ancestor, George Robinson, having been among the original purchasers from the Indians of the neighboring town of Rehoboth. Nor was he the first of the line notable in scholarship; his uncle, Samuel Robinson, published "Robinson's Catalogue of Minerals" (1828), a valuable work; and others were noted in the medical profession. Ezekiel G. Robinson was educated in the academies at Wrentham and Pawtucket, Mass., and at New Hampton, N. H., and, entering Brown University, in the sophomore year, was graduated with high honors in the class of 1838. He prepared himself for the ministry at the Newton Theological Institution, and in 1842 was ordained and settled as pastor of the Baptist Church of Norfolk, Va., where, during a three years' pastorate, he served one year as chaplain of the University of Virginia. He then accepted a call to the Baptist Church of Cambridge, Mass., but resigned within a year to become professor of Hebrew in the theological seminary at Covington, Ky. Here he remained until 1849, when he accepted the pastorate of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, O. In 1852 he was appointed to the chair of Christian theology in the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, and after conducting the affairs of the institution for three years following Pres. Conant's resignation, he was elected president in 1860. He was called to the presidency of Brown University to succeed Pres. Sears in 1867, but although he declined the honor at that time, he accepted and was installed in 1872. In connection with the duties of the executive, Pres. Robinson also filled the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics, branches of learning in which he was an acknowledged master. Under him the various departments of physical science received a renewed impulse to enlargement, although the classics and intellectual sciences remained as important a part of the curriculum. In 1877 was completed the new library building, the gift of John Carter Brown, son of the university's old-time benefactor, Nicholas Brown. He donated the land and $65,000 to erect the building, which was duly dedicated to his memory. A new dormitory, Slater Hall, was completed for the university, in 1879, by Horatio N. Slater; and in 1881 was dedicated the Sayles Memorial Hall, a recitation building, erected by William F. Sayles of Providence, in memory of his son William Clark Sayles, of the class of 1878. Upon the resignation of Pres. Robinson, in 1889, the funds of the university were found to have increased by various gifts and contributions from about $550,000 to over $1,000,000, and the endowment was very nearly doubled. Never before had the friends of the institution been more generous, nor its popularity been more widely extended.



Sayles Memorial Hall

Pres. Robinson had a veritable genius as a teacher, and also achieved considerable reputation as a preacher and lecturer. On leaving Brown he lectured on apologetics and Christian evidences at Crozer Theological Seminary. His published writings are numerous, but are largely sermons, addresses, and review articles. He was editor of the "Christian Review" from 1859 until 1864, when it was merged into the "Bibliotheca Sacra." His books include a translation from the fourth edition of Neander's "Planting and Training of the Church" (1865); "The Relation of the Church to the Bible" (1866); "Yale Lectures on Preaching" (1883); "Principles and Practice of Morality" (1888); and "Lectures on Christian Evidences" (1895), edited by his widow. In 1853 he was graduated D.D. by Brown University, and in 1886 L.L.D. by Harvard. He was married, Feb. 21, 1844, to Harriet Richards Parker of Roxbury, Mass., by whom he had six children, two of whom still survive. Pres. Robinson died at Reading, Mass., June 13, 1894.

ANDREWS, Elisha Benjamin, eighth president of Brown University (1889–), was born in Hinsdale, Cheshire co., N. H., Jan. 10, 1844, son of Erastus and Almira (Bartlett) Andrews. He attended a public school, supplementing its instruction by private study along several lines, and at the same time worked regularly on a farm. Although but seventeen years of age at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the 4th Connecticut infantry regiment, which subsequently became the 1st Connecticut heavy artillery. In 1863 he was commissioned second lieutenant, and continued to acquit himself with credit, until a severe wound destroyed the sight of the left eye, and compelled his discharge, in October, 1864. He immediately resumed preparation for college at Powers Institute, and then studied at Wesleyan Academy; and entering Brown University he was graduated in the class of 1870. During the next two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, a famous co-educational school founded under Baptist auspices in 1835. During Mr. Andrews' management of its affairs the girls' dormitory was burned, but before he resigned another and larger one was erected in its place. In 1874 he was graduated at Newton Theological Institution, and in the same year was ordained pastor of the

First Baptist Church, Beverly, Mass., where he remained about one year. He then accepted the presidency of Denison University, Granville, O., and was formally inaugurated as successor of Rev. Samson Talbot (1863–78), although the affairs of the institution had, during two years, been successfully administered by Prof. F. O. Marsh. Pres. Andrews' influence was manifest during his four years' term, and the increase in the wealth, efficiency and popularity of the university is amply shown in the fact that the endowment fund was increased until it approximated $300,000. Also during this period was completed the library building, known as Doane Hall, the gift of W. Howard Doane, the famous song and hymn composer. In short, Pres. Andrews' reputation as an instructor and executive attained such currency that he received several flattering invitations to other positions. He finally accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral theology and church polity in Newton Theological Institution, where he remained for three years (1879–82), going thence, after a year of study in Germany, to fill the chair of history and political economy in Brown University. In 1888 he was chosen professor of political economy and public finance in Cornell University, but upon the resignation of Dr. E. G. Robinson, in 1889, was elected to succeed him as president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in Brown University. Pres. Andrews' policy at Brown has been consistently directed to the enlargement of all departments of study to meet the educational demands of the present age. Especial attention has been given to political economy, modern languages, and technology. The latter branch received an unprecedented impulse, and renewed facilities in the erection of Wilson Hall, by the generous bequest of George F. Wilson of Providence. Pres. Andrews' public services have been no less than his influence in the university. He served as U. S. commissioner to the international monetary conference at Brussels in 1892, and has long been noted for his generous interest in all public questions. In June, 1897, he offered his resignation to the corporation of Brown University, in consequence of certain criticisms upon his policy and public utterances, but was persuaded to reconsider his determination, and still (1898) continues in the office. Pres. Andrews is a member of the Loyal Legion; the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, and the Rhode Island Historical Society; was a constituent member of the American Economic Association, and among the earliest promoters of the American Historical Association. In 1884 he received the degree of D.D. from Colby University, and that of LL.D. from the University of Nebraska. In addition to review articles and addresses, he has published: "Brief Institutes of Constitutional History, English and American" (1886); "Brief Institutes of General History" (1887); "Institutes of Economics" (1889); "History, Prophecy and Gospel" (1891); "The Duty of a Public Spirit" (1892); "Gospel from two Testaments" (1893); translation of Droysen's "Outline of the Principles of History" (1893); Eternal Words and other Sermons," "Wealth and Moral Law," "An Honest Dollar," and "History of the United States," 2 vols. (1894); and "History of the Last Quarter Century of the United States" (1896), published first as a serial. Pres. Andrews was married in 1870 to Ella A. Allen of Boston, and has had two children.

BROWN, Nicholas (1), merchant and benefactor of Brown University, was born in Providence, R. I., July 28, 1729, second son of James and Hope (Power) Brown, and first of the "four brothers" Brown. Having lost his father when but ten years of age, he was educated by his mother, who seems to have been a woman of rare force of mind and character, and for whom he cherished a life-long devotion. Early in life he followed his father's example by entering mercantile pursuits, and by virtue of close application and native adaptation was able to add materially to his ample inheritance. From the first establishment of Rhode Island College at Providence, in 1770, he was its unfailing friend and benefactor. He contributed generously to the erection of the first college hall and, with his brothers, gave the land on which it stood. This was a part of the original home-site of Chad Brown, their ancestor. Mr. Brown was an earnest Baptist, and singularly absorbed with the doctrines and principles of religious thought. He generously contributed to the support of the First Baptist Church, as indeed, to every other worthy object in his native city. In his daily life and business dealings he seems to have been a noble example of the ideals he professed. As was said at his funeral by Rev. Dr. Stillman of Boston, "He was the affectionate husband, the tender father, the compassionate master, the dutiful son, the loving brother, and the steady, faithful friend." Mr. Brown was twice married: first, on May 2, 1762, to Rhoda, daughter of Judge Daniel Jenckes of Providence; and second, to Avis, daughter of Capt. Barnabas Binney of Boston. By the first marriage he had ten children, only two of whom survived to maturity; Hon. Nicholas Brown, Jr., for whom, in 1804, the college name was changed to Brown University, and Hope, wife of Thomas Poynton Ives of Providence. Mr. Brown died suddenly, in Providence, R. I., May 29, 1791.

BROWN, Nicholas, benefactor and founder of Brown University, was born in Providence, R. I., April 4, 1769, son of Nicholas and Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown. He was sixth in descent from Chad Brown, a friend and companion of Roger Williams, and his father was one of the "four brothers" Brown, whose generosity wrought so large a work in the early days of Rhode Island College (now Brown University). Nicholas Brown, 2d, was graduated at the college in 1786, and almost immediately entered business with his father. Later, he started out independently in partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Poynton Ives, forming the firm, Brown & Ives, which was, for over forty years, one of the most enterprising and successful in the country. Upon the death of his father, in 1791, Mr. Brown became possessed of a large estate, and forthwith began his long line of benefactions to the college by a gift of $500 for a law library. In the same year he was elected to the board of trustees, and in 1825 became a fellow. He was also treasurer of the corporation for twenty-nine years. In 1804 he made a donation of $5,000 for founding a chair of oratory and *belles-lettres*, and accordingly, by a vote of the corporation, the name of the institution was changed to Brown University in recognition of the many benefactions both of his family and himself. At his own expense he erected, in 1822, a dormitory building called, at his own suggestion, Hope College in honor of his sister, Mrs. Hope Brown Ives; and in 1835, Manning Hall, a building, modeled after the temple of Diana at Eleusis, and intended for use as a chapel and lecture hall. He also contributed $10,000 toward the erection of Rhode Island Hall and the president's house in 1840, and when the friends of the institution were laboring to raise an adequate library fund, he contributed another $10,000. Brown University was also largely benefited in his will, and the total of his gifts in money and land, according to valuation at that day, amounted to fully $160,000. From the proceeds of one parcel of land valued at $42,500, were founded the eleven Nicholas Brown scholarships, of $1,000 each. Mr. Brown's benefactions were by no means limited to his university, but were extended to almost every worthy church, educational and charitable object, and to the upbuilding of his native city, where he is still remembered as a prominent contributor to the foundation of the Athenæum. He was very generous in his contributions to the First Baptist Church, and presented to the society what was then considered one of the finest church organs in the country. An earnest supporter of the work of the American Tract Society, he contributed liberally toward the stereotyping of several of its most important publications. In his will he devised $30,000 toward the foundation of a "retreat or asylum for the insane," and this fund formed the basis on which was established the Butler Hospital in Providence. Mr. Brown's sterling character, great public spirit and deserved prominence in the community naturally led to his being chosen to high political offices. For many years he was returned by the Federalist party to the general assembly, either as senator or representative. He was a presidential elector in 1840, and cast the vote of his state for Gen. William Henry Harrison. Although a strong and outspoken Baptist, Mr. Brown had some peculiar conviction which made him averse to making a public profession of his faith. Nevertheless he was a constant attendant and liberal supporter of the First Church, Providence. He was twice married: first, on Nov. 3, 1791, to Anne, daughter of John Carter of Providence, who died in 1798; and second, on July 22, 1801, to Mary Bowen, daughter of Benjamin Stelle. By the first marriage he had three sons and a daughter, two of whom, John Carter and Anne Carter, survived to maturity. His daughter became the wife of Gov. John Brown Francis of Rhode Island. Mr. Brown died, after a somewhat protracted illness, Sept. 27, 1841. Prof. Gammell of Brown University said of him: "So long as learning and religion shall have a place in the affections of men, these enduring memorials will proclaim his character and speak his eulogy."

Nichs Brown
1822

BROWN, Joseph, scientist and benefactor of Brown University, was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 3, 1733, third son of James and Hope (Power) Brown, and second of the "four brothers" Brown. He was early left fatherless, but having acquired an excellent education he entered mercantile business, and speedily accumulated a competence. Thus able to devote himself to scientific pursuits, he retired from active life. His specialty was electrical investigation, and it is said that he had constructed for use in his experiments the finest and most complete contrivance for the purpose in America. In astronomy, also, his attainments were "respectable." In anticipation of the transit of Venus, on June 3, 1769, he bought and imported from England apparatus which cost him not less than £100, making successful observations in connection with Benjamin West, professor of mathematics and astronomy in Rhode Island College. The hill-top site occupied by their instruments is, from this event, now known as Transit street. In recognition of this and other achievements in scientific investigation by him, Rhode Island College, in 1770, conferred on Mr. Brown the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1784 called him to the chair of natural philosophy, which he filled until his death entirely without compensation. He further showed his warm interest in the welfare of the institution by constant contributions to its funds, and by faithful and efficient service on the board of trustees from his election in 1769. In the mechanical arts, Mr. Brown was a recognized expert; excellent in work as in design. He it was that planned the greater part of the church building of the First Baptist Society of Providence—a building, in those days, remarkable for size and appointments. For some time he served as representative from Providence in the general assembly of the state, and with Esek Hopkins was appointed a committee to visit various parts of the state and fix upon localities for forts and military stations. His house, built in 1774, at 70 South Main street, on the present site of the Providence Bank, was remarkable at that day for elegance. Mr. Brown was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Power, by whom he had two daughters and two sons. The last representative of his line was Mrs. Eliza Brown Rogers, wife of Joseph Rogers, of Providence, who was his granddaughter, through his daughter Mary, wife of Rev. John Gano, D.D., long pastor of the First Church, Providence. Mr. Brown died in the midst of his labors, Dec. 3, 1785.

BROWN, John, merchant, and treasurer of Rhode Island College, was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 27, 1736, fourth son of James and Hope (Power) Brown and third of the "four brothers" Brown. Like his brothers, he entered mercantile business after completing a fair general education, but his success was exceptional even in a family noted for it. He was pre-eminent for his sagacity and ability in planning and maturing large business ventures, being reputed the first Rhode Island merchant to embark in the China and East India trade. An outspoken patriot at the time of the revolution, he planned and superintended, to successful issue, several important services for the Americans. When, in 1775, the American army at Boston was so reduced in ammunition as to afford scarcely four rounds apiece to the troops, Mr. Brown directed his captains to freight their vessels with gunpowder on the return voyages, and sent nearly a ton and a half to Boston in charge of his apprentice, Elkanah Watson. When, in June, 1772, the British sloop Gaspee, long so vexatious to the people of Providence by her blockade of trade, had been run aground below Pawtucket, Mr. Brown ordered the preparation of eight long boats, which he placed at the disposal of Capt. Abram Whipple to accomplish her destruction. He himself was present when she was burned, and remaining on deck until the last to prevent plunder and consequent clews to the identification of the attacking party, narrowly escaped injury from falling spars and timbers. During 1776–79 Mr. Brown's name appeared repeatedly in connection with important committees and various public services. He was a powerful agent in persuading his fellow citizens to adopt the Federal Constitution, and was a member of congress in 1784, 1785 and 1797. Like other members of his family, he was zealous in the interests of his native city; among other notable services paying for and personally superintending the laying of a new pavement the whole length of Main street. He was chosen a committee of one to "carry on the building of the new meeting-house for the First Baptist Society, and it was almost entirely through his zeal and energy that the undertaking was carried to an issue of brilliant success." For twenty-one years (1775–96) he was treasurer of Rhode Island College, for which in numberless ways he showed his devotion. Mr. Brown was married to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Smith of Providence, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. He died in Providence Feb. 27, 1828.

BROWN, Moses, merchant, benefactor of Rhode Island College, and fourth of the "four brothers" Brown. (See Vol. II., p. 327.)

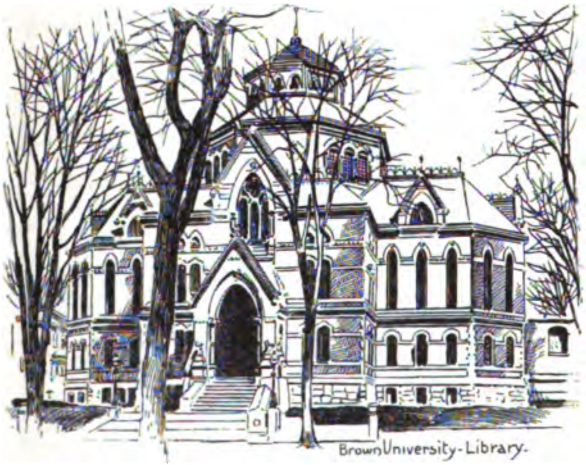
HOWELL, David, jurist and educator, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 1, 1747. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1766, and soon after, at the urgent request of Pres. Manning, he became his associate in Rhode Island College, founded in Warren the year previous. He was tutor three years; and, in 1769, was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, holding that office until the suspension of college exercises in consequence of the revolutionary war. Besides giving instruction in his special department, he taught the French, German and Hebrew languages, and was professor of law for thirty-four years, although it does not appear that he held classes in that subject. He was a fellow of Brown University for fifty-two years, and for many years the secretary of the corporation. Upon the decease of Pres. Manning, July 24, 1791, he was requested to preside at the approaching commencement in September, and also in the following year, on both occasions, says Prof. Goddard, delivering to the graduating class "Baccalaureate addresses, which as specimens of undefiled English and excellent counsel, were deservedly admired." For many years he practiced law in Providence, and held a high rank among the members of Rhode Island bar; serving as member of congress under the Confederation, and filling several offices of trust and responsibility in the state government. He was appointed U. S. judge for the district of Rhode Island in 1812, and filled that important position until his death. "Judge Howell," says Prof. Goddard, "was endowed with extraordinary talents, and he superadded to his endowments extensive and accurate learning. As an able jurist, he established for himself a solid reputation. He was, however, yet more distinguished as a keen and brilliant wit, and as a scholar extensively acquainted, not only with the ancient, but with several of the modern languages. As a pungent and effective public writer he was almost unrivalled; and in conversation, whatever chanced to be the theme, whether politics or law, literature or theology, grammar or criticism, a Greek tragedy or a difficult problem in mathematics, Judge Howell was never found wanting. Upon all occasions which made any demands upon him he gave the most convincing evidence of the vigor of his powers, and of the variety and extent of his erudition." He was married to Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Brown, one of the pastors of the First Baptist Church in Providence. They had five children. He died in Providence, July 21, 1824.

BOWEN, Jabez, deputy governor of Rhode Island (1778–86) and chancellor of Brown University (1785–1815), was born in Providence, June 2, 1739, son of Ephraim and Mary (Fenner) Bowen. He was educated in his native town and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1757; and then returning to Providence, practiced law, and occupied a prominent place politically and socially. In May, 1778, he was chosen deputy-governor to succeed Hon. William Bradford, and held office until May, 1780, when he was re-elected. He also was a judge of the superior court. In 1790 he was sent as a delegate to the conventions that met at Providence and Newport to discuss and act upon the question of the adoption of the U. S. Constitution, and was active in securing the vote of Rhode Island in its favor. During Washington's administration he was commissioner of loans for Rhode Island. Although a member of the Congregational Church in Providence, he took a deep interest in the founding of the institution that developed into Rhode Island College (Brown University), was a member of the board of fellows from 1768 until 1785, then became a trustee and finally chancellor, holding office until his death. He received from this college in 1769 the degree of LL.D.; from Dartmouth College in 1800, the same honor. For many years he was president of the Rhode Island Bible Society. Mr. Bowen was one of the early members of St. John's Lodge, Providence, organized in 1757, was worshipful master 1778–90, deputy grand master 1791–92, and grandmaster 1794–99. He was twice married: first, to Sarah, daughter of Obadiah Brown of Providence, by whom he had seven sons and a daughter, and, second, to a daughter of Judge George Leonard of Raynham, Mass. Mr. Bowen died in Providence, May 8, 1875.

GAMMELL, William, educator and author, was born in Medfield, Mass., Feb. 10, 1812, son of William and Mary (Slocomb) Gammell. His father (1786–1827) was a native of Boston and a Baptist minister of some note, who after a twelve-year pastorate at Medford, accepted a call from the Second Church of Newport, R. I., where he continued until his death. He was active in the cause of public school education, and from 1820 was a trustee of Brown University, which had created him a master of arts in 1817. Educated by Hon. William Joslen, in the Newport Classical School, the son entered Brown University in 1827. He was graduated with high standing in 1831, and the year after appointed tutor. In 1835 he became assistant professor of rhetoric and English literature, succeeding to the chair upon the resignation of Prof. William G. Goddard in 1836. In 1851 he was transferred to the chair of history and political economy, which he resigned in 1864, then completing a term of nearly thirty-two years as instructor in the university. Afterwards, and until his death, he devoted himself to literature and lecturing. For a number of years he was a constant contributor to the "Christian Review," "The Examiner and Chronicle" and other magazines and papers, having been also an editorial and obituary writer for the Providence "Journal." He also prepared lives of Roger Williams and Gov. Samuel Ward for Sparks' "American Biography" series; a "History of American Baptist Missions," and numerous addresses, reviews and monographs on a variety of subjects, including the annual necrology list of Brown graduates. Prof. Gammell was connected with various literary and learned societies, having been president of the Providence Athenæum from 1870 until his death, president of the Rhode Island

Bible Society, first vice-president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He also held official connection with several financial and charitable institutions of Providence. For many years from 1870 he was a member of the board of fellows of Brown University. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester in 1859. Prof. Gammell was twice married—first in October, 1838, to Elizabeth Amory, daughter of Hon. John Whipple, and second, in September, 1851, to Elizabeth Amory, daughter of Robert H. Ives, both of Providence. He had six children, three sons and three daughters. Prof. Gammell died in 1889.

EDWARDS, Morgan, clergyman, and benefactor of Rhode Island College, was born in Trevethin, Monmouthshire, Wales, May 9, 1722. He was educated at the Baptist Seminary in Bristol, England, and seems to have shaped his course toward the ministry from a very early date. He began to preach at the age of sixteen years, serving for seven years as pastor of a small Baptist congregation in Boston, England, and for another nine years in Cork, Ireland. He came to America in the spring of 1761, and landing in Philadelphia, served for several years as minister of the First Baptist Church. In 1772, he removed to Newark, Del., and although, during the revolution, he sympathized with the Tories, it is said, "his Toryism was rather a matter of principle than of action." After the war, he gave lectures on divinity, in different sections of the North, but was never again settled in a pastoral office. The name of Mr. Edwards is intimately associated with the early history of Brown University. Mr. Edwards was moderator of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, when at its session on Oct. 12, 1762, was discussed the "erecting of a college in the colony of Rhode Island, under the chief direction of the Baptists, wherein education might be promoted, and superior learning obtained free of any sectarian religious tests." Being authorized to make collections for the new institution, he went to England in February, 1767, and being favorably received, his errand was approved by the Baptist ministers and churches. It was, however, quite a different matter to collect the funds he desired, and the causes of this are set forth in a letter from him to Pres. Manning, under date April 26, 1768. He writes: "There have been no less than six cases of charity pushed about town this winter, viz., two from Germany, two from the country of England, and two from America. The unwearied beneficence of the city of London is amazing! Your newspapers, and letters from your government, have hurt me much—your boast of the many yards of cloth you manufacture, etc. This raises the indignation of the merchants and manufacturers. I have been not only denied by hundreds, but also abused on that score. My patience, my feet, and my assurance are much impaired. I took a cold in November, which stuck to me all winter, owing to my tramping the streets in all weather." The net proceeds of the subscriptions which he had obtained for the college were £888, 10s. 2d., which he declared was doing "pretty well, considering how angry the mother country then was with the colonies for opposing the Stamp Act." By a vote of the corporation at its annual meeting, Sept. 7, 1769, the interest of the money obtained by Mr. Edwards was "forever to go to pay the salary of the president." The original subscription-book of Morgan Edwards is now in the archives of Brown University, having been presented to the college in 1849, by Mr. Joshua Edwards. Rev. Dr. William Rodgers, in his funeral sermon, says of him: "Honor Mr. Edwards certainly had, both in Europe and America. The College and Academy of Philadelphia, at a very early period, honored him as a man of learning and a popular preacher, with a diploma, constituting him Master of Arts. This was followed by a degree *ad eundem*, from the College of Rhode Island, in 1769, that being the first commencement in the institution. In this seminary he held a fellowship, and filled it with reputation until he voluntarily resigned it in 1789, age and distance having rendered him incapable of attending the meetings of the corporation." Mr. Edwards was twice married: first, to Mary Nunn of Cork, Ireland; and, second, to a Mrs. Singleton of Delaware. By the first wife he had several children, one son being an officer in the British army. Mr. Edwards died at Pencades, Del., Jan. 28, 1795.



Brown University-Library.

LINCOLN, John Larkin, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1817, son of Ensign and Sophia Oliver (Larkin) Lincoln. He was educated chiefly in the Latin School of Boston and at Brown University. Immediately after his graduation in 1836 he was elected a tutor in Columbian College, Washington, and remained there during the academic year 1836–37. In the fall of 1837 he entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he studied for two years, and in 1839 accepted a tutorship in Brown University. Wishing to avail himself of the superior advantages of the German universities, he went abroad in company with Prof. H. B. Hackett, in the fall of 1841, and was absent from the country three years. The first year was spent at Halle, in the study of theology and philology; the second at Berlin, in the study of church history and the classics, and the third at Geneva in the study of French, and at Rome, studying the classics and archæology. In Rome he enjoyed the rare privilege of attending the weekly meetings of the Archæological Society on the Capitoline Hill. In May, 1844, he went to Paris, where he remained several weeks, thence returning home by way of London. Having entered upon his duties in 1844 as assistant professor of the Latin language and literature in Brown University, he was appointed full professor in 1845. In consequence of ill health he again went abroad in 1857, and was absent from his duties six months, making a lengthy tour of Greece. In the summer of 1878 he again traveled abroad. Prof. Lincoln found time, amid the pressure of his work, to prepare two well-known volumes, his translations of Livy and Horace. He contributed many articles of value and interest to the "North American Review," the "Christian Review," the "Baptist Quarterly," and the "Bibliotheca Sacra." He contributed frequently to several weekly papers, and prepared lectures, etc., which were delivered before literary societies and other organizations. Prof. Lincoln was so long connected with the faculty of Brown University, and maintained so great a popularity alike with students, faculty and trustees, that it was long a common saying, "Prof. Lincoln will never grow old." In 1889, the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the university was celebrated with fitting exercises, and made the occasion of presenting his portrait to be hung in a suitable place. Later the New York Alumni Association of Brown University founded the "John Larkin Lincoln fund," intended to support him during the remainder of his life and to revert to the general uses of the university on his decease. Prof. Lincoln was married, July 29, 1846, to Laura Eloise Pearce of Providence. Four sons and one daughter survived to maturity. He died in Providence, R. I., in October, 1891.

WEST, Benjamin, mathematician and educator, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in March, 1730. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and Benjamin enjoyed but few educational advantages in his early youth: his actual schooling was limited to three months. He was, however, unusually brilliant of mind, and early developed rare talent in mathematics, a science in which he progressed rapidly as opportunity was presented in borrowed books or chance conversations with learned men. Having removed with his parents to Bristol, R. I., he there fell in with several scholarly persons, who, recognizing his ability, encouraged his efforts after education; particularly a Capt. Woodbury, who gave him free instruction in navigation. In 1753 he removed to Providence, where he taught school for several years, but finding this an unprofitable calling, he opened a dry goods and book store. From 1763 until 1793 he prepared almanacs calculated to the meridian of Providence, and also for a number of years previous to 1812, another series for the meridian of Halifax, N. S. On June 3, 1769, in connection with Joseph Brown, who had imported expensive instruments for the purpose, he made an observation on the transit of Venus, finally determining the latitude of Providence as 41 degrees, 50 minutes, 41 seconds, and the longitude 70 degrees, 16 minutes west of Greenwich. In 1770 he added further to his astronomical reputation by his observations and report on the comet visible in July of that year, and as a result was created A.M. by both Harvard and Rhode Island colleges. During the revolution Mr. West engaged extensively in the manufacture of clothes for the army, but at the close of the war returned to his old calling, school teaching, which he followed until 1786, when he was chosen professor of mathematics and astronomy in Rhode Island College. He, however, spent one year as professor of mathematics in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary of Philadelphia, and assuming his duties in Providence in 1788, he continued for ten years on the very meagre annual salary of $375. After retirement from this professorship he opened a school of navigation in his own house, and this enterprise not only proved much more profitable to himself, but was also instrumental in the training of several eminent American navigators and naval officers. In 1802, Prof. West was appointed, by Pres. Jefferson, postmaster of Providence, and held the office until his death, being then succeeded by his son-in-law, Gabriel Allen. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1782 and LL.D. by Rhode Island College in 1798. In 1781 he was chosen a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—a connection which brought him the friendship and association of Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse and others prominent in science and affairs. Had Dr. West enjoyed the advantages accorded to many another, he would doubtless have left behind more than a reputation for intellectual force and acumen. He was married in 1753 to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Smith of Bristol, by whom he had a large family of children. He died in Providence, Aug. 26, 1818.

DROWNE, Solomon, physician, botanist and educator, was born in Providence, R. I., March 11, 1753, son of Solomon and Mercy Tillinghast (Arnold) Drowne. The family derives descent from Leonard Drowne (d. 1729), who emigrated from England in the reign of Charles II., and settled in Kittery, Me. He founded the First Church, and carried on ship-building until 1692, when he removed to Boston. His son, Solomon (1681–1730), early removed to Bristol, R. I., where he followed his father's vocation. Solomon (1706–80), third in descent, and father of Dr. Drowne, was for many years a merchant of Providence, prominent in its municipal affairs and a representative in the general assembly; his wife was a granddaughter of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast (1622–1718), for forty years pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, and builder of its original meeting-house. Educated in the schools of his native city, Dr. Drowne entered Rhode Island College, and after graduation in 1773, studied medicine under Dr. William Bowen in the University of Pennsylvania and later at Dartmouth College, receiving M.D. from both. On completing his studies he entered the colonial army as surgeon, serving until the end of the war, part of the time, from 1780, on the sloop-of-war Hope. On the conclusion of peace he entered professional practice in Providence, but after 1784 spent several years in study at the great medical schools of England, Holland, Belgium and France. Returning in 1788, he migrated westward to Marietta, O., where he participated in Gen. St. Clair's treaties with Corn Planter and other noted Indian chiefs. After a short stay in Providence he settled in Virginia in 1792, but after two years went to Union, Pa., where he resided for seven years. In 1801, he finally returned to his native state, and settling in the town of Foster devoted the remainder of his days to medicine, botany and literary pursuits. His botanical garden, the first in the state, became noted for its size and the variety and beauty of its specimens. He was, in 1811, elected professor of materia medica and botany in Brown University, still further adding to his reputation as a scientist by his brilliant courses of lectures, which took rank among the most popular expositions of the day. Prof. Drowne was prominent in several scientific societies: among them the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to whose "Proceedings" he contributed many able articles and monographs. In 1819 he was a delegate from the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which he was vice-president, to the convention which formed the national pharmacopœia, and was prominent in organizing the Rhode Island Society for Encouraging Domestic Industry. In addition to numerous able articles, lectures and addresses he published, with his son, "The Farmer's Guide" (1824). From 1783 until his death he was a fellow of Brown University, being for some years secretary of the corporation. He was married, Nov. 20, 1777, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Russell

of Boston. They had five daughters and three sons. Prof. Drowne died in Foster, R. I., Feb. 5, 1834.

DIMAN, Jeremiah Lewis, clergyman and author, was born at Bristol, R. I., May 1, 1831, son of Gov. Byron and Abby Alden (Wight) Diman. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and then entered Brown University, where he was graduated with honor in 1851. After leaving college he began the study of theology at Andover Seminary, and continued it in Germany, at the universities of Halle, Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1856 he was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Fall River, Mass., where he remained until 1860, when he accepted a call to the Harvard Congregational Church at Brookline, Mass. In 1864 he returned to Providence to fill the chair of history and political economy in Brown University, and this position he held until his death, receiving from his alma mater the degree of D.D. in 1870. Prof. Diman's work was not confined to the classroom. For many years he was a contributor to the Providence "Journal," the New York "Nation," the "North American Review," the "Monthly Religious Magazine" and other periodicals. He delivered many lectures and addresses upon literary and kindred topics; was orator before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Amherst in 1869, and at Harvard in 1876; delivered several historical orations, notably one on the celebration of the 200th anniversary of his native town, in 1880; and was frequently called upon to supply pulpits in both his own and the Unitarian denominations. For some years before his death he was an attendant at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Providence, though he never left the Congregational denomination. In 1879 he delivered a course of lectures before Johns Hopkins University upon the subject of the Thirty Years war, and the following year a course before the Lowell Institute of Boston on "The Theistic Argument as Affected by Recent Theories." The latter lectures were edited after his death by Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale, and were published in 1881. In 1882 appeared his "Orations and Essays with Selected Parish Sermons," with a commemorative address by Prof. James O. Murray of Princeton, and in 1887, his "Memoirs, Compiled from his Letters, Journals and the Recollections of his Friends," by Caroline Hazard, including a complete list of his publications. Dr. Diman was married at Providence in 1861 to Emily G., daughter of John J. Stimson of that city, by whom he had a son and three daughters. He died in Providence, Feb. 3, 1881.

PRESTON, Harriet Waters, author, was born at Danvers, Mass., in 1843. She was educated at home, and afterwards traveled in France and England, where most of her later life has been passed. Her first literary venture, a translation of the life of Madame Sophia Swetchine, was favorably received. Ever since she began to write, Miss Preston has been a frequent contributor of critical papers to the "Atlantic Monthly" and other magazines. Her independent works consist of original writings and translations. Her translation of the writings of Madame Swetchine, edited by Count de Falloux, appeared in 1869, followed by "Aspendale" (1871); a translation of the "Memoirs of Madame Desbordes-Valmore, by C. A. Sainte-Beuve" (1872); "Love in the Nineteenth Century" (1873); and a translation of Mistral's Provençal poem "Miréio" (1873). This last work was a new departure, and charmed the critics so that the New York "Nation" said of it: "In the matter of metre she has chosen wisely. . . . often producing an effect of melodious ease which it would not be easy to surpass. . . . 'Miréio,' as we have it in the volume before us, is a distinct addition to the literature of the English language." When three years later Miss Preston followed this work by another along the same lines, entitled "Troubadours and Trouvères, New and Old," the same critic wrote encouragingly: "The work which has brought this school prominently before the public is Mistral's 'Miréio' which was translated in 1872 by Miss Preston. . . . The favorable reception of this work led the translator to continue her studies in this field, and she has embodied the results of them in a pleasant series of papers on Mistral's 'Calendau,' Theodore Aubanel, Jacques Jasmin, the 'Songs of the Troubadours' and the 'Arthuriad.'" In 1876 she also published "Is That All" in the "No Name" series; in 1877 a translation of the "Biography of Alfred de Musset," by Paul de Musset; in 1881 a translation of the "Georgics of Virgil," and in 1887 an original novel, "A Year in Eden," which was described in a review as "a New-World romance, free from the deadly commonplace of so much American fiction, yet true to life," and as a "story of a New England village, which is by turns piquant, strong, delicate and keen." Miss Preston is acknowledged as an authority on Provençal literature. In 1888 she published "The Guardians," written in collaboration with Miss L. Dodge, the author of "A Question of Identity."

BURGES, Tristam, statesman, was born at Rochester, Plymouth co., Mass., Feb. 26, 1770, son of John and Abigail Burges, and descendant of Thomas Burges, who came to Salem, Mass., about 1630, and subsequently settled at Sandwich, Plymouth co. Tristam Burges' father was a cooper and farmer and a soldier in the revolutionary army. Young Burges worked in his father's shop and had less than three months' instruction until he attained his majority, but read eagerly every book that came in his way. At the age of twenty-one he entered the academy at Wrentham, Mass., and then became a student at Brown University, where he distinguished himself as an orator and was graduated valedictorian in the class of 1796. He was a teacher in a school for a time and then devoted himself to the study of law, which he had begun while in the university, and in 1799 was admitted to the bar. In 1811 he was elected to the general assembly of Rhode Island and in 1815 was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, but held the office for a year only. In 1815 he was elected professor of oratory and *belles-lettres* in Brown University and occupied the chair until 1828. In 1825 he was elected to congress and served for ten years. His ability as an orator gave him a prominent place in the national councils; he favored a protective tariff in speeches of great power, and attracted much attention by his brilliant and witty replies to the abuse heaped upon New England by John Randolph. He failed of a reelection because he would not accept Clay's compromise on the tariff, and the rest of his life was spent in Rhode Island, chiefly at East Providence. He was married, in 1801, to a daughter of Hon. Welcome Arnold of Providence, who bore him several children. He died at East Providence, Oct. 13, 1853

Tristam Burges

GARDINER, John Sylvester John, clergyman and author, was born in Haverford West, South Wales, in June, 1765. His grandfather, Sylvester Gardiner, was a well-known physician of Boston, one of the founders of King's Chapel, and projector of the colony at Pittston, now Gardiner, Me., and his father, John Gardiner, was a lawyer and legislator, noted for his opposition to the law of primogeniture and the statutes forbidding theatrical entertainments in the colony. Like his father before him, he was a prominent member of the King's Chapel congregation, and became an active agent in its secession to the Unitarian connection. John S. J. Gardiner began his education in Boston, but at the outbreak of the revolution removed to the West Indies and then to England, where from 1776 to 1782 he studied with Dr. Samuel Parr, the celebrated classical scholar and educator. In 1783 he returned to America, where for a while he devoted himself to the study of law, but soon exchanged it for divinity. Religiously he had dissented from his father's views, and becoming a stanch adherent of episcopacy, was ordained deacon by Bishop Provoost in New York city in 1789. His first charge was at Beaufort, S. C. Being advanced to the priesthood in 1791, he soon after accepted the assistant rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, and on the death of Bishop Samuel Parker, in 1805, became rector. He added to the regular duties of assistant rector the management of a large classical school, and always thereafter instructed a few pupils privately. Dr. Gardiner's devotion to episcopacy was intense, as was also his loyalty to England and aversion to the French politicians of the revolution. The latter he effectually satirized in his poem "Jacobiniad," which first appeared in the "Federal Orrery" of Boston, and was subsequently published in book form with several excellent etchings. His sermons and addresses display great vigor of style and considerable intellectual acumen. Among those published was one before the Massachusetts Humane Society and another before the Charitable Fire Society (1809). In 1809 he addressed the inmates of the Boston Female Asylum, advocating an improved method of female education, which should possess a "more substantial foundation"; doubtless amusing his auditors. His contempt for Christian denominations not using a liturgy is well expressed in a sermon on the "Prayer Book," preached in 1816. "Scotland," he says, "was covered with conventicles, in which were delivered extempore harangues, that contained a strange mixture of politics and theology. . . . Among other things, they determined to annihilate forms of prayer, and to address the deity in their own indecent and extemporaneous effusions." Like his father, Dr. Gardiner was an advocate of the stage, and despite the general prejudice, frequently attended the theatre. He was a member of the famous Anthology Club, one of the founders of the Boston Athenæum, and a regular contributor to the "Monthly Anthology," "North American Review," and other periodicals. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard College in 1803, and of S.T.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. He died, while on a tour for his health, at Harrowgate, England, Jul. 30, 1830.

CROCKETT, Joseph Bryant, financier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1850, son of Joseph Bryant and Caroline Matilda Crockett. The family, originally from Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky. Both his grandfather and great-grandfather were commissioned officers in the revolutionary army, and his father was a prominent attorney and for twenty-one years was judge of the supreme court of California. He went to California in 1852 and located in San Francisco, whither in 1859 came his wife and family. The son was educated both in the schools of his native city and in San Francisco. He entered California College (now University of California) in 1865, but left in 1869, and in 1872 was graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O. On his return to California he secured the position of general clerk with the San Francisco Gas Light Co., and by gradual promotions reached the presidency in 1884. He has filled this office with consummate skill and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is prominently identified as director with the First National Bank of San José; and is a trustee of the Ladies' Protective and Relief Society, to which he has contributed of his time and money without stint. Mr. Crockett is prominent in the social life of San Francisco and is widely known as an ardent lover of art and a connoisseur of no small attainments. He is president of the Pacific Union Club; vice-president of the Burlingame Country Club; and member of every social and literary club of importance in the city. His palatial residence holds a valuable collection of paintings and other art objects and a large general library. Mr. Crockett is a member of the Episcopal church, and very prominent in all its beneficent activities. His charities, however, are many and liberal and are limited by no sect or creed. Mr. Crockett was married, Jul. 26, 1876, to Caroline Mills of San José, Cal. They have one daughter, Caroline.

J B Crockett

PROUDFIT, David Law, author, was born at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1842, son of a clergyman of the same name. His maternal ancestor, Isaac Hasbrouck, was a Huguenot fugitive who settled in Ulster county, 1667; one of whose descendants, Jonathan Hasbrouck, great-great-grandfather of David Proudfit, was a colonel in the army of the revolution, and built the stone house at Newburgh, occupied as headquarters by Washington and Lafayette, which is now used as a state museum of revolutionary relics. On his father's side, Mr. Proudfit's grandfather was a professor at Union College. Mr. Proudfit's education, begun at the common schools of the district, was interrupted by the civil war, and at the age of nineteen he enlisted as a private in the 1st New York mounted rifles, and served four years, participating in the fights in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and earning successive promotions up to the rank of major for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." On the cessation of hostilities he went to New York, and entered the lithographic business, in which he remained engaged for life. In addition he was president of several joint stock companies. Although he had written during leisure hours for amusement, he did not begin his literary career until the age of thirty-two, his productions first taking the form of contributions to the newspapers over the pseudonym of "Peleg Arkwright," together with various efforts in metrical dialect. The success which these met with was so encouraging that he became a contributor over his proper name to the "Century" and other high-class periodicals. This work, being distinctly dramatic in style and combining pathos with humor in a most happy manner, found favor with elocutionists, who recited his pieces through the length and breadth of the land. He began to turn his attention also to larger works, and published: "Love among the Gamins" (New York, 1877); and a more ambitious and sustained effort, "From the Chapparal to Wall Street; or a Man from the West"

(1891), of which something like 50,000 copies were sold. He is also the author of a small volume of poems entitled "Mask and Domino" (1888). Mr. Proudfit was married, on Jul. 8, 1868, to Frances Marian Dodge, daughter of the Rev. Orrin Dodge of Dunellen, N. J., who died in 1892, leaving him three children. Mr. Proudfit died in New York city in 1897.

I. A. Lapham

LAPHAM, Increase Allen, naturalist, was born at Palmyra, Wayne co., N. Y., March 7, 1811, son of Seneca Lapham, a contractor on various canals. At the age of fourteen he cut stone for canal locks for a few months, then served as rodman, under his brother, Darius, and in 1826 aided the latter, in laying out a road on the Canada side of the Niagara river, below the falls, and also on the Welland canal. In 1827-29 he was employed on a canal around the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky., and while thus engaged went to school for the first time, and began botanical and conchological collections. In 1827 he contributed to "Silliman's Journal" his first scientific paper, "A Notice of the Louisville and Shippingsport Canal, and of the Geology of the Vicinity." This paper contained the first published notice of the occurrence of petroleum in the cavities of limestone rocks. In 1829-33 Mr. Lapham was assistant engineer on the Ohio canal, at Portsmouth and vicinity, and in 1832 published in "Silliman's Journal" an article on the geology of Ohio. In 1833 he removed to Columbus, O., having been appointed secretary of the state board of canal commissioners, and there he continued his scientific studies, and was influential in inducing the legislature to consider the question of ordering a geological survey of the state. In 1836 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he dealt in real estate, and served, without pay, as register of claims, the work he performed in this capacity being of the highest importance. Also he made a thorough study of the state as a scientist; its climate, its topography and geology, its fauna and flora, the development of its resources and of its commerce, and, in 1844, published "A Geographical and Topographical Description of Wisconsin," which, for many years, was the chief authority on the subject, and had much influence in directing emigration toward Wisconsin. The first volume of the "Transactions" of the State Agricultural Society (1853) contained a paper by him on the "Grasses of Wisconsin and Adjacent States," which led to an invitation to remove to Washington, D. C., and prepare a work, which he had suggested, on the "Grasses of the United States." He complied, but, after some months of labor, was dismissed, the secretary of the interior refusing to approve the appointment, for political reasons, and the volume remained incomplete at his death. A catalogue of the plants and shells found in the vicinity of Milwaukee, published in 1838, and a report to the legislature on the culture and economic uses of forest trees, published about 1867, are among his minor works. His favorite study was botany, and, in recognition of his services, Asa Gray dedicated to him a new genus of plants, Laphamia. In 1836 he began a series of observations on the fluctuations in the level of Lake Michigan, and in 1849 announced in print the discovery of a slight lunar tide. Ten years later the same discovery was made by Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. engineers. His great work was "The Antiquities of Wisconsin," published by the Smithsonian Institution (1855). This deals with aboriginal mounds and other earthworks, and the volume contains numerous illustrations, all from drawings made by himself. By the summer of 1871 Dr. Lapham (Amherst College had honored him in 1860) had investigated the history and mapped the position of every known meteorite that had fallen within the limits of the North American continent, and he was the first to call attention to certain lines on some of the irons, which are now known as Laphamite markings. As early as 1842 Dr. Lapham collected and published a list of losses on Lake Michigan occasioned by storms, for the benefit of navigators, and to induce congress to make an appropriation for the improvement of harbors of refuge. Having made a special study of the laws of storms, he, in 1850, urged the establishment of an observatory, where forecasts could be collected and forwarded to the lakeports, and twenty years later, in connection with Gen. Halbert E. Paine, member of congress from Milwaukee, brought about the organization of that division of the signal service known as the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce. He aided Gen. Myer, when the latter was putting the storm signal bureau into working order, and was offered the place of meteorologist, but declined it, because he was unwilling to break up his home. From November, 1870, until May, 1872, he served as assistant at Chicago. With the thoroughness that characterized him, Dr. Lapham traversed Wisconsin to work out its geology, and made maps, published in 1855 and 1869, besides writing a chapter on the formations of the southeastern part of the state for Foster and Whitney's "Report on the Geology of Southeastern Wisconsin." In 1873 he was appointed chief geologist, and, although the senate neglected to confirm him, he labored for nearly two years, when he was abruptly dismissed. Dr. Lapham was one of the founders of Milwaukee Female College, and for many years was president of its board of trustees; aided in organizing the Young Men's Association; gave land for a high school; helped to found the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; and was a member of most of the scientific and historical associations of the United States, as well as an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen, and the International Society of Anthropology and Antiquity of Man. His publications, including maps, number more than 100, and represent an immense amount of research, much of which was gratuitously made. At the time of his death his herbarium contained 24,000 specimens representing 8,000 species. He was brought up and died a member of the Society of Friends. His last months were spent on a farm near Oconomowoc, Wis., and at that place he died, Sept. 14, 1875, leaving several children.

JENCKES, Thomas Allen, congressman, was born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 2, 1818, son of Thomas B. and Abigail W. (Allen) Jenckes. His family was one of the earliest in Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown University in 1838, and after studying law with Samuel Y. Atwell, he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1840. He began practicing his profession in Providence, in partnership with Edward H. Hazard, and was soon employed in several important suits; attaining high rank in his profession. In 1845 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1862 to congress, in which body he served until 1871. While in congress he was chairman of the committee on patents, and on the judiciary, and introduced and carried out the bankrupt law of 1867. He also reported a bill establishing a department of the civil service, and providing for competition and probation. This report was followed by another on May 25, 1868, and both were accompanied with a great body of evidence upon the condition and system of the civil service, together with ample information regarding the foreign systems, and especially the reformed methods then recently introduced in England. Public opinion, however, was not yet ripe for the reform; congress and party managers were hostile; and after a brief struggle the bill was temporarily abandoned. But the question was too vital and important to be set aside. Discussion in the press and general awakening of public opinion followed. In the autumn and winter of 1880 the Civil Service Reform Association of New York was revived, followed immediately by the formation of other associations in all parts of the country, and by the organization of the National League in 1881. The agitation continued, and finally, in obedience to the emphatic demand of the country, the measure which Mr. Jenckes originated, and to which he devoted himself with unselfish assiduity, became law in 1883. Thus he well deserved the name by which he was widely known: "Father of Civil Service Reform." He obtained the passage of a bill making the appointment of cadets to West Point Academy dependent, not on the favor of representatives as was the case originally, but upon competitive examinations. At the close of his connection with congress he resumed the practice of law in Providence. In 1873 Mr. Jenckes received the degree of L.L.D. from Brown University. In June, 1842, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Zelotes Fuller of Attleboro, Mass., who bore him five children. Mr. Jenckes died in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 4, 1875.

HOTCHKISS, Andrew, inventor, was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1823, the son of Asahel A. Hotchkiss. At the age of nine he accompanied his parents, who settled in Sharon Valley, Conn., and there he resided throughout his life. His lower limbs were paralyzed from his birth, and this infirmity preventing him from attending school, he received his education at home, under his parents' care. In spite of his delicate health, he was a precocious student, and rapidly mastered not only the usual branches of knowledge, but developed a power of concentration and an insight into mechanical devices unusual at any age. In early manhood he founded the manufacturing firm of Hotchkiss & Sons, in Sharon Valley, for the manufacture of various articles which he had invented and patented. Amongst these early inventions the most lucrative were a curry comb, for which he obtained a patent while in his sixteenth year, and an ox-bow pin, screw wrench, rake head and snow plough. The manufacturing establishment became widely known in America and Europe through the sale of these articles, but became celebrated through the greatest of Mr. Hotchkiss' inventions, the rifle-cannon projectile. Mr. Hotchkiss died at Sharon Valley, in February, 1858.

MERRILL, George Perkins, geologist, was born at Auburn, Androscoggin co., Me., May 31, 1854, being the third child of Lucius and Anne E. Merrill. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Elijah Jones, for over forty years pastor of the First Congregational Church at Minot, Me. Being graduated at the Maine State College in 1879, Mr. Merrill received the degree of B.S. and subsequently of M.S. and Ph.D. He was assistant in chemistry at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1879–80, and was appointed an assistant at the Smithsonian Institution in 1880, in connection with the work of the fisheries census, then in progress. In the summer of 1881 he was appointed to aid in the department of geology in the U. S. National Museum, from which position he was gradually promoted, and became curator in 1886, and head curator in 1897. In addition to his duties at the museum, he was lecturer on the economic aspects of geology at the Maryland Agricultural College in 1890–91, and since 1893 has also been professor of geology in the Corcoran scientific and graduate schools of Columbian University. His published papers, mainly in the line of geology, are numerous. His most pretentious works are three handbooks relating to various sections of the department under his charge; a book, entitled "Stones for Building and Decoration," the standard authority on the subject, and a "Treatise on Rocks, Rock Weathering and Soils." He also prepared the articles on building stone and marbles for the new edition of "Johnson's Cyclopedia," and edited the terms relating to these subjects for the "Standard Dictionary." His other writings, comprising numerous titles, are to be found mainly in the annual reports and the proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, the "American Journal of Science," the "American Geologist" and the bulletins of the Geological Society of America.

Henry Clay Barnabee

BARNABEE, Henry Clay, comedian, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 14, 1838. His father, Willis Barnabee, a native of Connecticut, was for many years a prominent figure in the community, occupying the then responsible position of mail stage driver, and when this primitive conveyance went out of fashion, becoming proprietor of the leading hotel of Portsmouth. Although a bright and high-spirited boy, Henry Barnabee was too fond of fun to distinguish himself at school, and the only study in which he took a creditable standing was singing, which his schoolmaster taught remarkably well. The boy's surroundings were not conducive to the development of genius, and his parents discouraged his earliest endeavors to enter public life, when as a member of a country serenading quartet, he begged to be allowed to go on a tour. Acquiescing in their wishes, he entered business life as a dry-goods clerk, with no other outlet for his artistic longings than he could give them by singing in a church choir. On removing to Boston to engage there in commercial pursuits, he became a member of the Unity Church quartet, with which he continued to be connected for twenty-three years, and gave further expression to his gifts in concert singing and in connection with the Mercantile Library Association, an organization in which several noted actors and public readers have received their early stage training. Being placed on its amusement committee, Mr. Barnabee was frequently called upon to recite before the association, and his success, first in serious parts and afterwards as a comedian, became so patent and so many demands were made on him throughout the eastern states, that he devoted considerable time to concert and monologue entertainments, although still retaining his commercial connections. During the civil war, a serious illness incapacitated him from continuing his business pursuits, and he was urged by friends to enter the lyceum field and extend the reputation he had already acquired. By this accident, in 1865, Mr. Barnabee made his professional début as an entertainer, and traveled through the northern states and Canada where his "Patchwork, or an Evening with Barnabee," a monologue written for him, met with great applause. Gradually the actor and the public at large became aware of the great dramatic powers which he possessed, and in 1866 he made his first appearance in legitimate drama, at a Boston Museum benefit performance, playing Toby Twinkle in "All that Glitters is not Gold," Cox in "Box and Cox," and singing the famous song, "Simon the Cellarer." He subsequently appeared at the Globe and Boston theatres, and at different times played such familiar parts as Aminidab Sleek in "The Serious Family," and Henry Dove in "Married Life," and sang in the operettas "The Two Cadis," and "Sir Marmaduke." In 1870 Mr. Barnabee organized a concert company of his own, and appeared in the principal cities and towns of New England and the middle and western states with great success. In 1879 the Boston Ideal Opera Company was organized, and achieved instantaneous success. With them he performed the rôles of Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore"; Pasha in "Fatinitza"; John Wellington Wells in "The Sorcerer"; Lambertuccio in "Boccaccio"; Florestan in "Bohemian Girl"; Baillie in "Chimes of Normandy"; Duke in "Olivette"; Abbe Bridaine in "The Musketeers"; Lord Allcash in "Fra Diavolo"; Bunthorne in "Patience"; Major-general in "Pirates of Penzance"; Bolero in "Girofle-Girofla"; King Bobeche in "Blue Beard"; Don Japhet in "Giralda"; Prince Lorenzo in "Mascot"; Marquis in "Fanchonette"; Marquis in "Victor the Blue Stocking"; Dulcamara in "Elixir of Love"; Bruno in "Daughter of the Regiment." This company being dissolved in 1888, was succeeded by a new organization, "The Bostonians," of which Mr. Barnabee became one of the managers. The characters he has made famous in the new company are Marcassou in "The Poachers"; Lurcher in "Dorothy"; Don in "Don Pasquale"; Don Quixote in "Don Quixote"; Chrysos in "Pygmalion and Galatea"; Sheriff of Nottingham in "Robin Hood"; Governor in "The Knickerbockers"; Professor in "The Ogalallas"; Elder in "The Maid of Plymouth"; La Fontaine in "Prince Ananias"; Ezra Stebbins in "In Mexico"; Duke in "The Serenade"; Rip in "Rip Van Winkle." Several of these characters, notably the sheriff in "Robin Hood," are his own creations. As a platform entertainer, singer and comedian, Mr. Barnabee has pursued a career reflecting credit upon the musical and operatic annals of this country, and beyond peradventure, he stands pre-eminent among his contemporaries in the lyric field. His quiet methods, keen sense of humor and ability to create an honest laugh, without violating the laws of good comedy acting, have been compared with those of William Warren, whose methods Mr. Barnabee admired, even before he thought of adopting the histrionic profession. Mr. Barnabee was one of the original members of the Apollo Club of Boston, and has been identified with many of the social and musical organizations of that city, as also with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. In 1859, he was married to Clara, daughter of Maj. Daniel George of Warner, N. H., and she has been his constant companion in his journeyings throughout this country and Europe.

STAPLES, Carlton Albert, clergyman, was born in Mendon, Mass., Mar. 30, 1827, son of Jason and Phila (Taft) Staples. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Sergeant Abraham Staples, one of the original proprietors and settlers of that town, who, with a small company from Braintree and Weymouth, planted himself there in 1663. This branch of the family came from England as early as 1636, and its members were among the first settlers of Weymouth, Mass., from which some of them removed to Mendon and Taunton. Carlton Staples was brought up on the farm of his father, about two miles south of the village of Mendon. He studied at the district school, and then, after a few terms at the Uxbridge Academy and other high schools in the vicinity, had charge of schools in the town of Blackstone and elsewhere. In the spring of 1851 he gave up teaching and entered the Theological Seminary at Meadville, Pa., where he was graduated in 1854. Before graduation he was called to the pastorate of the Unitarian church in Meadville, and was ordained to the work of the ministry there in June of that year, Rev. Edward B. Hall, D.D., of Providence, preaching the sermon. In July, 1854, he was married to Priscilla Shippen, daughter of Charles and Martha (Eddowes) Shippen. He remained in Meadville until the spring of 1857, when he was called to be colleague pastor with Rev. W. G. Eliot, D.D., of the first Unitarian church of St. Louis, Mo., a position which he filled for five years, resigning it to become chaplain of a Missouri regiment in the war of the rebellion. After a service of nearly a year in camps and hospitals among the troops under the command of Gens. Pope and Halleck, in the military movements along the Mississippi, Mr. Staples resigned his commission and resumed the work of the ministry at Milwaukee, Wis., succeeding his brother, Rev. N. A. Staples, in charge of the Unitarian church there. A ministry of nearly six years in that city was terminated by resignation in the spring of 1868, and Mr. Staples took charge of the missionary work of the Unitarian Association in the West as assistant secretary at Chicago, Ill., where, in addition to his other duties, he gathered the Third Unitarian Church of that city. Acting as pastor, and superintending the planting of new churches in the adjoining states, and the opening of new fields of missionary labor, his life in Chicago was filled with varied activities, until the autumn of 1872, when he received a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian) in Providence, R. I., and removed to that city in November. The services of installation took place Dec. 5, 1872, Rev. E. E. Hale of Boston, preaching the sermon. His connection with this society ended in May, 1881, when he resigned. During the ministry of Mr. Staples he acted for seven years as a member of the Providence school committee, and was associated with some of the prominent charitable associations of the city. But his work was confined mainly to the duties of pastor and preacher in his own congregation. These were found arduous enough to demand all his time and energy. Several of his sermons upon anniversary occasions, and upon doctrinal and religious subjects, have been published by the society. He has also published an address given at the celebration of the bi-centennial of the settlement of Mendon in 1867; one on the history of the church in Mendon; a brief sketch of the life of his brother, N. A. Staples, of Brooklyn; and various other discourses.

GODFREY, Thomas, poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1736. He was the son of Thomas Godfrey, who made the improvement on Davis' quadrant, which has since been known as Hadley's quadrant. For this improvement James Logan of Philadelphia tried to secure him a prize from the Royal Society, but failed. The son received a tolerable English education, which was supplemented by further studies while working at his father's trade, that of a glazier. In 1757 he served as a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania forces that formed a part of the expedition against Fort

Henry Clay Barnabee

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Duquesne. He went to Wilmington, N. C., in 1759, but, after the death of his employer, returned to Philadelphia, shipped as a supercargo to New Providence, and then returned to Wilmington, N. C. Some of his poems had been published in "The American Magazine," and while in North Carolina he employed the summer and autumn of 1759 in completing his tragedy, "The Prince of Parthia." This was the first American drama, and the first actually produced. Godfrey wrote from Wilmington to offer it to Douglass' American Company, but it was not actually produced until Apr. 24, 1767, and then at the Southwark Theatre, Philadelphia; Douglass, the head of the company, probably taking the part of Artabanes, king of Persia. It is an oriental story of love and lust, despotism, ambition and jealousy, and contains many of the blood and thunder elements of the pre-Shakespearian drama. Mr. Tyler, in his "History of American Literature," says: "The whole drama is powerful in diction and in action. . . . It has many noble poetic passages; the characters are finely and consistently developed; there are scenes of pathos and tragic vividness; the plot advances with rapid movement and with culminating force. Thomas Godfrey was a true poet, and 'The Prince of Parthia' is a noble beginning of dramatic literature in America." On the other hand, Mr. Seilhamer, in his "History of the American Theatre," says that as an acting play the piece has no merit; the speeches are long, and remarkable only for measured dulness; all the characters are on stilts; there is little plot and no action, and that it was impossible for it to have met with favor on the stage. Godfrey also published "The Court of Fancy" (Philadelphia, 1762), a poem modeled on Chaucer's "House of Fame." His poems were collected and edited by his friend, Nathaniel Evans, under the title "Juvenile Poems on Various Subjects, with 'The Prince of Parthia', a Tragedy" (Philadelphia, 1787). In a memoir attached to the volume, Godfrey is characterized as a man of sweet and amiable disposition, of engaging modesty and disinterested love for his friends. He died in Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 3, 1763.

GARLAND, Hamlin, author, was born in West Salem, La Crosse co., Wis., Sept. 14, 1860, son of Richard Hayes and Isabelle (McClintock) Garland. His father, a native of Oxford county, Me., served for two years in the 21st Wisconsin regiment during the civil war, and has been throughout his life a farmer of the true Western type. His mother's family were emigrants from Scotland, and early settled in Pennsylvania, whence her father, Hugh McClintock, removed to Ohio, and thence to Wisconsin in 1848. Musical talent and physical strength are characteristic among them, Mr. Garland's uncles being noted for their many feats of endurance and their records as keen hunters. When eight years old he removed with his parents to Winneshiek county, Ia., and a year later to Mitchell county. His studies being completed in the Cedar Valley Seminary in 1881, he spent two years in the East, traveling and teaching, but removed again to McPherson county, Dak., where for two years he "held down a claim," and worked faithfully in the harvest field and as a store-keeper. In the meantime, during the winter of 1882, he made his entrance into literature as a lecturer and occasional contributor, and in 1884 he determined to return to study and teaching. He spent the next few years in Boston, studying, teaching and writing. In childhood his imagination had been stimulated by his father's recountals of experience in the wild western country, and his own observations had furnished some fitting themes for powerful stories of the struggles of the poor farmer against relentless nature and the rapacity of landlords, which even with the rich soil of the prairies left him no apparent chance to make a fair living. He became, while in Dakota, an ardent advocate of the single-tax doctrines, which he has since industriously championed, both in stories and didactic articles. A practical man himself and no mere theorist, his pen has been a powerful one, giving the truest living flavor to all his writings, and assuring him at once a welcome and a hearing. It has been remarked that Mr. Garland's portrayal of the western farmer's life make it appear a "somewhat darker thing than it really is," but his zeal as a reformer and keen hatred of the smallest symptom of oppression has lent him courage to suppress no fact, however gruesome or commonplace, in the interest of mere "literary effect." He is a veritist: one whose writing is inspired with the rightful greatness of man, and the dignity of the commonplace. With Howells and others of the "realistic" school, he is doing for American life and literature what Dickens did for the English: portraying life as it is; hiding nothing nor fearing lest he make in his narrations that *reductio ad absurdum* so commonly and unthinkingly ascribed to the "father of modern novelists." It has been well said of him that "he is of the sort of men who push their way and sometimes win success, but his endeavors are in behalf of his ideas, and not on account of any hankering for personal prominence. He would sacrifice the personal opportunity to the idea if it were the last opportunity he had." For five years after settling in Boston he supplemented his literary labors by teaching in the school of Moses True Brown, and conducting private classes. He still displays his love of the old western life, and keeps in touch with it by returning each summer to his native soil, and by long trips to the plains and the mountains, living as the ranchers and farmers and miners live. It may thus be seen that he truly deserves to be called not only the champion of realism but also of real manhood in modern fiction. As he himself expresses it in the quaint dialect so familiar in his tales, he owes success to the habit of "stickin' right by it." Among his works of fiction are: "Maintraveled Roads" (1890); "A Little Norsk" and "A Member of the Third House" (1894); "Prairie Folks" (1893); "A Spoil of Office" and "Jason Edwards" (1892); "Prairie Songs" (1893), and "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly" (1896). He has also written a set of essays, "Crumbling Idols" (1894), and tried his hand at the drama. Many of his articles and essays have appeared in "Harpers," the "Century" and in the "Arena" magazine of Boston, with which he has long been identified, and several of his best stories have been issued from the press of the Arena Publishing Co.

GALBRAITH (properly Gilbraith), Victor, subject of a poem by Longfellow, was a real character who was born about 1823 and settled with his parents at Mineral Point, Iowa co., Wis., in 1841. He was a tailor by trade, but having a remarkable talent for music, he spent much of his time in playing on his flute and more time in consorting with the other young men of the town, with whom he was a great favorite. Early in 1843 the family removed to the mining town of Galena, Ill., and there young Gilbraith learned to gamble and became uncontrollably addicted to drink. In June of that year Dr. Albion T. Crow, of Galena, organized company F of the 1st regiment of Illinois volunteers for service in the Mexican war. This regiment was under the leadership of Col. Hardin, and distinguished itself during the war. After much urging, Gilbraith joined the regiment as a drummer, consenting because Capt. Crow promised solemnly to shield him when overtaken by his infirmity. At Camargo the company was discharged, and Gilbraith, with a few others, re-enlisted in a Texas company as a bugler. Under a new captain who had no personal interest in him, and would make no allowances, he was doomed to disaster, and during the march on Monterey, Gilbraith in a wild state of intoxication threatened to shoot his superior officer. He was promptly court-martialed and sentenced to death, and with his breast riddled with bullets was laid in his coffin, which was left uncovered until the hour of burial; but before the time came, he arose, to the horror of his comrades, and advancing, begged for a drink and then, to be put out of his misery. Tragic as the story is, it does not deserve commemoration in verse, and probably would have been forgotten, like many other exceptional incidents of war, had not Longfellow made it the subject of one of his minor poems, "Victor Galbraith," which contains the following stanzas:

"Under the walls of Monterey.
At daybreak the bugles began to play,
Victor Galbraith!
In the mist of the morning, damp and gray,
These were the words they seemed to say:
'Come forth to thy death,
Victor Galbraith!'

* * * * *

"Three bullets are in his breast and brain,
But he rises out of the dust again.
Victor Galbraith!
The water he drinks has a bloody stain;
'Oh kill me and put me out of my pain!'
In his agony prayeth
Victor Galbraith!"

WILLETT, Thomas, first mayor of New York, was born in England, about 1611, and, according to the "Bartow Genealogy," was a son of Rev. Andrew Willett, D.D., and grandson of Rev. Thomas Willett, prebend of Ely cathedral. He removed to Leyden, Holland, whence he emigrated to Plymouth, Mass., coming, according to one account, in 1629, in company with the remnant of John Robinson's church; according to another, in 1632. He was admitted a freeman at Plymouth in 1633, and lived there most of the time until 1660. He had charge of the trading houses of Plymouth colony on the Maine coast until 1635, when the French drove him away: soon became a ship-owner and trader on his own account, and established posts along the sea from the Kennebec to the Delaware, and as far inland as Albany, N. Y. He was held in the highest esteem in Plymouth colony, was chosen captain of its military company in 1648, and was elected an assistant to the governor annually from 1651 until 1665. His relations with the Dutch were so friendly that in 1650 he was appointed by Peter Stuyvesant one of two commissioners to meet at Hartford commissioners from the New England colonies and settle disputes concerning boundaries and trade. In 1657 he served as arbitrator between Plymouth colony and Rhode Island in regard to the ownership of Hog island in Narragansett bay. In 1654 Oliver Cromwell decided to send an expedition against the Dutch on the Hudson, and New England having promised its aid, Capt. Willett, who had great influence with the Indian tribes, was directed to accompany the commissioners of the united colonies "unto the Manhatoes and to be assistant unto them in advice and council;" but peace was declared before the fleet arrived. In 1660 Capt. Willett settled in Wanamoisett, the southern part of Rehoboth, Mass., and a year later, bought from the Indians, as agent for Plymouth colony, a large tract of land, part of which is now included in the towns of Attleboro, Mass., and Cumberland, R. I. In 1664, Charles II. sent a fleet, under Col. Richard Nicholls, to demand the surrender of the Dutch settlements on the Hudson and at his request Capt. Willett met Nicholls at New Amsterdam to aid him in presenting terms to Gen. Stuyvesant. On the surrender of New Amsterdam, Capt. Nicholls was sent to Fort Orange (Albany) as interpreter to an expedition directed to secure the Dutch post there and to treat with the Iroquois. In the spring of 1665 Gov. Nicholls requested Gov. Prence of Plymouth to release Capt. Willett in order that he might have his help in reducing the affairs of New York "into good English," and on June 14th, when the new city government was formally proclaimed, Willett was named as mayor. He was reappointed in 1666, and in 1668 was made a member of the council of Gov. Lovelace. In 1673 the Dutch recaptured New York, and Capt. Willett's real estate was confiscated; but he had previously returned to Plymouth. In 1667 the southwestern part of Rehoboth was set off as Swansea, and Capt. Willett was one of several appointed to regulate the admission of settlers. He was married, in 1636, to Mary, daughter of John Brown, of Plymouth, and later, of Barrington (now in Rhode Island) on whose land they were both buried. The burial ground is near the head of Bullock's cove in what is now East Providence, R. I. Mrs. Willett bore her husband eight sons and five daughters. Thomas, born in 1646, commanded the militia of Queen's county, N. Y., and was a councillor under Gov. Andros and Gov. Sloughter; Mary, born in 1637, was married, in 1658, to Rev. Samuel Hooker of Farmington, Conn., son of the famous Thomas Hooker of Hartford, and in 1703 became the second wife of Rev. Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook; Esther was married to Rev. Josiah Flynt of Dorchester, Mass., and from her descend the Jacksons, the Quinceys, and the Wendells of Massachusetts.

Tho Willett

COLTON, Calvin, clergyman and author, was born at Longmeadow, Mass., in 1789, and was the elder brother of Walter Colton. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, studied divinity at Andover, and was ordained in 1815, when he took charge of a Presbyterian church in Batavia, N. Y. His religious views subsequently undergoing a change, he took orders in the Episcopal church. In 1826 an affection of the voice obliged him to leave the pulpit, and he entered the journalistic profession, going to England in 1832, as correspondent of the "New York Observer." While there he wrote several works with the purpose of establishing a more thorough knowledge of American affairs in England, and of bringing about a better understanding between the two countries. The first of these, "A Manual for Emigrants to America," published in 1832, was followed in the same year by "The History and Character of American Revivals of Religion," and in 1833 by "The Americans; by an American in London"; "The American Cottager," a religious tale; "A Tour of the American Lakes and Among the Indians of the North West Territory"; and "Church and State in America," the last being a reply to the bishop of London. Returning to America in 1835, he published the results of his English experiences in "Four Years in Great Britain." In 1836 appeared "Protestant Jesuitism," published anonymously, and shortly afterwards "Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country, and Reasons for Preferring Episcopacy." Turning from religious to political matters, Mr. Colton rapidly obtained distinction, being rewarded finally by an appointment to the chair of political economy in Trinity College, Hartford. His works in this connection are "Abolition a Sedition" (1838); "Abolition and Colonization Contrasted" (1838); "A Voice from America to England" (1839); a series of tracts signed "Junius" and entitled "The Crisis of the Country," "American Jacobinism," and "One Presidential Term," in 1840, and in 1843 and 1844, a second series of ten of the "Junius Tracts." In 1845 he published a life of Henry Clay, prepared from materials supplied by that statesman, and shortly afterwards produced, "The Rights of Labor," and "Public Economy for the United States." During the last three years of his life he again was professor of political economy at Trinity, and wrote "The Genius and Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States"; "Private Correspondence of Henry Clay" (1855); "The Last Seven Years of the Life of Henry Clay" (1856); "Speeches of Henry Clay" (1857). He died March 13, 1857, at Savannah, Ga., and was buried at his birthplace.

BARRINGER, Rufus, soldier and lawyer, was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., Dec. 2, 1821, son of Gen. Paul Barringer. His grandfather, Paul Barringer, was a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and, coming to America, settled in North Carolina early in the eighteenth century. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1842, studied law, and practiced at Concord. He represented Cabarrus county in the assembly of 1848 and 1850. He was a Whig elector in 1860, and in 1861 he bitterly denounced secession, but raised a company of cavalry in Cabarrus, and was made its captain. It was attached to the 1st North Carolina cavalry, and he remained with it until June, 1864, when he was promoted from lieutenant-colonel of the regiment to be brigadier-general of cavalry. He was captured in April, 1865, and remained prisoner in Fort Delaware for four months. He was in action seventy-six times, had two horses shot under him and was wounded three times, and fought with great gallantry, especially at Chamberlain's Run, Five Forks and Namozine Church. He was never defeated in action, except in the last retreat, when his brigade was cut to pieces. After the war he accepted the situation, favored negro suffrage as early as 1865, accepted the reconstruction act of 1867, and acted with the Republican party. He resumed the practice of law in 1866, at Charlotte, N. C.; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, and the Republican nominee for lieutenant-governor in 1880; in later years he acted with the Democratic party. After 1884 he lived in retirement on his landed estates, and occupied himself with writing on war subjects; his last and most important work being a "History of the First North Carolina." He died Feb. 3, 1895.

GROUT, Edward M., lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1861. He is of New England ancestry, being a descendant of Jonathan Grout, a representative from Massachusetts in the first congress under the constitution, and a colonel in the war of the revolution. His grandfather, Paul Grout, was four times a member of the assembly from New York city. Edward M. received his education in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, and was graduated at Colgate University in 1884. He then entered the office of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1885. He remained with Gen. Woodford until the close of 1892, when he became a partner of William J. Gaynor. While in Gen. Woodford's office in 1892 he began the contest over the Union street railway franchise, in which he opposed the giving away of a railway franchise for nothing when money was offered for it by other competitors. With Mr. Gaynor he took the matter into the courts in 1892 and obtained an injunction against this misuse of official power. In the following year the struggle for railroad grants was renewed on a larger scale, and those who had the official favor were compelled, by the decision obtained from the courts in the first contest, to offer some compensation to the city. But other competitors offered to pay more, and Mr. Grout again took the case into court on the proposition that the public officials, as trustees, were bound not only to exact some, but the best possible return to the city for these valuable grants. He succeeded in maintaining that proposition on the trial of the case. Before this, however, Mr. Gaynor was elected supreme court judge, at the election of 1893, when the notable Gravesend election frauds occurred. Mr. Grout conducted most of Mr. Gaynor's campaign, and led the election watchers who went to Gravesend on election day and were driven away by force. He was afterwards one of the counsel in the prosecution of McKane, and, besides being a chief witness, did much of the legal work which resulted in the conviction of McKane and of the others concerned in the Gravesend outrages. The railroad franchise iniquities of 1892-93, which had been made the subject of grand jury investigation, and the Gravesend election frauds, resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the local organization of the Democratic party in 1893. Mr. Grout then joined with Mr. Shepard in the effort to reorganize and reform the local organization, but when, in 1894, Mr. Shepard and many of his followers bolted the nomination of David B. Hill for governor, thus carrying the local fight into state politics, Mr. Grout refused to go to that length, and presided over the chief Hill meeting in Brooklyn. He remained a member of the Shepard local democracy, however, until the campaign of 1895, when the regular organization, under new leaders, made every effort to effect a union nomination for the mayoralty of Brooklyn, and even pressed the nomination of Judge Gaynor, the chief of reform Democrats, without whom the Shepard democracy could not have existed. All such overtures being refused, Mr. Grout, intent upon a united party, and deeming that the regular party had made every reasonable concession, accepted the regular Democratic nomination for mayor and entered upon an almost hopeless fight, having against him both the Republican nominee and Mr. Shepard as an independent Democratic candidate. After a vigorous campaign he was defeated, but reduced the Republican plurality to 2,000 as against the 33,000 by which the regular Democratic candidate had been defeated two years before. In 1897 he received the regular Democratic nomination for president of the borough of Brooklyn, and was elected by a plurality of over 35,000; leading all other candidates on the city and county ticket. Mr. Grout is in partnership with Hon. Almet F. Jenks; the firm being one of the most prominent ones in Brooklyn. He has been a generous college alumnus, and maintains a prize for oratory at Colgate. He was president of the Alumni Association for 1895, and was then elected the first alumni trustee of the university. He is a veteran of company A, 23rd regiment, and is major and judge advocate of the 2nd brigade. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Consolidation League, the most active factor in Brooklyn in effecting the union of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and has been the most active advocate of the municipalization of street lighting and transportation. He was married, June 4, 1888, to Ida L. Loeschigk of Brooklyn.

Edward M. Grout

James I. Vance

VANCE, James Isaac, clergyman, was born at Arcadia, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1862, son of Charles Robertson and Margaret (Newland) Vance. His father was in the Confederate army at the time of this son's birth, and the mother having left her residence in Bristol, was a refugee at her father's home. On his father's side he is a direct descendant of Col. Robert Sevier, who was killed in the battle of King's Mountain, and of Maj. Charles Robertson, the elder brother of Gen. James Robertson, the founder of Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Vance is thus descended from the pioneer settlers of the Wataugua, and the founders of the state of Tennessee, Col. John Sevier, the first governor of the state having been an older brother of the Col. Robert Sevier mentioned above. The first of the Vance family in America was Dr. Patrick Vance from north Ireland, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a physician who settled in Pennsylvania prior to the revolutionary war, and some of whose descendants afterwards moved south along the valley of Virginia to North Carolina and Tennessee. On his mother's side, Dr. Vance is descended from the Andersons and Rheas, strong Scotch-Irish families, which have given a large number of ministers to the Presbyterian church in America. Rev. Joseph Rhea, one of the first ministers of that church to preach in Tennessee, was an ancestor of hers, and to the careful religious training of his mother, Dr. Vance attributes the influence which impelled him to enter the ministry. He was educated at King's College, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1883, and from which he received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. It was his intention to enter the medical profession, and his course in college was taken with a view to this. However, during the summer succeeding his graduation, his purpose changed, and in the fall he entered the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney, Va., where he was graduated in 1886. Dr. Vance's first pastoral charge was the Presbyterian church of Wytheville, Va. Here he remained less than a year, going thence to the Second Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Va. During his pastorate of four years at Alexandria, a new church building was erected, and a breach between the northern and southern churches of the city thoroughly healed, the northern church uniting with the southern and forming one congregation. The church was thoroughly organized and its membership substantially increased. On Oct. 1, 1891, Dr. Vance took charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Norfolk, Va., where he enjoyed a pastorate of marked prosperity and power, resigning after three years and a half to accept his present work. Since Feb. 1, 1895, he has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Tenn., the largest single congregation in his denomination, and the largest and wealthiest church in Nashville. Dr. Vance is a frequent contributor to secular and religious papers, and is the author of "The Young Man Four-Square" (1894); "Church Portals" (1895), and "The College of Apostles" (1896). In January, 1896, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from King College, and also from Hampden-Sidney College, Va. He is one of the best orators in the South; his power consisting mainly in his simple and earnest method of presenting his convictions and his concise and forcible language. Dr. Vance was married, Dec. 22, 1886, to Mamie Siles of Yorkville, S. C , daughter of William and Agnes (Wilkie) Currell, of Charleston, S C.

Mary W. Latham

LATHAM, Mary (Wooldridge), philanthropist, was born in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12, 1844, daughter of Egbert and Elizabeth (White) Wooldridge. Her great-grandfather, Thomas White, was a brigadier-general in the revolutionary army, and participated in the battle of Yorktown. Her grandfather, Joseph B. White, was a wealthy planter of Kentucky, whose horses were noted as the finest breed in the whole country around. He was selected by Pres. Monroe to travel with Gen. Lafayette through Kentucky. Her earliest American ancestor was Col. Bartholomew Dupuy, born in France about 1650-53, who, having early enlisted in the army, was promoted to an office in the household guards of Louis XIV. Shortly before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he was married to Countess Susanne La Villon, and retired to his country-seat, where he was soon visited by the king's confessor, urging him to recant his Protestantism. Being granted one day for reflection, he dressed his wife as a page, mounted on two good horses and, with his valuables, started for the frontier. Several times he was arrested, but professing himself a courier of the king, finally succeeded in crossing into German territory, where he resided fourteen years. In 1698 he removed to England, and in 1700 came to America, at the head of a company of Huguenots, who settled at Manikenwus, on the James river, Va. Miss Wooldridge was carefully trained by private tutors, and when six years of age her parents removed to Memphis, Tenn., where she attended St. Agnes' Academy until her sixteenth year, then going to a select school at Uniontown, Ky. In 1861 she was married to Thomas J. Latham. Mr. and Mrs. Latham removed to Memphis in 1866, and there she at once took a leading place in the social, charitable and religious activities. Since her marriage she has devoted herself largely to water-color and china painting. It is said she possesses the largest collection of china-ware in the state, most of which was painted by herself. Some specimens of her painting were exhibited at both the Atlanta and New Orleans expositions. As a writer and public speaker she is widely famed for her pure English style, her force and readiness of expression and great powers of description, which seem to carry conviction with every word. She delivered an address at the Atlanta exposition on "The Woman of Watauga and the Woman of To-day," which attracted much favorable comment. Many of her articles on sociology and current topics have been published in the magazines and newspapers. She is a strong advocate of the advancement of women, and exerts herself industriously, both by speaking and writing, to promote this end. She is none the less a truly "womanly woman," devoted to her home duties, expert in all the arts of housekeeping, and as a hostess unexcelled. Mrs. Latham is a trustee of the Lucy Brinkley Hospital and of the Old Women's Home, both of Memphis. She was one of the organizers and for seven years recording secretary of the local Women's Christian Association and an organizer of the Women's Exchange. Among organizations of a purely secular character, she is a member of the Confederate Memorial Association, Daughters of the American Revolution ; is president of the Daughters of the Confederacy ; an active promoter of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and a director of the Nineteenth Century Literary Club, and a member of the Women's Council. In 1897 she was elected to the woman's board of directors of the Nashville centennial exposition, and appointed a member of the executive committee. Her collection of Confederate historical relics was one of the finest at the exposition. At the Atlanta exposition she acted as chairman of the Shelby county exhibit of decorative art, which was pronounced by the critics to be the best on view. She has several adopted children.

GARDNER, John, colonist, was admitted a freeman of the town of Newport, R. I., in 1722. From 1732 to 1737 he was an assistant, and while so engaged was one of a committee appointed by New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Nova Scotia, in 1837, to devise a plan to settle the dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in regard to portions of their boundary lines. In 1741 he was a committee, with John Cranston and Hezekiah Carpenter, appointed by the general assembly to ascertain if two additional companies could be raised for the defence of the colony, and to put the fort on Goat island in a proper condition for the defence of the port. He had the rank of colonel, and in 1744 was appointed commissary-general. In 1743 he was elected general treasurer, and held the office until 1748, when he was again chosen assistant. In 1754 he was deputy-governor for one year. The next year Jonathan Nichols, Jr., was chosen deputy-governor, but he died before the year was out, and John Gardner was elected in his place, and held the office during the remainder of his life. In 1757 he was made chief justice of the supreme court of judicature, to which was added that of assizes and general jail delivery. John Gardner died January, 1764, at the age of 69 years.

CARTER, Robert, publisher and founder of the house of Robert Carter & Brothers, was born at Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland, Nov. 2, 1807. His father was a weaver, plying his laborious trade in a low thatched cottage, in the rough but picturesque country about five miles from Abbotsford. The son was a thoughtful lad, and from his earliest years delighted in books and study. The stagnation in trade which followed the battle of Waterloo brought stern poverty to many a British household, and the boy Robert, while yet very young, was obliged to work early and late at a loom by the side of his father. But there were moments when the loom did not require his undivided attention, and to improve these moments he had a book-holder constructed at the left of the loom, so that while he attended to his work he could also read and study. It was thus that he read Rollin's "Ancient History," and other books, which a kind gentleman had lent him. When the day's work was over he studied Greek and Latin by the light of a soft-coal fire in his father's sitting-room, and by the time he was fifteen, he was enough of a scholar to open a night school for the neighborhood. His scholars were, many of them, older than himself, but he never had any trouble in enforcing discipline, and the small tuition fee they paid was a help to the struggling family. While "Josephus" was the first book he ever owned, Foster's essay on "Decision of Character" was undoubtedly the one which exerted the most powerful influence upon his life. He read it when twelve years of age. When twenty years of age he secured a situation as assistant teacher in a grammar school, and after serving awhile in that capacity, was able, upon his small earnings, to enter the University of Edinburgh. There he made rapid progress, and he might have risen to eminence in his native Scotland, but his heart had turned to this country, and leaving the university he took ship at Greenock, and after a passage of about six weeks, landed at New York on May 16, 1831. For a time he taught school on the corner of Broadway and Grand street, having as one pupil, Schuyler Colfax, subsequently vice-president; but about three years after his arrival in New York he embarked in the book trade by buying the stock of an insolvent dealer, and opening a small store in Canal street, at a rental of $300 a year. Comparatively little publishing was at that time done in this country, the trade being mainly confined to the selling of books; but among Mr. Carter's first ventures was the publication of "Symonton on the Atonement and Intercession of Jesus Christ," a work which no other bookseller would undertake, and which all predicted would entail a loss. For a time this prediction seemed likely to be verified, but one day James Lenox entered the store and bought a hundred copies, and then Dr. Thomas Dewitt took a warm interest in the young bookseller and wrote a favorable notice of the book for the "Christian Intelligencer." In consequence of this notice the entire edition was speedily disposed of. One of the most important of his early ventures was the publication of D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation," which he issued in three duodecimo volumes at the price of one dollar a volume. But the work was scarcely published when a Philadelphia bookseller issued an inferior edition, in one volume, for one dollar. This was intended to kill Mr. Carter's book, and it would doubtless have had that effect had he not promptly put the price of his three volumes down to one dollar. This created an immense demand. Ten thousand sets were sold as fast as they could be printed, and the sale continued until more than a hundred thousand volumes were disposed of. The profit upon the transaction was small, but it proved an excellent advertisement of Mr. Carter's business, which from that time (1841) grew rapidly in extent, although almost confined to the publication of works of a religious or semi-religious character. At the outset of his career as a publisher he determined to issue no books that he did not know from personal examination to be good books. His first question was, will the work exert a good influence? his next, will it pay a profit? thus reversing the order of those publishers who regard books as mere articles of commerce. This practice of his soon became so well known that his mere imprint upon a volume secured for it a sale sufficient to realize a profit. About a year after Mr. Carter landed in New York, his father brought his family to this country, and settled upon a farm in Saratoga county. There two of his younger sons, Peter and Walter, were given for a few years the out-door tasks usual to farmers' boys, and then, after serving a proper apprenticeship to the book business, they were, in 1848, admitted as co-partners by their older brother, and the firm name became Robert Carter & Brothers. At the same time the business was removed to 285 Broadway. From this time the transactions of the house increased rapidly; but the accession of his brothers to the firm gave Mr. Carter more time to attend to "the business of his neighbors"; for such was the judicial character of his mind, together with his keen sense of justice, and inflexible adherence to the right, that he was often called upon to settle disputes among his fellow publishers, and it is said none of his decisions was ever called in question. Mr. Carter died Dec. 28, 1889.

Robert Carter

MOORE, William Robert, merchant and congressman, was born at Huntsville, Ala., March 28, 1830, son of Robert Cleveland and Mary Franklin (Lingow) Moore. His paternal ancestry is traced back to the year 1650, when the original representative of the family in this country, Charles Moore, emigrated from England to Virginia. On the maternal side the descent derives from the Cleveland family to which belong Col. Benjamin Cleveland, who distinguished himself at the battle of King's Mountain, and ex-Pres. Grover Cleveland, while the fact that Oliver Cromwell is a popular name in various branches of the family supports the belief that the Lingows are descended from the great protector. Robert Moore died when his son William was but six months of age, leaving his widow in straitened circumstances, with two children to support. She removed shortly after to Beech Grove, Tenn., where she resided until 1836; then, having been married to John Mills Watkins, she went to live at Fosterville, where she died at the age of eighty-seven. She was a woman of rich poetical temperament and strong religious character. Until his sixteenth year William was a constant laborer on his stepfather's farm, in the meantime taking full advantage of the limited educational facilities of the then meagre country schools. But such was his indomitable perseverance and great thirst for knowledge that he supplemented his school training by private reading and study in all available branches, thus laying the foundations of the profound scholarship and ripe judgment for which he is now so justly noted. In 1846, at the age of sixteen, he began his mercantile career as clerk in a country store at Beech Grove at a salary of $24 a year, and going thence to Nashville, in 1847, he was for six years employed in the wholesale dry-goods house of Eakin & Co., his industry and ability being recognized by constant increases of salary. In the midst of his growing prosperity, recollecting his early struggles for an education, he with rare generosity contributed the first $500 saved from his salary to the endowment-fund of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., to furnish free instruction to deserving young men unable to pay their own expenses. In 1856, desiring a wider field for his talents, he went to New York city, and entered the employ of S. B. Chittenden & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants, to whom his services proved so efficient in establishing an extensive trade with the South, that at the end of two years he was admitted a junior partner. He had, meantime, however, fully realized the great openings for this line of trade in his own state, and accordingly withdrawing from that firm in 1859, he established, with Joseph H. Shepherd of Nashville, the house of Shepherd & Moore, at Memphis, Tenn. Business continued to increase until this house became one of the largest and most successful in the state, and since the death of Mr. Shepherd, in 1864, it has been conducted under the style of William R. Moore & Co. High business ability, such as has been shown in Mr. Moore's career, involves a strength and decision of character which make no account of obstacles in the face of conviction. These qualities have never been more eminently made manifest than in his action on the outbreak of the civil war. Although the sympathies of his friends and family were identified with slavery and completely with the Confederacy, his sterling patriotism and love for the nation's flag,—lessons learned from his distinguished fellow-southron, Henry Clay—would admit of no compromise for him. He earnestly and openly adhered to the Federal cause from the first, and never flinched, even when popular resentment threatened to undermine his business interests, nor yet when friends and associates became estranged. It was an ordeal few, indeed, could face, yet it served only to increase the zeal of this earnest patriot. The newspapers of his city incessantly and openly urged the citizens and the trade to write "smallpox" over his place of business, and thus produce an effectual "boycott," which it was hoped would quench his zeal for an undivided country. On the eve of the presidential election in 1864, Mr. Moore wrote to the Memphis "Argus," a stanch Union sheet, "elaborating," as he said, "upon a theme which grows upon me every day." With a masterful logic, which showed a complete grasp of the situation, he set forth the benefits to the whole country to accrue from Lincoln's re-election, and refuted in powerful language the delusive allegations that it would mean the degradation of the southern states into mere provinces, or that it would bring about an undue and dangerous political elevation of the negro race. Coming straight from a heart that had borne the full brunt of suffering and self-sacrifice, this letter is notable for elegant and patriotic diction, and deserves to be ranked among the nation's historic documents. Although he had never before taken an active part in politics, the force of circumstances brought his name prominently before the public in "reconstruction" days. He took firm ground upon the state issue of merchant's taxation, and was in consequence nominated and elected to the legislature. Under the then existing laws, the state candidates were required to take the oath of allegiance before the election, and his opponent had failed to comply with said requirements, thus giving Mr. Moore, as the next highest candidate, the seat in the legislature, although his opponent had received a very few more votes than he; but his sense of honor would not permit him to take advantage of this technical informality, and after being sworn into office, he resigned his seat, also declining renomination at the special subsequent election necessitated by this action. Throughout the campaign which led to his election at this time, he had vigorously maintained with tongue and pen the justice of re-enfranchising those who had fought against the Federal government, having as his campaign platform "reduced taxes, Senter and suffrage." Although the almost universal destruction of the commercial interests of the southern states caused widespread ruin among merchants, Mr. Moore's firm, throughout its entire history, has paid 100 cents on the dollar. In 1880, without his knowledge or solicitation, he was nominated to the forty-seventh congress of the United States, from the tenth district of Tennessee, and was elected by a large majority over his opponent, Casey Young In congress he gained a national reputation, and on such issues as "Chinese immigration," "civil service reform," "American shipping," "common schools," and "Mississippi river improvement," he delivered eloquent and memorable speeches, and he was author of the joint resolution empowering congress to enforce by suitable legislation the obligation of contracts entered into by any of the states. For his earnest opposition to the repudiation of any just portion of the Tennessee debt, the New York "Herald" advised that a monument be erected in Washington, bearing inscription, "To the honor and memory of William R. Moore. Though he came from Tennessee, he was an honest man." His speeches before congress stamp him as an erudite

Wm Robert Moore

Wm R. Moore

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scholar, deep thinker, and a man of astute understanding in the conduct of public affairs. Declining re-election at the close of his term, although nominated unanimously for re-election, he retired to the domain of private business, which he has always preferred to an official career. Public honors, however, have been frequently offered him and as repeatedly declined. He was widely recommended by the citizens of Memphis for the office of postmaster-general in Garfield's cabinet. In 1888 he was unanimously presented by the Tennessee and Mississippi delegations at the national Republican convention at Chicago for vice-president of the United States, but in a brief and characteristic speech refused to stand. The nomination for governor of Tennessee was offered him in 1890, but again he declined. He has written much for the newspapers, in both prose and verse, showing that the cares of a busy life do not of necessity impair the imagination or the sense of beauty. In 1878 he was married to Charlotte Haywood Blood, a native of Canada but a citizen of Memphis.

MOORE, Charlotte Haywood (Blood), was born in Hamilton, province of Ontario, Canada, Sept. 18, 1851, youngest daughter of George H. and Margaret (Thompson) Blood, of Memphis, Tenn. Her father, a descendant of Gen. Blood of revolutionary fame, is a native of Worcester, Mass., and her mother, of Edinburgh, Scotland. They went from Canada to Memphis in 1859, where they have since resided. She was educated at the State Female College, at St. Agnes' Academy, and by private tutors in Memphis. At an early age she evinced marked taste for music, her striking talent, especially for singing, attracting the notice of her teachers, who spared no efforts in her training. Excessive application, however, having begun to injure her health, it seemed best to discontinue the course so brilliantly begun. She thereafter turned her attention to painting in oil, and without systematic training soon became proficient. She is a lover of art for art's sake, and an enthusiastic worshiper of the beautiful in nature. In February, 1878, she was married to William Robert Moore of Memphis, for many years a prominent figure in both the commercial and political circles of Tennessee. During her husband's career in congress (1881-83), she was notably popular in the highest social and diplomatic circles of Washington, where her great beauty, high culture, and charming manners rendered her an ornament of every social function. She was mentioned by the press as "one of the queens of society," a distinction to which no lady was ever more fairly entitled. With her husband, she has traveled much both at home and abroad, and has filled her handsome home in Memphis with many exquisite art works, curios, and mementoes collected from all quarters of the world. In religious faith she is an Episcopalian, and while devoid of all traces of what the world is pleased to call "the new woman," is an ardent advocate of any policy that may tend to elevate, benefit, and ennoble her sex.

Charlotte B. Moore

TREVETT, John, naval officer, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1757. In early life he was in the merchant service, and made a number of voyages from Newport; but on the breaking out of the revolution he entered the navy. In November, 1775, he accepted the position of midshipman on board the ship Columbia, Capt. Whipple, where he was speedily promoted; and as a lieutenant he also served under Com. Hopkins. In 1776 he was attached to the brig Andre Doria, Capt. Biddle, from which he was later transferred, as commander of marines, to the U. S. sloop Providence, of twelve guns, under the command of Capt. John Rathbone. Early in February, 1778, a party of men, thirty in number, landed at New Providence at night, under Lieut. Trevett, and while fifteen of the men scaled the walls and took the fort, the remainder of the party got possession of a small island known as Hog Island, directly opposite the town. In taking the island, some assistance was rendered by a number of prisoners who had been released by the scaling party. They held possession of the place for three days. In that time they captured six vessels in the harbor, drove off a British sloop-of-war that tried to enter, and after spiking the guns of the fort they retired, taking with them a quantity of military stores. In this raid Trevett did not lose a man. Previous to the capture of New Providence, while cruising off Halifax, the sloop took several valuable prizes and got them safely into port. One of the vessels, a ship, was a transport bound to Quebec with 10,000 suits of clothing for Gen. Burgoyne's army. This was looked upon as an extremely valuable prize, and Lieut. Trevett was selected to bring her into port, which he did successfully. In 1780 Lieut. Trevett joined the frigate Trumbull, Com. Nicholson, and during a cruise took part in an action with the ship Walter, of six guns. The Trumbull had three men killed, and Trevett, who lost an eye, was also wounded in the foot. After that he joined the ship Deane, Capt. Henman, which took a number of prizes. Lieut. Trevett, in command of one of these prizes, was captured and carried into St. Johns, where he was held a prisoner for more than two years. When liberated he returned to Newport, and while residing there, in 1786, tested the validity and constitutionality of the law touching the issue and circulation of paper money. He died at Newport, Nov. 5, 1833.

BUSHNELL, Asa Smith, fortieth governor of Ohio (1895-), was born at Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1834. His father was Daniel Bushnell, of Lisbon, Conn., son of Jason Bushnell, a soldier of the revolutionary war, who served first in Capt. Charles Miel's company of Gen. Waterbury's brigade, and afterward joined the army of Washington at Tarrytown, N. Y. Daniel Bushnell and his family moved to Ohio about 1845, settling at Cincinnati, and there Asa S. Bushnell remained until 1851, when he became a member of the thriving community of Springfield, Clark co., O. Without money, friends or influence, but possessed of a clear head, active habits and perfect health, Asa Bushnell entered upon a business life. He became a clerk in a dry-goods store, and served there three years; he then became bookkeeper in the firm of Leffel, Cook & Blakeney, and remained in their employ until the spring of 1857, when he accepted a position with Warder, Brokaw & Child, manufacturers of mowers and reapers. In the fall of the same year he formed a partnership with Dr. John Ludlow in the drug business, which continued for ten years, and then he was admitted as a partner in the concern of his old employers, the firm name having been changed to Warder, Mitchell & Co. In that business he has since continued with great success, being now the president of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., successors of the old firm, and one of the leading companies in the manufacture of mowers and reapers in the United

States. He is a thorough business man and is widely known as such, as he has been identified with many of the prominent and successful enterprises of Springfield and other cities. He has been for years president of the First National Bank of Springfield and at the head of several corporations. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and trustee of the Ohio Masonic Home, to which he gave $10,000 in 1891, thus securing to Springfield the location of the institution. During the civil war he raised a company and served in 1864, under Gen. David Hunter, as its captain in the 152d Ohio volunteer infantry in the Shenandoah valley. He is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being enrolled with Mitchell post, Springfield; is also one of the founders and an officer of the Ohio Society, Sons of the Revolution. For four years he was quartermaster-general upon the staff of Gov. Joseph B. Foraker. Gov. Bushnell for many years has been prominent in Ohio Republican politics, having been a member of nearly every state and national convention within the last two decades. In 1892 he was one of the delegates-at-large to the Minneapolis convention, and in March, 1896, he was unanimously chosen as one of the delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention. After being actively engaged in local campaigns he was drafted into state politics, and in 1885 became the chairman of the Republican state executive committee, under the management of which, the party not only elected Gov. Foraker by a handsome plurality, but also accomplished the unprecedented result of securing a majority in the general assembly without the vote of Hamilton county, and thus re-elected John Sherman to the U. S. senate. In 1887 he was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Gov. Foraker, but for business reasons declined to accept the nomination. In 1889 there was a general demand that he should head the state ticket of his party, but he positively refused to allow his name to be used. In 1891 he was again urged to become a gubernatorial candidate, but declined and supported Maj. William McKinley, who became the nominee by acclamation. He refused several times to become a congressional candidate, and when in May, 1895, the Republicans, assembled in convention at Zanesville, nominated him as their candidate for governor, he had not sought the honor. He was elected in November, 1895, by a plurality of 92,622, a victory greater than any ever achieved by an Ohio governor, save John Brough, who was a war-time candidate, and who received practically the entire vote cast. On Nov. 2, 1897, he was re-elected, receiving a plurality of 28,105, the greatest ever given in Ohio in a year following a presidential election.

Asa S. Bushnell

FENNER, Cornelius George, poet, was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1822, and was a member of one of the oldest families in the state. In 1842 he was graduated at Brown University, and afterwards studied theology and entered the Unitarian ministry. He officiated until his death at the First Unitarian Church in Cincinnati. His few poems were of such beauty as promised him a high position amongst American poets, had he lived and continued to write. The best of these, "Gulf Weed" is to be found in Stedman's "Library of American Literature," and in the poet's own collection, "Poems of Many Moods," which appeared shortly before his premature death. He married a daughter of Judge Albert G. Greene. His death occurred at Cincinnati, Jan. 4, 1847.

RANDALL, George Maxwell, bishop, was born in Warren, R. I., Nov. 23, 1810, son of Samuel and Martha (Maxwell) Randall. It was his purpose to be a printer, and he learned the art, but subsequently concluded to obtain an education with a view to entering professional life. Having passed through the preparatory stage of his studies in Warren, he entered Brown University, and was graduated in the class of 1835, and in 1838 completed his theological course of study at the General Theological Seminary of New York. Having been ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, soon after his graduation, he became rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Fall River, Mass., where he remained until 1844. He was then called to take charge of a newly organized parish in Boston, the Church of the Messiah, and continued to be its rector until 1866; twenty-two years. While acting as the minister of the Church of the Messiah, he was also for many years the editor of the "Christian Witness," which represented the Episcopal church in New England. He took a deep interest in the educational affairs of Boston, and was one of the most faithful and efficient members of the school committee for several years. He was secretary of the general convention of the Episcopal church of the United States, and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts. He was selected by his church, in the fall of 1865, to be missionary bishop of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, and was consecrated in December to take the oversight of the interests of his church in the vast territory embraced within the limits of his wide-extended diocese. He entered upon the discharge of his Episcopal duties with apostolic zeal and earnestness. He was, so far as human helpers were concerned, nearly alone, there being but two clergymen and two parishes in all the region which came under his supervision. The record of a period of seven years' work is thus summed up by Prof. Gammell: "When his labors came to an end his diocese contained twenty-four parishes, twenty church edifices free from debt, and fifteen clergymen. He had established schools for boys and for girls and a theological school, which together had cost upwards of $150,000. These he designed to be the beginnings of the future University of Colorado. He identified himself with all the interests of civilization in the Rocky mountains. He promoted goodwill towards the Indians; he encouraged education and all social improvements; and he preached the gospel to all sorts of people in settlements where it had seldom been preached before." Bishop Randall died in Denver, Col., Sept. 28, 1873, leaving a wife, Eliza (Hoar) Randall, daughter of Lewis Hoar, of Warren, to whom he was married in May, 1839.

BICKNELL, Joshua, statesman, was born in Barrington, Bristol co., R. I., Jan. 14, 1759. He was of the fifth generation in descent from Zachary and Agnes Bicknell, who settled at Weymouth, Mass., in the summer of 1635. Joshua's great-grandfather, Zachary, removed from Weymouth to that portion of Swansea, Mass., which is now Barrington, R. I., about 1705. Joshua was the son of Joshua and Jerusha (Peck) (Heath) Bicknell. His school education was limited to the district school instruction of the olden time, and comprised the rudiments of arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling. Born and bred to a farmer's life, he made a good practical use of these narrow educational advantages, and by reason of fine natural abilities, energy and integrity, became a useful man and an honored citizen. He entered a public career when but a youth, and for the rest of his life served the town, county, and state in various official positions, both honorably and successfully. He was a deputy in the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1787, 1789–94, 1796–98, 1802–04, 1807–08, and 1823–25, and survived all who were members when he first took his seat, except two. He served as an associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island from 1794 to 1810, and from 1811 to 1818. He also filled various other public offices, by special appointment, with distinguished ability. The purity of his life, the integrity of his motives, and the justice of his opinions and decisions, gave him the merited sobriquet of "Old Aristides." He was simple in his domestic habits, and when unoccupied with public affairs, devoted himself to his farm, and especially to fruit culture, in which he took great satisfaction. He united with the Congregational church in Barrington in 1805, and held the office of deacon until his death. He was one of the corporate members of the United Congregational Society of the town, and served as its treasurer for forty years. He died in December, 1837.

RAYMOND, Rossiter Worthington, mining engineer and author, was born in Cincinnati, O., Apr. 27, 1840, son of Robert Raikes Raymond, a graduate of Union College in 1839, editor of the Syracuse "Free Democrat" in 1852, and the "Evening Chronicle" in 1853–54, and afterward professor in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and principal of the Boston School of Oratory. Rossiter W. Raymond was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1858, and spent three years in professional study at the Royal Mining Academy, Freiberg, Saxony, and at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich. On his return to the United States, August, 1861, he entered the Federal army and served, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Frémont. At the close of the war he settled in New York city as a consulting engineer with special reference to mining and metallurgical processes. In 1868 he was appointed U. S. commissioner of mining statistics, which office he held until 1876, issuing each year "Reports on the Mineral Resources of the United States West of the Rocky Mountains" (8 vols., Washington, 1869–76), of which several were republished in New York with the titles "American Mines and Mining," "The United States Mining Industry," "Mines, Mills and Furnaces," and "Silver and Gold." He was appointed lecturer on economic geology at Lafayette College in 1870, and continued so engaged until 1882. He was one of the U. S. commissioners to the World's Fair in Vienna in 1873, and was appointed in 1885 New York state commissioner of electrical subways for Brooklyn. Dr. Raymond was one of the original members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, was its vice-president in 1871, and president in 1872–74, and has been secretary since January, 1884. In the latter capacity he has edited the annual volumes of its "Transactions," to which he has liberally contributed essays especially pertaining to the United States mining laws and other articles of importance. He is an honorary member of the Society of Civil Engineers of France, and various other technical and scientific societies at home and abroad. In 1867 he became editor of the "American Journal of Mining," the title of which was changed in 1868 to the "Engineering and Mining Journal," and Mr. Raymond retained his editorial connection until 1890. His published works, aside from the official papers above mentioned, are: "Die Leibgarde" (Boston, 1863), a German translation of "The Story of the Guard," by Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont; "The Children's Week" (N. Y., 1871); "Brave Hearts" (1873), a novel; "The Man in the Moon and Other People" (1874); "The Book of Job" (1878), metrical version and notes; "The Merry-go-Round" (1880); "Camp and Cabin" (1880), mining stories; "A Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms" (1881); "Memoir of Alexander L. Holley" (1883); "Two Ghosts and Other Christmas Stories" (1887).

AMES, Nathaniel, mathematician, was born at Bridgewater, Mass., in 1708. Belonging to a race whose intellectual achievements for generations won for the name a place in English and American history, he himself possessed in no mean degree the gifts which distinguished his forefathers and have made noted his descendants. His most notable English ancestor was the Rev. William Ames, author of a work entitled "Medulla Theologiæ." His father was a physician, with a predilection for mathematics and astronomy, and Nathaniel Ames inherited both the profession and the inclinations of his parent. He appears to have neglected his profession, however, and abandoning himself to the study of the heavens, he won a household reputation in New England by his astronomical calculations, which he published annually from 1724 to the year of his death, in a popular almanac known as the "Astronomical Diary." In 1735 he became the proprietor of a tavern in Dedham, Mass., and this was soon the most popular resort of the wits and worthies of the neighborhood. In those days there was perhaps no more potent way of making influence felt than by keeping such an establishment, and Nathaniel held a sort of court at his little inn. He married Mary Fisher, and had two sons, Fisher Ames and Nathaniel, who continued to issue the "Astronomical Diary" after his father's death. (See Tyler's American Literatures and the "Essays, Humour and Poems of Nathaniel Ames, father and son," edited by S. Briggs, 1891). He died at Dedham, July 11, 1764.

THOMPSON, Denman, actor, was born near Girard, Erie co., Pa., Oct. 15, 1833, son of Capt. Rufus Thompson, a gentleman of standing and repute, who at one time represented his district in the New Hampshire legislature. The elder Thompson was a carpenter and builder, and the son was intended for the same calling, but did not take kindly to it, and after serving for a time as book-keeper in the wholesale store of an uncle, D. D. Baxter, a well-known merchant of Lowell, Mass., went upon the stage; making his first appearance in that city, in 1852, enacting the part of Orasman, in the military drama, "The French Spy." His efforts were received with favor, and two years later he was offered by the veteran, John Nickinson, then manager of the Royal Lyceum of Toronto, a position in the stock company of that theatre. He accepted the offer, and for fifteen years was leading comedian at the Lyceum, playing a round of characters, that included Irishmen, negroes, and Yankees, and supporting all the best known stars of the time. Here he married and here his children were born. His favorite rôles, at this period of his professional career, were Myles Na Coppaleen in the "Colleen Bawn," Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Salem Scudder in the "Octoroon." His impersonation of the latter character, direct, simple and natural, still remains a delightful recollection in the memory of those who witnessed it. From 1854 to 1868 Mr. Thompson was but twice absent from Toronto. During the season of 1855 he was a member of the stock com-

Denman Thompson

pany of the Chicago Theatre, playing low comedy parts. In 1862 he visited London, hoping to secure an opportunity to appear before the English public in the part of Salem Scudder. In this he was disappointed, but an engagement as a low comedian was offered him in the stock company of the City of London Theatre, and he appeared in a round of characters, at this play-house, with fair success. In the following year he returned to Toronto, where he was always a great favorite, and where the theatre for many weeks after his return was crowded nightly. From 1868 to 1871 Mr. Thompson was absent from the stage, and engaged in commercial pursuits. Returning to the stage he appeared with success and profit in the principal variety theatres of the country. In 1874 he visited the West Indies with a comedy company, and in 1875 he commenced writing "Josh Whitcomb," while lying sick at the old Red Lion hotel in Pittsburg. He finished it in two days, but made changes in it from time to time, and has ever since been seen in the character. "Josh Whitcomb," was given at first as a half-hour sketch; in this form it attracted the attention of Mr. John B. Stetson, and Mr. Thompson filled an extended engagement with it at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston. At the close of this engagement, he appeared in all the principal cities of New England, and then, returning to Boston, filled a brilliant season's engagement at the Gaiety Theatre. In 1876 Mr. James M. Hill, until that time a clothing merchant in Chicago, became Mr. Thompson's manager. The sketch of "Josh Whitcomb" was extended into a play, and in its new form, proved an instant and uninterrupted success. It was given before crowded audiences for six months at the Lyceum, now the Fourteenth Street Theatre, in New York city, and its reception in other towns and cities was equally enthusiastic. "Josh Whitcomb" was seen for eleven years, and was then succeeded by "The Old Homestead," a play written by Mr. Thompson, but Josh Whitcomb remained the central character of the piece. The new play was seen for the first time at the Boston Theatre, in April, 1886. Mr. Thompson traveled with "The Old Homestead" for two years, and then for four seasons, 1888, 1889, 1890. and 1891, it occupied the stage of the Academy of Music, in New York city, with undiminished favor until the last, an engagement without a parallel in theatrical annals. Josh Whitcomb, the plain, warm-hearted and simple New England farmer, as enacted by Mr. Thompson, has long been recognized as one of the distinct and masterly creations of the American stage; equalling in artistic merit, the Solon Shingle of Mr. Owens, the Rip Van Winkle of Mr. Jefferson, and the Colonel Sellers of Mr. Raymond, and easily surpassing them in its deep and lasting hold upon the affections of the people. The essential attributes of its success, are its naturalness and fidelity to truth. It is drawn from the life, and is the outcome of Mr. Thompson's own boyhood experiences at Swanzey, portrayed with skill, delicacy and certainty of touch. Mr. Thompson has a beautiful home at West Swanzey, N. H., where, when not professionally engaged, he keeps open house.

The Homestead.

SCHENCK, David, lawyer and historian, was born in Lincolnton, N. C., March 24, 1835, and is of Swiss descent. His grandfather erected in Lincoln county the first cotton mill south of the Potomac. He received his education in the academy at Lincolnton, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, settled at Dallas, N. C., and became county solicitor in 1858, but returned to Lincolnton and was again county solicitor in 1860; was a member of the secession convention in 1861 and served until its final adjournment in 1862. He resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1874 was elected superior court judge for the ninth North Carolina judicial district. He served until 1881, then resigned and became general counsel for the Richmond and Danville Railroad Co. in North Carolina, and this position he still retains. Judge Schenck is also general counsel for the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad in North Carolina. He declined a seat on the supreme court bench of the state in 1883. He resides at Greensboro, N. C., and in 1886 became interested in the battle of Guilford Court House, fought on March 15, 1781, about five miles from the present city of Greensboro. It was here that Gen. Nathanael Greene gave the blow to Lord Cornwallis that stopped further pursuit, sent him to Wilmington, N. C., to recuperate, and made the victory at Yorktown a possibility. Although this battle was one of the turning points in the struggle in the South, its history was obscure and the battle-field itself a tangled thicket. Judge Schenck began the organization of a society which in 1887 was incorporated under the name of the Guilford Battle-Ground Co. and which now receives a small stipend from the state. The battle-ground has been purchased, the brush cleared away, and the lines of the two armies and critical points, have been marked with stones. Nine monuments have also been erected to individual American soldiers, or to particular bodies of men, and a museum has been opened on the ground which contains many relics of the struggle. The result of his enthusiasm has been that an annual celebration with an address of historical dignity on the revolutionary history of the state, is held on the battle-field every Fourth of July and the spot has become a sort of historical Mecca for visitors from all parts of the state. Perhaps no battle-field in the South is now better known. Judge Schenck has shown the same enthusiasm in preserving a correct history of those events. He has published an address "The Battle of Guilford Court House" (Greensboro, 1888), and a larger volume of 500 pages entitled "North Carolina, 1780–1781" (Raleigh, 1889), in which he corrects many popular delusions and shows from the indisputable evidence of participants that the North Carolina militia, instead of running away from the battle as has been charged, followed their orders strictly and contributed largely to the success of the struggle. He has since published "A Memorial Volume of the Guilford Battle-Ground Company" (Greensboro, 1893). He also published "Railroad Law in North Carolina." The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Judge Schenck in 1880 by the University of North Carolina.

ASPINWALL, William H., merchant, was born in New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1807. His father was junior member of the famous shipping and mercantile firm of Gilbert and John Aspinwall, and his grandfather, Capt. John Aspinwall, commanded vessels from New York long before the American revolution. He received his schooling in a New York private academy, and on leaving that entered the mercantile house of his uncles, Gardiner G. and Samuel S. Howland, to be trained as a clerk. He became a partner in the firm in 1832, and five years later the name was changed to Howland & Aspinwall. The house grew to be one of the most important shipping firms of New York, owning seventeen or eighteen ships and trading extensively with the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, China and England. William Aspinwall retired from active participation in the affairs of the house in 1850, and, aided by Henry Chauncey and John L. Stephens, devoted his attention to building the Panama railroad, an enterprise which proved unusually successful. He was also interested largely in the creation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. After 1856 Mr. Aspinwall retired from all business activity, and occupied himself with literary and artistic pursuits, to both of which he was addicted. He was known as a patron of the fine arts, and made a valuable private collection of paintings, amongst which was Stuart's "Head of Washington." Mr. Aspinwall was also a liberal patron of charitable institutions. He was married early in life and left two sons, Gen. Lloyd and Rev. John Abel Aspinwall, and three daughters. He died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1875.

MILLER, Nathan, congressman, was born in Warren, Bristol co., R. I., March 26, 1743, son of Col. Nathan Miller, and was a ship carpenter by trade. In October, 1775, the general assembly appointed him commissary to the state troops under the command of Brig.-Gen. Esek Hopkins, who were stationed on Rhode Island. By a vote of the general assembly, passed May 5, 1779, the militia of the several counties were formed into brigades, and Gen. J. M. Varnum was elected major-general of these forces, and Miller was chosen brigadier-general for the county of Newport. The assembly, Feb. 26, 1781, voted to supply the place of the French army, soon to be withdrawn from Newport, and to call out 1,200 militia to serve for one month, under Brig.-Gen. Miller. At the February session, 1786, he was elected, with Pres. James Manning, to represent the state of Rhode Island in the Continental congress. Mr. Manning was prompt to take his seat at the appointed time in New York, but for some reason Gen. Miller delayed joining him for several weeks. Gen. Miller finally took his seat in congress, Jul. 14, 1786. Up to this time Rhode Island had no vote on any question before congress. At the general election in May, 1786, he was elected member of congress, from the first Monday in November, 1786, for one year, but neither he nor his colleague, George Champlin, took their seats during the session for which they were elected. The truth is that, under the articles of confederation, some of the states felt but little interested in being represented in congress. Rhode Island refused to send a delegation to the convention held in Philadelphia, in 1787, to revise the articles of confederation, and when the question of adoption of the constitution of the United States was presented to the legal voters of the state, the vote stood 237 yeas and 2,708 nays. How strong was the opposition to the constitution may be inferred from the circumstance that seven times the general assembly had negatived acts proposing to call a convention to see what steps should be taken towards securing its ratification, and so close was the final vote that it was decided by the casting vote of Gov. John Collins. The act was passed Sunday, Jan. 17, 1790; the time appointed for holding the convention was the first Monday in March, and the place, South Kingstown. The number of delegates chosen was seventy. Gen. Miller and Mr. Samuel Pearce represented the town of Warren. In the brief minutes of the convention his name appears several times as that of an earnest advocate of the adoption of the constitution. This session of the convention adjourned March 6th to meet at Newport on the fourth Monday in May. It was expected that the different towns would, meanwhile, act upon a "bill of rights" and "amendments" proposed to the United States constitution. When the time specified arrived, May 25, 1790, Gen. Miller was no longer living, his death having occurred May 20th. The wife of Gen. Miller was Rebecca Barton, who died Aug. 21, 1817.

FOSTER, Wilbur Fisk, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Springfield, Mass., Apr. 13, 1838, son of Dexter and Euphrasia Maria (Allin) Foster. His great-grandfather, William Foster, married Deborah, daughter of Samuel Lewis and Deborah White, the latter a great-granddaughter of Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower. Wilbur Foster spent his boyhood days on the farm of his father in Montgomery county, Md., until his father's death in 1844, and then attended school at Northampton and Springfield, Mass., until December, 1851, holding the first rank in all his classes. Being financially unable to enter college, he joined an engineering corps in the service of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. In April, 1853, he was assigned to duty on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, now part of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad, and until 1861 was continuously engaged, generally as chief of a party of engineers, in the surveys, location, or construction of the various railroads extending from Decatur, Ala., through Nashville, Tenn., to Henderson, Ky. He was placed in personal charge of the most difficult work, and gained reputation among engineers, especially for the construction of the bridge across the Cumberland river at Nashville and the Madry Hill tunnel near the line between Tennessee and Alabama, this tunnel being built upon a reverse curve. On Apr. 27, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in company C, Rock City guards, which was mustered into the service, May 2d, as the 1st Tennessee regiment. He was immediately assigned to special duty, and under the instructions of Adna Anderson who had been appointed by Gov. Harris to design the defences of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, he made careful surveys of both streams, and laid out the water battery at Fort Donelson. He then reported to Col. Bushrod Johnson, chief engineer officer, and was placed in charge of the construction of Fort Henry, although he remonstrated against the location of the fort. On Sept. 14th, he was commissioned as lieutenant of engineers, and was placed in charge of constructing the defences of Cumberland Gap. He continued in this duty until Dec. 20th, constructing various earthworks, batteries and block-houses, and completing a minute survey and map extending two miles in every direction from the gap. On March 17, 1864, he was commissioned major of engineers. On Aug. 4, 1864, he was assigned to duty as the engineer officer on the staff of Gen. A. P. Stewart, and served until the close of the war. He was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 1865, and returning to Nashville, was appointed engineer of the Broad Street Bridge Co., to superintend the reconstruction of the suspension bridge at Nashville, which had been destroyed during the war. In 1865 he was made city engineer, and resigned in 1884. He has

W. F. Foster

been employed in various capacities as engineer; his services being sought by street railway companies and other organizations. In 1885 he withdrew from professional engagements, and devoted his attention to contracting. The qualities of Maj. Foster were conspicuously shown in the discharge of his duties as city engineer of Nashville. He found the city absolutely destitute of any established grades on any of its streets or alleys; moreover, it had no regular system of sewers and no record of the location of any that had been built. There were no maps nor plans of any description with the single exception of a book known as the "Criddle Survey," which was a careful and accurate description of the dimensions and situations of the original city blocks and lots. He applied to the correction of these irregularities the systematic methods which had been acquired by his long experience, and left for his successor established grades for every street and alley with the records, maps and plans of a well-arranged office. Mr. Foster has held many high and honorable positions in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was chairman of the building committee of the Nashville exposition of 1883, and a director of the Tennessee centennial exposition of 1896–97, also serving for a short time as acting director general. He is connected with many charitable organizations. On June 9, 1886, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Nichol, of Nashville, and a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of Tennessee. One daughter is now living, the wife of C. C. Foster, of New York city.

PORTER, David Tinsley, merchant and banker, was born in Robertson county, Tenn., May 8, 1827, son of D. T. Porter and Mrs. Martha (Johnson) Porter. When four years of age he removed with his parents to Logan county, Ky., where he resided until 1845. Having completed his education in the common schools, he went to Nashville, and was apprenticed to learn the drug business with Dr. Thomas Wells. In 1848 he opened a drug store on his own account, in New Providence, Tenn., and in 1857 he went into the wholesale grocery business with J. D. Smith, under the style of Smith & Porter, in Memphis, Tenn. This firm continued until 1859, when G. W. Macrae purchased Mr. Smith's interest, after which the business was continued under the style of Porter & Macrae. In 1862 they sold out, and three years later Dr. Porter formed a partnership with Newton Ford, under the style of N. Ford & Co., which later became Ford, Porter & Co., and after Mr. Ford's death, in 1873, Porter, Taylor & Co., Col. W. F. Taylor having bought his interest. Finally, in 1882, by the latter's withdrawal the old firm name of Porter and Macrae was resumed, and he continued until 1897 in the grocery and commission business. Dr. Porter was president of the Memphis National Bank, and Memphis Savings Bank; has been president of the Planter's Fire Insurance Co., since 1872, and is president also of the Gayoso Cotton-seed Oil Co., and a director in the Brush Electric Light Co. During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1878–79 his energies found a new field, and he gained an honorable reputation for his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the citizens' relief committee, which was so largely instrumental in saving life. His name became so distinguished that when, in 1879, the emergency of a change in the city government arose, the people fixed upon him as president of the taxing district of Shelby county, as the city was known after the withdrawal of the charter, and Gov. Marks appointed him to serve for two years. The duties of his office included those of mayor, president of the board of public works and recorder, and although hitherto inexperienced in public life his record proved him a model official, firm in enforcement of law, yet ever tempering justice with the mercy of the true philanthropist. The city was cut off from the world worse than if in a state of siege, for some months, while he was the head and ruling spirit of the government. Dr. Porter continued incumbent until July, 1881, when he resigned. In the meanwhile he had initiated and carried forward to completion the vast work of providing an adequate sanitary system for lack of which the city had long suffered. The miles of rotting wood pavement were replaced with more suitable material, a complete line of sewers substituted for the unhealthy cesspools, and the complete renovation of disease-breeding localities accomplished in a house-to-house inspection by the U. S. sanitary commission. In order to meet the expenses necessarily entailed by these improvements, increased taxation became a necessity, but Dr. Porter proved himself equal to every emergency, and with strict reference to the law creating his office, placed the government on a firm and substantial foundation. He was accustomed to personally inspect the work on streets and sewers, and was often busily employed on plans and consultations until late into the night. His systematic economy in administration has since been maintained in all departments of the city government, doing very much to place the municipality on its present firm and prosperous basis. His resignation was regretted by all, but his services to the city have been so unselfish and so varied in character that he can never be forgotten, as a public benefactor and ideal executive. Dr. Porter is a prominent member of the De Soto Lodge, F. and A. M., although with him the spirit of fraternity is not confined to this order, but extends to active co-operation in every enterprise for the good of his fellow-men. He has long been a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., is now (1897) treasurer of the Odd Fellows building, and has held higher offices. He is also Knight Templar of Memphis commandery No. 4, and Memphis chapter, 95, and is a Shriner. He is an earnest supporter of the Christian (Disciples') church, though not a member, and among the philanthropic organizations with which he is actively connected is the Leath Orphan Asylum, of which he is a trustee. He was elected to the state senate in 1882, and held the office for a full term of two years, during which time he took an active and important part in bringing about settlements of the debts of the city of Memphis and Tennessee. Dr. Porter was the first president of the Tennessee Banker's Association, which was organized at Memphis in 1890. He was married to Mrs. Mildred Ann Smith Meacham, in February, 1858, who bore him one child, a boy, Willie Porter, who died in 1862. Mrs. Porter died on June 12, 1889, and he has not remarried. Dr. Porter is very fond of travel, and has a partiality for Cuba and Jamaica. His ancestors, who were natives of North Carolina, and were connected with other prominent families of that state, were among the pioneer settlers of Tennessee.

D T Porter

WALWORTH, Jeannette (Hadermann), author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1837, fourth daughter of Charles Julius and Matilda (Norman) Hadermann, her father being a German political exile of good family, and her mother, a native of Baltimore. Mr. Hadermann removed with his family to Natchez, Miss., when Jeannette was a child, and his high intellectual attainments led to his becoming president of Jefferson College. On his death the family removed to Louisiana, and being thrown upon her own resources, Miss Hadermann became a governess in a private family. Removing to New Orleans a few years later, she essayed journalism, but while her articles found ready acceptance, they did not prove remunerative, and for a great many years, writing, with her, was merely incidental to more arduous pursuits. Her first book, "Forgiveness at Last," was published in the North (Philadelphia) in 1870, and as literature at that time was not profitable in the South, Samuel Crocker, editor of the "Literary World," urged her to remove to Boston, promising her his personal assistance in gaining a foothold in the world of letters. Her ties, however, were all in the South, and she remained in Louisiana, going on with her pen-work in a desultory way, discouraged but not dismayed by her great distance from any literary centre. In 1873 she was married to Douglas Walworth, a native of Natchez, at that time planting in Arkansas, and for five years she lived in that state in the isolation incident to plantation life all over the South; the absence of social advantages throwing her more persistently upon fiction writing as a resource. Her material was sent on to New York in a haphazard fashion, for she knew nothing either of the special needs or individual honesty of publishers; but notwithstanding her long-range marksmanship, she, with one exception, found her patrons to be men with a high sense of justice and honor. Repeated disasters incident to overflows and ruined crops caused the removal of the Walworths to Memphis, where they resided two years, and then settled in New York city. She now, for the first time, began to depend upon her pen and to regard authorship as her calling. Her kindly reception by the press and by publishers proved stimulating, and she contributed to the best journals of the city. Her "Bar Sinister" (1885), gained her recognition in England as well as in the United States, and her "Southern Silhouettes," published in the "Evening Post," and subsequently in book form (1887) have been termed classics. On her husband's acceptance of an editorship in his native town, Mrs. Walworth returned to the South, where she is still engaged in literary work. Among other published works by this author are: "The Silent Witness" (1871); "Dead Men's Shoes" (1872); "Heavy Yokes" (1874); "Nobody's Business" (1878); "Alice and Scruples" (1886); "At Bay" (1887); "The New Man at Rossmere" (1887); "True to Herself" (1888); "That Girl from Texas" (1888); "A Little Radical"; "Without Blemish"; "Uncle Scipio," and "An Old Fogy" (1896).

WRIGHT, John Henry, philologist, was born in Urmeah, Persia, Feb. 4, 1852, son of Rev. Austin H. Wright, M.D., for twenty years a missionary to the Nestorians. His paternal ancestors settled at Springfield, Mass., before 1655. He was fitted for college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where his boyhood was spent, having been brought to America by his father. He was matriculated at Dartmouth and was graduated with the class of 1873. He then became assistant professor of Greek and Latin in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (afterwards the Ohio State University). From 1876 to 1878 he was engaged in study and travel in Germany. In 1878 he was called to an associate professorship of Greek at Dartmouth, and there remained until 1886, when he accepted the chair of classical philology in the Johns Hopkins University, where he remained but one year, being elected to a professorship of Greek in Harvard University. At this institution he is one of the editors of the "Classical Review." He is also a contributor to several other periodicals ("Harvard Studies in Classical Philology," etc). As secretary of the American Philological Association, he supervised the publication for several years, and has also published addresses on various educational topics, articles relating to classical archæology, history and philology, and translations from the French and German on similar subjects. He was president of the American Philological Association in 1894-95. In 1895 he became dean of the graduate school of Harvard.

HEILBRON, George H., journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 1860, the son of Abraham Heilbron, a native of Dutch Guiana, and Susan (Clark) Heilbron. He studied at the Dwight Grammar School of Boston and afterward at the Roxbury Latin School, where he was not only a brilliant scholar but also attained a high rank in the military company of the school. Entering Harvard College, he was graduated there in 1883 with honors, especially in political economy, history, and English composition. Mr. Heilbron distinguished himself as well in athletics; being recognized as the feather-weight champion of the college. After graduation he entered the law school of the Boston University, and at the same time was connected with the editorial staff of the "Boston Globe." In 1886 he was admitted to the bar and also conducted the publication of the "Law Reporter" until the spring of 1887, when he removed to Seattle, Wash., after having made his mark in Boston both at the bar and in journalism. In the Northwest Mr. Heilbron's abilities soon obtained wide recognition, and he speedily became conspicuously identified with the prosperity of that section, lending his aid to all schemes which tended toward the improvement and development of the state. He exercised great influence in the politics of his party (Republican), and on more than one occasion might have received nomination to the highest offices in the state. In January, 1888, Mr. Heilbron was married to Adelaide Elizabeth, daughter of W. H. Piper of Boston. At the time of his sudden death, April 5, 1895, Mr. Heilbron was editor-in-chief of the Seattle "Post Intelligencer." In all business matters his word was as good as his bond. He was an able editor, a sincere and faithful friend, an honest man. Friends on both shores of the continent deplore his untimely end.

G H Heilbron,

BRACKENRIDGE, Hugh Henry, jurist and author, was born near Campbelton, Scotland, in 1748, and was brought by his father, a poor farmer, to the United States in 1753. He grew up on a farm in York county, Pa., taught while preparing for Princeton College, and in 1771 was graduated at that institution. He was a tutor in the college for a short time and then had charge of a school in Maryland for several years. In 1776 he removed to Philadelphia to edit the "United States Magazine." He studied divinity and was a chaplain in the Continental army, but never was ordained, and subsequently studied law at Annapolis, Md. In 1781 he settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he attained eminence in his profession, and in 1799 was made judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was the author of a number of works, including "Bunker Hill," a drama for the use of schools (1776); "Gazette Publications Collected" (1806); "Law Miscellanies" (1814); and "Modern Chivalry," a political satire, considered to be his best work (first part, 1796; second part, 1806; complete ed., 1819). Judge Brackenridge died at Carlisle, Pa., June 25, 1816.

CAMERON, William, contractor, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Oct. 15, 1795, son of Charles and Martha (Pfoutz) Cameron. His father was a native of Scotland and a tailor, who, coming to America in 1755, settled in Lancaster county. William Cameron was taught the tailor's trade by his father, and worked at it for some years. When business was slow he joined the rivermen, going down on the fleets of boats and arks, and many a time walked from Chesapeake bay to his home in Lewisburg. In 1814 he volunteered as a private in Col. George Weirick's regiment, known as the Northumberland County Blues, and marched to Marcus Hook. When the regiment was discharged at Philadelphia in the same year, he returned to Lewisburg and resumed his trade. When, in 1826, the Pennsylvania canal act authorized the letting of contracts, Mr. Cameron and Gen. Abbott Green contracted to construct the eastern division from Duncan's island to Swatara, and to build the dam known as Green's dam. The next year the largest contract on the west branch Nos. 1 and 2 and the guard lock at Muncy Hill was let to Cameron, Ritner & Cameron. In February, 1827, Gov. Shultz commissioned him a justice of the peace, and he was known as squire until his death. He contracted and built the tunnel at Elizabethtown, the railroad bridge at Harrisburg on the Cumberland Valley railroad, and the dams at Columbia and Lewisburg. In 1839–40–41 he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business in Philadelphia, and later was a leading member of the firm that first successfully operated the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia; then part of the public works. In 1853 he was mainly instrumental in establishing the Lewisburg Savings Bank, which later became a chartered state bank, and then, under the national banking act, the Lewisburg National Bank. His wealth was of the most substantial kind, being invested principally in real estate. He was not in public life like his brothers Simon and James, but in the quieter walks of life, his pluck, perseverance, energy, and steady advance led him to fortune. He made many gifts to his town, among them a steam fire engine, which cost over $10,000. Twice a year he gave orders that the coal merchants should see that none in the vicinity were suffering for fuel. Mr. Cameron was married, in January, 1820, to Eleanor McLaughlin of Lewisburg, by whom he had two daughters: Mary, who became the wife of J. B. Packer; and Jane, now Mrs. Dr. F. C. Harrison. He died in Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1877.

UPDIKE, Daniel, attorney-general of Rhode Island (1742–57), was born about the year 1680, son of Lodowick and Catherine (Newton) Updike. He was educated in his father's house, and was well instructed in the Greek, Latin, and French languages by a French tutor, and prepared himself for the legal profession. Having been admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, he opened an office in Newport, and rapidly rose to distinction as a lawyer. In 1722 he was elected attorney-general, and for ten successive years was re-elected by the votes of his fellow-citizens. In 1732 he declined longer service, having been nominated for governor of the colony as an opposing candidate to William Wanton, who was elected to the office. In the adjustment of difficult and complicated questions which grew out of what sometimes were angry controversies respecting the boundary lines of Rhode Island and Connecticut and Rhode Island and Massachusetts, Mr. Updike took an active part. One of the trials respecting the boundary lines of the two latter colonies was before Judge Lightfoot, who spoke of it as one of the closest contests that he had ever witnessed, and that the argument of Mr. Updike in the close was a masterly effort. The final decision established within the limits of Rhode Island no inconsiderable part of what, at best, is her small territory, to wit, the township of Cumberland, so called in honor of William, duke of Cumberland; the whole of Bristol; a part of Swansea, and a great part of Barrington—these two places being consolidated into a township, which was called Warren, in honor of Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath and admiral in the navy; and a strip of land within which are comprised the present towns of Tiverton and Little Compton. In 1741 and 1742 Mr. Updike was appointed king's attorney for King's, subsequently Washington, county. When the act appointing an attorney for each of the four counties of Rhode Island was repealed, and there was a return to the former arrangement of having one attorney for the whole colony, Mr. Updike was chosen to fill the office, and held it from 1743 to 1757. He found time amid the pressure of the professional duties which devolved on him to cultivate his literary tastes. He was one of the founders of the Redwood Library in Newport. Mr. Updike collected a valuable private library, and his wise selection of his books indicates the refined character of his tastes. He was highly respected, and in all literary and professional associations of his time his name stands at the head. He was twice married: the first time to Sarah, daughter of Gov. Benedict Arnold, who died childless, and the second time to Anstis Jenkins; a connection which brought him considerable property. He died in May, 1757.

MATHEWS, Albert, lawyer and author, was born in New York, Sept. 8, 1820, son of Oliver and Mary (Field) Mathews. The original representative of the family in America was his great-grandfather, Annanias Mathews, who came from England in the seventeenth century, and having settled first on Long Island, later removed to an extensive farm in Westchester county. By the maternal line Mr. Mathews is a descendant of the Field family of Long Island, which derives from Robert Field, a Quaker who came from England and settled at Flushing, L. I., in 1645. This Robert had a son Benjamin, who married Hannah Bowne, of Flushing, and was the father of Uriah, and the grandfather of Robert Field. Mary (Field) Mathews was the daughter of the last-named. The Fields were conspicuous for stability of character, substantial wealth, unostentatious demeanor, domestic virtues and gentle breeding, and are still among the most prominent families of old Long Island. Albert Matthews received his preparatory training at the noted private school of Hiram Doane at New Rochelle, N. Y., and in 1838 entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1842. After one year of study in the Harvard Law School, he returned to New York city, where he commenced practice as the partner of Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt and was admitted an attorney in 1845, and a counsellor in 1848. He rapidly acquired an extensive and lucrative practice because of his marked analytical ability and incisive skill in cross-examination of opposing witnesses, which enabled him to extract the material facts in a case; while his great ability in presentation soon made him noted for his power with a jury. His style was earnest and convincing, and conversational rather than declamatory. His unusual and extensive knowledge of equity law also brought him into great demand with his brother professionals in chancery practice.

He deserves particular mention, however, for his able contributions to popular literature; even in the midst of active practice finding time for creditable work. From 1850 to 1857 he was a frequent contributor of miscellaneous essays to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," under the *nom de plume* Paul Siegvolk, which he then assumed and has since adhered to. In 1860 he published "A Novel," "Walter Ashwood, A Love Story," which attracted considerable attention at the time of its publication as a favorable type of American fiction. Among his other writings are: "Incidental Protection and Solecism," in pamphlet form (1879); "Thoughts on Codification of the Common Law" (1881); which was among the first and ablest arguments in opposition to the codifications of N. Y. state law and was highly praised by the profession; "Memorial of Bernard Roelker" (1889); "A Bundle of Papers" (1879, now in its fourth edition); "Ruminations," essays (1893); "A Few Verses" (1896—limited editions 150 copies). His article, "Suggestions as to Early Training for Extemporaneous Speaking on Ordinary Occasions," published in the "University Magazine" of New York, attracted such attention that the professor of English literature at Yale recommended his class to thoroughly master it. Mr. Mathews identified himself with the Yale Alumni Association of New York soon after its organization, and has acted as a member of its executive council and also as its vice-president. He has served on the committee of admissions of the Century Association, to which he was admitted in 1848, and in 1886 was vice-president of the Association of the Bar of New York, of which he was one of the initial movers and founders. He is also a member of the Authors' Club, the University Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the National Sculpture Society, and, until recently, retained membership in the St. Nicholas Club and Reform Club. He was a warm personal friend of Nathaniel P. Willis, aided him in the establishment of the "Home Journal," and for a number of years has contributed regularly to its columns. Mr. Mathews has been aptly called an ideal literary man. He is devoted to writing, and his compositions are worthy the permanent place they will undoubtedly occupy as specimens of cultivated wit, and elegant diction. He has been twice married: first, in 1849, to Louise Mott Strong, who died in 1857; and second, in 1861, to Cettie Moore Guynne, daughter of Henry Collins Flagg, who was for many years mayor of New Haven.

DENTON, Daniel, historian, was born in England, the eldest son of Rev. Richard Denton, who was at one time minister of a Presbyterian chapel in Halifax, and after the passage of the act of uniformity emigrated to America, arriving in Massachusetts in company with John Winthrop in 1630. He removed with his family to Hempstead, L. I., in 1644, built a Presbyterian church, and was the first minister on Long Island. From his father Daniel appears to have inherited considerable landed property in and about New York, and a position of importance in the community. His name is found in the list of the earliest settlers of Jamaica, Queen's county, L. I., and he became magistrate of the town. Records show that immediately after the taking of New York from the Dutch by Nicolls, in 1664, he engaged in the purchase of large tracts of land from the Indians in New Jersey. In March, 1665, he and Thomas Benedict represented Long Island in the general assembly of deputies, held under Gen. Nicolls at Hempstead, when the first code of laws for the English colony of New York, known as the "Duke's Laws," was formed. This assembly incurred the wrath of the Long Islanders by an address they sent to James, Duke of York, which contained the following sentence, denounced by many as meanly servile: "We do publicly and unanimously declare our cheerful submission to all such laws, statutes, and ordinances, which are or shall be made by virtue of authority from your Royal Highness, your heirs and successors forever." The indignation at this loyal resolution was so great that the deputies required police protection from the attacks of their neighbors. In 1666 Denton became justice of Long Island, and is said to have filled the office until 1686. He was author of a book entitled "A Brief Description of New York: Formerly Called New Netherlands with the Places thereunto adjoining; . . . also Some Directions and Advice to Such as Shall go Thither . . . likewise A Brief Relation of the Condition of the Indians there." It was published in 1670, and is the first printed account, in the English language, of New York and New Jersey. Gabriel Furman, who republished the work in 1845 with copious notes and a memoir of the author, declared it to be one of the most accurate sources of information about New York at that time, and the customs of the Indians. No information concerning Denton's life after 1686 exists.

RUSSELL, Thomas, soldier, was born Sept. 28, 1758, son of Thomas and Honora (Loud) Russell. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Russell, one of the earliest inhabitants of Woburn, Mass., being a subscriber to the town orders drawn up for it at Charlestown, in 1640. Thomas Russell was pursuing his studies in Boston at the time of the occupation of that city by the British, in 1775. After the battle of Bunker Hill, he and his sister Elizabeth went to Providence and took up their residence with their brother, Jonathan Russell, a merchant of prominence, whose clerk he became. At this time Jonathan Russell was captain of the well-known "Providence Cadet Company," which was called into active service, and of which Thomas was ensign. In 1777 Thomas Russell received a commission from Gen. Washington as ensign in Sherburne's regiment of Continental troops, then forming. In August, 1778, Gen. Sullivan assembled his forces at Portsmouth, R. I., for the campaign against the British troops in Newport. In the memorable battle which followed on the 29th of August, Gen. Varnum's brigade, to which Russell (who had been promoted) was attached, was on the right and bore a prominent part in what Gen. Lafayette characterized as "the best fought action of the war." Gen. Washington, in a communication to Gen. Sullivan, officially expressed his thanks for the "gallant behavior" of the American forces, and congress, on the 19th of September, presented thanks to the officers and troops for the bravery displayed. Russell's soldierly qualities having attracted the attention of his commander, the following brigade order appeared on Nov. 20, 1779: "Adj't Thomas Russell, of Col. Sherburne's Regt., is appointed A. D. Camp to B. Genl. Stark. He is to be respected accordingly." After this he was known as Maj.

Russell. He remained with the main army at Morristown until June, 1780, and was with Gen. Stark's brigade in the affair at "Connecticut Farms," and on duty at various posts until Oct. 6th, when the brigade marched to West Point. In October, 1780, congress resolved on a reduction in the army. Under this resolve nine Continental regiments were consolidated into five, the junior officers in each regiment, becoming supernumerary, retired on half pay. Under this arrangement Russell was retired on Jan. 1, 1781, after a faithful and honorable service. Repairing to Newport, he married, Nov. 29, 1783, a daughter of Charles Handy, of that town, and with his wife removed to Philadelphia, where he embarked in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1785; returning again to Newport, he entered into foreign commerce, which led him abroad in voyages to London, Canton, and other distant parts. He became a member of the Artillery Company of Newport, and one of its commissioned officers; subsequently he was in command there of a volunteer company of cavalry. Maj. Russell died in the city of New York, Feb. 19, 1801.

McKEAN, William Vincent, type-founder and editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct 15, 1820, son of William and Helen McKean, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was taught to read by his mother, and then attended local schools. He began to work for his living in 1833, and was apprenticed to a firm of type-founders in 1836, beginning with hand-mould casting and working up to the business of the counting-house. In 1846 Mr. McKean began the study of law in the office of James C. Vandyke, and about this time received a government appointment which he held about four years (contributing meanwhile as volunteer newspaper writer), and then resigned to join Col. John W. Forney as associate editor of the "Pennsylvanian." In April, 1853, Mr. McKean removed to Washington to take the chief clerkship of, and the charge of the public money disbursed by, the house of representatives. This position he held for three years, when he was appointed examiner in the patent office by Pres. Pierce. A few months later he resigned to become James Buchanan's private secretary pending his presidential canvass. His position was an embarrassing one, for Col. Forney, who desired to become editor of the Washington "Union," and public printer, was bitterly opposed by some southern men who were Mr. Buchanan's friends. To be loyal to Mr. Buchanan, yet to be cognizant of the designs against his old and confidential friend, Col. Forney, and still have to conceal from the latter the proceedings of his enemies, was well nigh impossible, and Mr. McKean soon resigned, greatly to Mr. Buchanan's surprise and regret. Meanwhile he had been appointed to a city office in Philadelphia, but this and another office subsequently held, he gave up, and in 1860 returned permanently to his preferred vocation as an editorial writer. From April of that year until Dec. 4, 1864, he was leading editor of the "Inquirer." Until November, 1860, he steadily voted the Democratic ticket, but then became convinced that the interests of party should be subordinated to those of country, and he has since voted independently of party, making up his ballot for the best qualified men, and in his paper urging all others to do so. On Dec. 3, 1864, George W. Childs became proprietor of the "Public Ledger," taking Mr. McKean as chief of staff. From that time until September, 1891, he was its editor-in-chief and general manager. Contact with public affairs and public men during his periods of service under the city, state and nation had given him a thorough knowledge of the methods of conducting public business, and a deeper insight into human nature, thus fitting him peculiarly for his new position, and the conjunction of Mr. Childs and Mr. McKean soon resulted in making the "Ledger" a powerful and influential newspaper. In addition to the part he has taken in the effort to purify national politics and to promote local reforms, he has been adviser and counsel to many who have not been reached by his editorials. The enactment of better laws, the choice of better officials, the adoption of wiser policies by public men, the preservation of the home, the reformation of the drunkard, the rescue of the outcast—these are a few of the many subjects that have enlisted his sympathies. But nothing has given him more pleasure than the organization, in 1872, of the "Children's Free Excursions," the plan for which, as Mr. McKean organized it, was not changed during their six years' continuance. He was chairman of the committee for three years, and during that time more than 60,000 persons (infants, young children, and their mothers and caretakers) were gathered from the back streets and alleys and given free transportation to and from Rockland, in Fairmount Park, where healthful amusements and wholesome food were furnished them. He is a member and has been manager of the Franklin Institute and the Moyamensing Literary Institute; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; the American Philosophical Society; the Philadelphia and Mercantile libraries, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In 1889, on the completion of his his twenty-fifth year of editorial management of the "Ledger," his associates on the paper gave him a reception, at the Academy of Fine Arts, which was attended by thousands of citizens. On that occasion he was presented by George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, the owners of the "Ledger," with a beautiful silver vase. His system of editorial ethics may be judged by the following maxims from his pen, which are worthy of another Philadelphia editor and philanthropist, "Poor Richard": "Always deal frankly and fairly with the public. Take great care to be right. Better be right than quickest with 'the news,' which is often false. It is bad to be late, but worse to be wrong. Deal gently with weak and helpless offenders. Don't be too positive. Remember always it is possible you may err. All persons have equal rights in the court of conscience as well as in court of law. Numerous as bad men may be, remember these are but few compared with the millions of the people." Mr. McKean was married, at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1841, to Hannah Rudolph, daughter of Joseph Rudolph and Susan (Pastorius) Tull.

PECK, Elijah Wolsey, lawyer, was born at Blenheim, Schoharie co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1799, son of David Peck, a farmer, who with other members of his family served with credit in the revolutionary war. Having pursued the usual course of study in the private schools of his native town, Mr. Peck entered an attorney's office, and by five years of close application laid a broad and deep foundation for the theoretical knowledge and practical application of law, for which in after years he became distinguished. At the age of twenty-five he removed to Alabama; settling at Elyton, now Birmingham. He had hardly become settled in his new home when he was prostrated with fever; on his recovery from which, after several months, he was without money, and with no other influence than his strong personality could command. His practice was resumed, and the favorable issue of a suit brought against a man of wealth for trespassing upon the rights of a poor immigrant, gave him a reputation, not only for learning and logic, but also for courage to defend the right, which brought him a steadily increasing practice and soon placed him into the front rank of lawyers in his adopted state. After some years he removed from Elyton to Tuscaloosa, at that time the capital, and as such affording a larger field for his abilities. In equity, as in common law, he soon became a master, not only wielding a marked influence as an advocate before a jury, but also leaving an impression upon the chancery practice, for which the bar of the state are ready to acknowledge their indebtedness. Though Alabama was among the first to withdraw from the Union, and her capital in the early days of the war was the seat of the Confederate government, Judge Peck remained true to his conviction that the South should seek her rights within, and not apart from the Federal government, and that secession, instead of curing, would only aggravate the ills it was intended to correct. To maintain such opinions involved not only social ostracism, but also the severance of personal friendships, and professional and financial ruin. Though he foresaw all this, he never for a moment hesitated, but calmly chose what he believed to be the right. And yet there was no one who deplored more bitterly than he the disasters with which the South was overwhelmed in consequence of the war; no one who was more prompt to relieve the distress he saw everywhere around him. In this way he put himself above the reach of suspicion; and right-thinking men, even while they differed from him, honored him as actuated only by the highest principles in what he said and did in those troublous times. In 1878 he was elected to the constitutional convention and was made its president, discharging his duties with the same thoroughness and conscientiousness he applied to every work he took in hand. What impression he made upon the deliberations and conclusions of the convention, it would, perhaps, be impossible to determine; but it can at least be said that in all he did he was free from personal motives, and anxious to devise only what would be for the interest of the people he represented. Judge Peck was chosen to the supreme bench of the state, and on the organization of the court, Jan. 4, 1869, was made chief justice. Much of the litigation the court was called to adjudicate upon, grew out of questions that had arisen during, or in consequence of, the war. The position in which the newly-elected chief justice found himself was a delicate and difficult one, because his sympathies during the unhappy period that gave origin to the litigation had been at variance with the sympathies of the great body of those who were interested, either as clients or as attorneys, in the decisions he should render. But here, as elsewhere, the integrity that guided him in reaching his conclusions and shaping his decisions was patent to all, and his rulings in the most delicate and intricate cases were commended by the better class of people everywhere. After serving with ability for four years, he resigned his place upon the bench, and returned to his home in Tuscaloosa. There, though still practicing his profession, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, giving special attention to theology and church history and kindred subjects. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal church, and in his familiarity with her history and her doctrines surpassed many who had made these subjects a matter of life-long study. He never had a likeness of himself made. In 1828 Judge Peck was married to Lucy Lamb, daughter of Samuel Randall, of Talladega, Ala. Judge Peck died Feb. 13, 1888. His two children, Lucy, wife of John M. Martin, LL.D., and Samuel Minturn Peck, a poet of national reputation, reside at the family homestead in the suburbs of Tuscaloosa.

J. G. Miller

MILLER, Jason G., clergyman, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1818, of New England parentage. He was educated in the common schools, and finished his course in Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, N. Y. His parents were devout members of the Methodist church, and the religious atmosphere of his home early turned his thoughts to serious subjects. Having been converted in 1843, he was licensed to exhort in 1844, ordained deacon in the Michigan conference by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1848, and elder by Bishop Beverly Waugh in 1853. He served various churches in the Genesee conference until 1861, when he was transferred to the Nebraska conference; being soon after appointed presiding elder of the Nebraska city district for a term of two years. He was a delegate to two general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church. From the beginning of his religious life he was a strong advocate of temperance, and ever after continued active in the cause. He was long president of the State Temperance Union of Nebraska, but being at first opposed to the formation of the Prohibition party, when John Russell of Michigan came to Lincoln, Neb., to organize the party in the state, he opposed the movement vigorously, and publicly answered Russell in the Academy of Music and through the columns of the "State Journal." As an original adherent to the Republican party he had great faith that it would espouse the cause of Prohibition until the promulgation of the "Chicago insult" of 1884, when he left it and declared emphatically for the Prohibition party. He was immediately chosen to preside over the Nebraska state Prohibition convention, and was nominated by acclamation for governor. The convention was held too late for an extended canvass, but Mr. Miller improved the time and was so well received by his fellow citizens that he ran ahead of his ticket, and received over 3,000 votes. For many years he edited "The Temperance Advocate," the first temperance paper published in Nebraska, and probably wrote more temperance articles and letters for the general press than any other one man prior to the establishment of the "New Republic." Every moral reform had in him a bold advocate, including the anti-slavery cause, which had the benefit of his youthful support. He served one term in the Nebraska state senate. In 1884 he removed to southern California, hoping to repair his broken health, and, locating at Pasadena, resided there until his death. During his residence in California he continued his activity in temperance work, especially as a contributor to the press. Having accumulated considerable property, he was generous in support of many charities. A few years before his death he gave $20,000 to the Church Extension Society, and in his will made bequests amounting to $165,000 to be distributed among the Missionary Society, the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, the Board of Church Extension, the American Bible Society, and the Bishop Taylor Fund. Elder Miller was a man of unfailing earnestness of purpose, a faithful friend, a trusted counselor, and as a pastor deeply beloved. In the pulpit he was fearless, yet affectionate; pointed and practical; comforting and inspiring. His sermons were deeply spiritual; his exhortations were earnest and powerful, and sweeping revivals ever attended his ministry. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 5, 1891.

CLEBURNE, Patrick Ronayne, soldier, was born near Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1828, son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Ronayne) Cleburne. His father, a physician, was descended from an old Tipperary family of English Quaker stock, which had settled in Ireland at the time of Cromwell; his mother was a daughter of Patrick Ronayne, Esq., of the great island, Cork. The son received instruction from a tutor at home until he was twelve years of age, being then sent to a neighboring school kept by the Rev. Mr. Spedding, a clergyman of the established church. Having lost his father when but sixteen years of age, he turned his attention towards pharmacy as a profession, and apprenticed himself to a Mr. Justice, a dispenser of drugs, in the neighboring town of Mallow. Having acquired, as he thought, sufficient knowledge of the business, he applied for an examination at Apothecary's Hall, Trinity College, Dublin, but failed in Latin. Thoroughly mortified over the result, he surreptitiously enlisted in the 41st regiment of foot, and for more than a year maintained his incognito until finally recognized by Capt. afterwards Gen. Pratt, who distinguished himself in the Indian and Crimean wars. After serving for three years, he obtained a discharge through the intervention of his family. He sailed from the harbor of Queenstown, Nov. 11, 1849, landed at New Orleans, La., on Christmas day, and went direct to Cincinnati, where he engaged in business with a druggist named Salter. In the fall of 1850 he located in Helena, Ark., where he worked as prescription clerk, and at the same time studied law in the office of Hon. T. B. Hanly. Being admitted to the bar in 1855, he practiced with success until the outbreak of the civil war, and then, enlisting among the first from his state, was elected captain of the Yell rifles. In August his company was mustered into the 1st Arkansas regiment, which was later transferred to the Confederate service at Pittman's Ferry, Ark., as the 15th Arkansas, and placed in command of Gen. William J. Hardee. At Bowling Green, Ky., on March 4, 1862, Lieut. Cleburne was promoted brigadier general and placed in command of the 2d brigade, 3d corps, army of the Mississippi. At the battle of Shiloh, on April 6th and 7th, his brigade attained great distinction, he himself being commended for valor and ability; at the battle of Richmond, Ky., on August 30th, while commanding two brigades, Preston Smith's and his own, he received a severe wound, losing most of his upper teeth; and at the battle of Perryville on Oct. 8th, he was again severely wounded in the left foot. He was promoted to major-general on Dec. 13, 1862, and given command of a division composed of the brigades of S. A. M. Wood, Polk, Liddell and B. R. Johnson with the batteries of Calvert, Semple and Douglas. This command was in Hardee's corps on the left wing of the army, under Gen. Bragg at Murfreesboro, on Dec. 31st, and in this battle also he greatly distinguished himself. Before the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, his division, composed of Deshler's Texas brigade, S. A. M. Wood's and Polk's brigade was assigned to D. H. Hill's corps, and in the reorganization of the army after this battle the personnel was changed so as to include Lowry's brigade (formerly Wood's), Granberry's Texas (formerly Deshler's, who was killed at Chickamauga), Govan's (formerly Liddell's), and L. E. Polk's. With this command he participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church or Pickett's Mill, Kenesaw Mountain, the battles around Atlanta and Jonesboro, Ga. Upon the retirement of Gen. Hood and the army of the Tennessee from Georgia into middle Tennessee, Cleburne's division was assigned to Cheatham's corps. In the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, it achieved great distinction, but in the advance after taking the first line of the Federal works, Gen. Cleburne was killed within fifty yards of the main line. On account of his courage and skill he was known as the "Stonewall of the West." Among other things which make him memorable was the institution by him of the order of the Southern Cross, and his strenuous contention for the use of colored troops in the Confederate service. After the war his remains were carried to his old home at Helena, and interred in the Confederate burial ground, where a handsome monument has been erected to his memory. Gen. Cleburne was in religious faith an Episcopalian, and for many years a vestryman of St. John's Church, Helena, Ark.

P R Cleburne

SEWALL, Stephen, jurist, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 18, 1704. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1721, and took charge of a school at Marblehead. He was librarian of Harvard College in 1726–28; was then a tutor and continued in that office until 1739, when he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Dr. Chauncy wrote of him: "Quickness of apprehension, and a capacity to look thoroughly into a subject, were united in him in the highest degree I ever saw in any of my acquaintances. One could scarcely begin to mention a train of thought but he would at once perceive the whole of what was going to be said; and if it was a disputable point, had in readiness what was proper to be said in answer." Upon the death of Judge Dudley, he was appointed his successor, and was considered one of the most learned and useful members of the bench. He was soon afterwards chosen member of the council, a position which he held until his death, which occurred Sept. 10, 1760.

BISHOP, William Henry, author, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1847, a direct descendant by the male line of John Bishop, one of the founders of Guilford, Conn., 1639, and first magistrate of the town, and by the female line of James Bishop, deputy governor of New Haven colony, 1648. He entered Yale College in 1864, and while a student was one of the editors of the "Yale Courant"; receiving additional honor by his election as "class poet." After graduation in 1867, he studied architecture. His first published literary work after leaving Yale was a short story published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1876, entitled "One of the Thirty Pieces,"—a suppositious tracing down to modern times of one of the silver coins which Judas received for his treachery. His first novel, "Detmold, a Romance," appeared as a serial in the "Atlantic Monthly," and was published in book form in 1879. This was the romance of a young American architect in Italy. Next appeared "The House of a Merchant Prince," serial in the "Atlantic,"(book form, 1882), descriptive of social life in New York; which was followed by "Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces," published serially in "Harper's Magazine" and in book form (1883); "Choy Susan and Other Stories" (1884), a collection of short stories from the "Atlantic" and "Century"; "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands" illustrated (1885), originally a serial in "Harpers"; "The Golden Justice," serial in the "Atlantic"; (book form 1885), the local color of which is descriptive of Milwaukee, Wis., though the incidents are fictitious; "The Brown Stone Boy and Other Queer People" (1888), a collection of short stories from periodicals; "Sergeant Von" (1889, anonymously), in a semi-collaboration with Inspector Byrnes; "The Yellow Snake" (1891), a romance of treasure in Mexico; "A House Hunter in Europe" (1893), published first in the "Atlantic," and based on the author's personal experiences; "The Faience Violin" (1894), a translation of Champfleury's humorous account of the passion of a collector of bric-a-brac, with preface; "A Pound of Cure" (1893), first published as a serial in "Scribner's Monthly," the experiences of an American family at Monte Carlo; and "Writing to Rosina," serial in the "Century" (book form 1894), the straits of a young man whose love-letters are written for him by a friend. Mr. Bishop's novels have the old features of plot, incident and dramatic denoument, and are entirely off the field of analytical investigation in which so many American novelists are working. After living several years in Europe, chiefly in the south of France, Mr. Bishop returned to the United States in 1893 and since that time has been an instructor in French and Spanish in Yale University. He is also a lecturer on the Romance languages, to which he is much devoted.

CONWAY, Martin Franklin, congressman, was born in Harford county, Md., Nov. 19, 1827, son of Dr. W. D. and Frances (Maulsby) Conway. His father was an exploring surveyor in the U. S. navy, and a slave-owner. In his fourteenth year Martin removed to Baltimore, and learned the printer's trade. He took part in originating the National Typographical Union. He studied law and practiced it in Baltimore, until 1854. He was successful and popular, holding a number of local offices during this time. The commencement of the free-state struggle in Kansas attracted his attention, and he determined to go there and take his stand on the anti-slavery side. He was elected to the first legislative council in Kansas, where he distinguished himself by a free denunciation of the methods employed by Pres. Pierce, to make Kansas a slave state. When the conflict became more serious, and the state had two governments, one provisional and the other national, Conway was chosen chief justice under the former, and was afterwards known as Judge Conway of Kansas. He was employed by George L. Stearns, in 1856, to lecture on the Kansas question in New York and Ohio. He was also a delegate to the Republican convention, which nominated John C. Frémont for the presidency. In 1858 he was chosen territorial delegate to congress, and in 1860 was elected the first member of congress from Kansas. He failed, however, of a re-election in 1862 (more from ill health than a lack of popularity), and being dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, made a speech in congress attacking the administration, which he afterward admitted was the cause of his ruin. When the resolutions which he offered were rejected by an overwhelming vote, Conway rose from his desk, and said: "One with God is a majority." After the war he went to Richmond, Va., but found little to do there; and in 1866 he was appointed by Pres. Johnson consul at Marseilles. He was removed from this office by Pres. Grant, and on his return to America, after struggling for several years against poverty and ill health, finally became insane, and tried to assassinate Sen. Pomeroy of Kansas, whom he associated in his deranged mind with the beginning of his misfortunes. The attempt failed, and he was placed in an asylum. He was a man of heroic nature, but his physique was much too slender for the rôle which he was destined to play in life. He was an excellent speaker, an able writer and a brilliant talker. In his first congressional campaign he distinguished himself by attempting to horse-whip another politician, nearly three times his own size, who had used opprobrious language toward him in a public speech. The earlier part of his life was a brilliant success, and the latter a pathetic tragedy. He died in the asylum in Washington, Feb. 15, 1882.

Anson Burlingame

BURLINGAME, Anson, diplomat, was born at New Berlin, Chenango co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1820, son of Joel Burlingame, a farmer and descendant of Roger Burlingame, one of the first settlers of Warwick, R. I. His mother was a granddaughter of Col. Israel Angell. Joel Burlingame removed in 1823 to Seneca county, O., on the "Western reserve," and in 1833 to Detroit, where he remained for two years, finally establishing himself at Branch in the same state. Anson Burlingame passed through the common schools and then entered Michigan University, where he gained considerable repute by taking part in the discussions of the lyceums. He was graduated in 1841, and two years later entered Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., where he acquitted himself with great credit, and was graduated in 1846. He began practice in Boston, having formed a partnership with Henry Shaw Briggs, son of Gen. George N. Briggs, governor of Massachusetts, and soon after began to take an active interest in the free-soil and other political movements of the day. His easy manners, eloquent language and enthusiastic way of presenting any subject that appealed strongly to him, made him popular as a speaker, and during the campaign of 1848, he visited many parts of the state in behalf of Van Buren and Adams. In 1852 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1853 was elected by the town of Northborough, Worcester co., its delegate to the state constitutional convention, although his residence was in Cambridge. In 1854 he joined the newly-formed American party and was elected by it to congress. He aided in the formation of the Republican party in 1855, and was as bold in advocating its principles as he was brave in opposing slavery in the halls of congress. The assault of Preston S. Brooks upon Sen. Sumner, in 1856, was denounced so unsparingly by Mr. Burlingame that he was challenged by Brooks, and, accepting, named rifles as the weapons, and Navy island, above Niagara falls, as the place of meeting. Fearing violence to himself if he attempted to pass through what he termed "the enemy's country," Brooks failed to appear, but Mr. Burlingame received enthusiastic commendation for his conduct in the affair on his return to Boston at the end of his term, and was elected to the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. Although a candidate for the thirty-seventh as well, he failed of re-election, but in 1861 was appointed by Pres. Lincoln minister to Austria. As he had in his speeches before congress favored the independence of Hungary and the recognition of Sardinia as a first-class power, he was unacceptable to the Austrian government and was sent to China instead. In 1865 he returned to the United States, intending to leave the diplomatic service, but was dissuaded by Mr. Seward, secretary of state, who was about to conclude some negotiations with the Celestial Empire. In 1867 he resigned his office and received the honor, never before conferred upon a foreigner, of an appointment, by Prince Kung, as special envoy to the

United States and the European powers having treaties with China, his thorough acquaintance with the international relations of that country and the confidence reposed in him by the regent bringing this to pass. The course of Mr. Burlingame in the prosecution of his novel mission placed him among the foremost diplomatists of his time. He arrived in the United States in the spring of 1868, at the head of a retinue of Chinese officials, and a treaty which is known by his name was signed at Washington on July 28th and ratified by the Chinese government not long afterward. The treaty comprised eight articles supplementary to the treaty of 1858, and was notable both because privileges of great importance were conferred upon the respective nations and because China for the first time recognized the principles of international law. Mr. Burlingame left the United States in the autumn of 1868, and proceeded to England, France, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Prussia. Important treaties were effected with these countries, France excepted, and in 1870 he reached St. Petersburg where, just as he entered upon the preliminary work of his mission, he was taken ill with pneumonia, and died, Feb. 23d. His remains were brought back to the United States, and after lying in state in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, were interred in Mount Auburn, on April 23d. Mr. Burlingame married Jane, daughter of Isaac Livermore of Cambridge, Mass., who bore him three children.

E. L. Burlingame

BURLINGAME, Edward Livermore, editor, was born in Boston, Mass., May 30, 1848, son of Anson Burlingame, the diplomat. He entered Harvard College, but did not complete the usual course, for in 1866, when his father returned for the second time as minister to China, he accompanied him as private secretary. As the duties of this position did not engross all his time, he was enabled to make extended trips in China and Japan as well, and to become familiar with the characteristics of those countries and their peoples to a degree seldom enjoyed by a foreigner at that day. He left China in 1867, and repaired to Germany for the purpose of resuming his studies; entering the university of Heidelberg and taking the degree of Ph.D. there two years later, then removing to Berlin for a supplementary course in the university of that city. He accompanied his father on his embassy to several Continental countries and then returned to the United States, joining the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune," in 1871. A revision of Appleton's "American Encyclopædia" was begun in the following year, and Mr. Burlingame was called to assist in this important undertaking; his knowledge of languages rendering his services of especial value. Four years were given to this work; then several months were spent in translating from the German "The Art, Life and Theories of Richard Wagner," published in 1875; then followed a period devoted to study, contributions to periodicals, and miscellaneous literary work. In 1879 he became connected with the publishing house of Charles Scribners' Sons, in an editorial capacity, and seven years later became the editor of "Scribner's Magazine," which is still under his management. Its bold excursions from the conventionally hedged roads along which magazine editors are wont to pursue their contented way, its ceaseless efforts to secure quality rather than quantity, its wholesome American spirit and its success in furnishing articles on topics of the hour, to go no further, have given the periodical a popularity that in itself is a testimonial to the sagacity and unerring taste of Mr. Burlingame. He edited "Current Discussion; a Collection from the Chief English Essays on Questions of the Time" (2 vols., 1878).

OLNEY, Stephen, soldier, was born in North Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 1756. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Thomas Olney, a joint proprietor with Roger Williams and others in the "Providence Purchase." At eighteen years of age he became a private in a chartered military company, called the "North Providence Rangers," and in May, 1775, he received an ensign's commission in the 2d Rhode Island regiment. It was ordered to New York in the winter of 1775–76, and Mr. Olney received a lieutenant's commission. He was stationed at Brooklyn Heights, on Long Island, where he took part in erecting fortifications, which were taken in August by the British forces, under Clinton, Percy and Cornwallis, in the famous battle of Long Island. In the retreat of the Americans from Long Island, which, in consequence of a thick fog which enveloped the river, was successfully accomplished, Lieut. Olney performed his part in a manner worthy of all praise. In due time New York was evacuated by the American forces, and it fell into the hands of the enemy. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of Princeton, in which he saved the life of Col. (afterwards Pres.) Monroe, who fell, in endeavoring to rally the affrighted militia of Pennsylvania in the beginning of the battle. His term of service having expired, he returned home early in February, 1779, but found that he had been appointed captain of the 2d Rhode Island regiment. He was with the army during a part of the memorable winter it spent at Valley Forge. He fought in the battle of Monmouth, 1778; the battle of Springfield, where he was wounded by a rifle-ball in his left arm; and at the siege of Yorktown, after which, in March, 1782, he resigned his commission, and returned home. He was a member of the general assembly for several years, and president of the town council. The last few years of Capt. Olney's life were passed in Johnston, where he died, Nov. 23, 1832.

BEERS, Ethelinda (Eliot), author, was born at Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1827. She was a lineal descendant of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. At an early age she began contributing to the press, signing herself Ethel Lynn; after her marriage to William H. Beers, she became more widely known as Ethel Lynn Beers. Her most popular poem, "The Picket Guard," beginning "All quiet along the Potomac to-night," was published in "Harper's Weekly" in November, 1861. Among other well-known poems are "Which Shall It Be?" and "Weighing the Baby." Her only book, "All Quiet Along the Potomac, and other Poems," was published at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1879, and on that same day Mrs. Beers died at her home in Orange, N. J.

ALSOP, George, colonist, was born in England in 1638, and in his youth was a London apprentice. He emigrated to Maryland in 1658, and completed a term of four years' service in Baltimore county. In 1666 he was again in England, and published in that year a work entitled "A Character of the Province of Maryland, also a small Treatise on the Wild and Naked Indians or Susquehanokes of Maryland, their Customs, Manners, Absurdities and Religion, together with a Collection of Historical Letters." It was republished, with notes by J. G. Shea, in New York, in 1869, and in Baltimore in 1880. Besides this work there survive a number of "Sermons" by the same author, published 1669–70.

RUSSELL, Jonathan, statesman, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 27, 1771, son of Jonathan and Abigail Russell. He was graduated at Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in 1791, with the highest honors of his class. He was bred to the law, but never engaged in its practice. Subsequently he embarked in commercial pursuits. His predominant taste, however, was for politics, in which he became well versed. In 1810 he acted as chargé d' affaires at Paris, on the retirement of Gen. Armstrong, minister to France. The following year he went to England, and was received in London as chargé d' affaires, Nov. 15, 1811. The notification of the declaration of war against Great Britain devolved upon him in his official capacity. On Jan. 18, 1814, he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain, at Ghent. Associated with him in this important duty, were John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin. At the same time that he was made a commissioner he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, and when he had performed his duties at Ghent, he went to Stockholm, where he remained until Oct. 16, 1818. Upon his return, he settled at Mendon, Mass., and was soon after elected a member of congress from the district in which he resided, serving two terms, 1821 to 1825. He was a member of the convention which met at Boston in 1820, to revise the laws of Massachusetts. Mr. Russell is said to have been "a versatile, forcible, elegant and facile writer; and, when the subject permitted, handled his pen with a caustic severity seldom surpassed." Yet, besides his diplomatic correspondence while in Paris, Stockholm and London, he left no evidence of his literary abilities, except an oration delivered in Providence on the Fourth of July, 1800; an eloquent tribute to the memory of Nathaniel Hayward, a classmate, pronounced in the college, Sept. 25, 1789; and probably some other addresses upon particular occasions. The oration we have mentioned was a most brilliant effort of its kind, and passed through many editions. Within a few years it has been printed entire in the columns of the "Providence Journal." He was married first, Apr. 3, 1794, to Sylvia Ammidon, who died July 10, 1811. His second wife was Lydia, daughter of Barney Smith, to whom he was married at Boston, Apr. 2, 1817. He died at Milton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1832.

ROGERS, William, educator, was born at Newport, R. I., July 22, 1751. He was the first student at the College of Rhode Island, where he was graduated in 1769. Entering the Baptist ministry, he was a pastor in Philadelphia from May, 1771, until 1776, and then a chaplain in the army until 1781. After several years of clerical work, he, in 1789, took the chair of *belles-lettres* in the College of Philadelphia, which gave him the degree of D.D. in 1790. He retained his post for twenty years after this institution was merged in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1792. He was vice-president of a society for the gradual abolition of slavery, in 1790, and in 1797 of one which anticipated those for prison reform. He wrote for the London "Evangelical Magazine," and published several sermons and other pamphlets, of which a "Letter on Justification," 1785, was reprinted in England. He served as chaplain of the Pennsylvania legislature 1815–16, and died at Philadelphia, March 31, 1824.

BRADFORD, Alden, clergyman and author, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Nov. 19, 1765, and, as his name denotes, was a descendant of two, at least, of the Mayflower pilgrims. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786 and was a tutor in that institution, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was ordained to the ministry and served as pastor of the Congregational church at Wiscasset, Me., then removed to Boston, to act as clerk of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Subsequently (1812–24) he was secretary of state for Massachusetts, and at other periods was a bookseller and a journalist. He published a "History of Massachusetts," a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, D.D.," and many other works pertaining to history and antiquities. He died Oct. 26, 1843.

COOPER, Henry Miller, manufacturer and U. S. marshal, was born in Chester, Morris co., N. J., May 13, 1841, son of David Thompson and Sarah (Dayton) Cooper. His maternal great-grandfather was Elias Dayton of New Jersey, who commanded a brigade in Washington's army; and his grandfather, Noah Dayton, was a merchant at Mendham, N. J., and a brother of Jonathan Dayton, delegate to the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and afterwards U. S. senator. His paternal great-grandfather, Henry Cooper, also a soldier in the American revolution, was a descendant of James Cooper of England, the first American ancestor of the New Jersey Coopers, who were conspicuous in colonial history. His grandfather, Henry Cooper, and his father were farmers and prominent members of the Whig party of New Jersey; the latter served several terms in the New Jersey legislature. The son obtained his education in district schools and in Chester Academy, assisting his father when work on the farm was pressing. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Illinois, and in 1859 engaged in farming on his own account. In 1866 he removed to Jefferson county, Ark., and there began cotton planting; but in 1871 he located at Little Rock, where he has since resided. In 1873 Mr. Cooper was elected clerk of the Arkansas house of representatives, and in 1874 was appointed by Pres. Grant, receiver of public moneys. He resigned in 1875 to accept the appointment of collector of internal revenue, a position which he filled acceptably for ten years. He served as secretary of the Republican state committee for twelve years, and since 1891 he has been its chairman. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Republican conventions of 1876, 1884, 1892 and 1896, and was assistant secretary of the convention of 1888. In 1897 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas. Mr. Cooper has been equally active in the business world. In 1880 he was the moving spirit in organizing the Little Rock Cooperage Co., was then elected its president, and is serving at the present time. In connection with others he purchased in 1890 a controlling interest in the Union Compress Co., the largest of its kind in Arkansas, with offices in the principal cities of the state, and was chosen its executive officer, which position he continues to hold. He has contributed largely to the growth of the city, and is now vice-president of the board of trade, and also is identified with numerous business and manufacturing enterprises. He has been twice married: first in May, 1878, to Stella Louise, daughter of George and Sarah (Downs) Canfield, of Fremont, O., who died July 10, 1889; and second, in April, 1896, to Mrs. Mary J. Gross, daughter of Dr. Levi D. Boone, a pioneer of Chicago. He has one child, Henry M. Cooper, Jr.

Henry M. Cooper

PLACIDE, Henry, actor, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 8, 1799, son of Alexander Placide, a French variety actor. The latter, after performing in London, came to this country in 1792, became lessee of the theatre in Charleston, and later one of the managers of the ill-fated theatre in Richmond, Va. Henry Placide made his first appearance on the stage when a child, at the Charleston Theatre, taking the part of David in " The Blind Bargain," and as early as 1814 played in New York city at the Anthony Street Theatre. After making several tours with different companies he returned to New York in 1823 and became connected with the Park Theatre, supporting the Irish actor, Tyrone Power, during his engagements there. His agreeable voice, gracefulness, refined manners, and expressive face made him a great favorite, and he was called the most brilliant general actor of his day. Among the characters assumed by him were Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Harcourt Courtley, Zekel Homespun, and Grandfather Whitehead; and whether the character was a man of high birth and elegant manners, or a country boor, Placide rendered it with utmost fidelity to life. On one occasion when he represented a stolid German, and Power, a jovial Irishman, his acting was so irresistibly ludicrous that Power lost control of himself and joined in the uproarious laughter of the audience. Placide remained at the Park Theatre up to the time of its destruction by fire in 1848, making occasional trips to other cities and a brief visit to Great Britain; appearing in 1838 at Covent Garden in London, but failing to excite much applause. After 1848 he made occasional appearances at the Chatham, Burton's, the Winter Garden and other theatres, and in 1865 retired from the stage. His brother Thomas (1808–77) resembled him closely in appearance and action, but was inferior as an actor. They were at one time members of the same company, and were highly successful as the two Dromios in the " Comedy of Errors." Henry Placide died near Babylon, L. I., Jan. 23, 1870.

Henry Placide

MOORE, John Wheeler, soldier, lawyer and author, was born in Hertford county, N. C., Oct. 23, 1833, eldest of the nine children of Godwin Cotten and Julia Monroe (Wheeler) Moore. His father was long eminent in the Albemarle region for his skill as a physician and his weight in the councils of the Democratic party, and was for over forty years a leader among the Baptists of the state. He was a son of James Wright and Esther (Cotten) Moore; his maternal grandfather, Godwin Cotten, being an aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Robert Howe, and his paternal grandfather, William Edward Moore, a soldier in the Continental contingent from Virginia. Mrs. Julia Monroe Moore was a daughter of John Wheeler of Murfreesboro, N. C., and a granddaughter of Dr. John Wheeler, a surgeon in the revolutionary army and a member of the staff of Gen. Montgomery in Canada, and of Gen. Gates at Camden, S. C. The son was prepared for college in the school of John Kimberly in Hertford county, and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1853. Being admitted to the bar two years later, he began regular practice, but until the civil war much of his attention was given to politics. He held no public office save that of presidential elector in 1861, when he helped cast the vote of his state for Breckenridge and Lane. He early enlisted in the Confederate service, being detailed on staff duty with the 2d North Carolina cavalry during the first six months of the war, and on Feb. 21, 1862, was commissioned major in command of the 3d battalion, N. C. S. light artillery, which did such noble service in the cause of the South. At the close of the war, Mr. Moore retired to his farm at Powellsville, N. C., which has yielded him pleasure and employment from his early manhood; but since 1876 he has devoted much time to literary work. In June, 1879, he published a school history of North Carolina, adapted for use in the public schools, and a year later also a larger history of the state. His novel, " Heirs of St. Kilda," appeared in 1881; and in December, 1882, he completed the " Roster of Troops Contributed by North Carolina to the Defense of the Confederate States," the preparation of which was authorized by the state. Mr. Moore is a devoted member of the Baptist denomination, and conducts a Bible class in the church of his town. Of late years he has lived much in the seclusion of his farm, where he entertains with generous hospitality a large circle of friends. He was married, Sept. 28, 1853, to Anne James, daughter of James and Elizabeth Ward of Bertie, N. C., and a descendant of an old and honored family of Hertford county. Mrs. Moore is a woman of culture and many graces of character, and is active in good works. Of their twelve children, five sons and two daughters are living.

HOWLAND, John, was born in Newport, R. I., Oct. 31, 1757, son of Joseph and Sarah (Barber) Howland, and was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Howland of Plymouth, Mass., one of the early settlers of the old colony. His childhood education was chiefly under the direction of his parents at home. The opportunities which he had of attending school were very few, but such was his love of knowledge that he improved them to the best of his ability. When he was about thirteen years of age he removed to Providence, where he became an apprentice to Benjamin Gladding, in the business of hair-dressing. The shop of Mr. Gladding was the favorite resort of the leading gentlemen of the town, in which were freely and earnestly discussed the leading topics of the times. He carried with him to his new home his eager thirst for knowledge, and carefully devoted his evenings to study and reading. His mind, ever active and improved by self-discipline, took hold of the exciting questions of those ante-revolution days, and when the " minute men " of Rhode Island were organized, he was enrolled among them, and was on duty as a soldier under arms for the first time in Newport in September, 1775. Subsequently he enlisted in the seventh company of a regiment raised by the general assembly. He was one of the expedition which captured Gen. Prescott near Newport. He has left a record of many events which occurred in the revolutionary period and in the times which followed, which will always be full of interest, especially to the citizens of Providence. His term of service with Mr. Gladding having ended, he commenced business for himself, opening a hair-dresser's shop on North Main street, near what was for many years known as the Manufacturers' Hotel, now the What Cheer Buildings. He was married, Jan. 28, 1788, to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Carlisle, and great-granddaughter of James Franklin, eldest brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. In 1803 he was chosen town auditor, and held this important office until 1818, when he was chosen town treasurer, serving in this capacity fourteen years. When the city government was organized, in 1832, he declined a re-election. Soon after the formation of the Rhode Island Historical Society, he became a member, and was devoted to its interests. In 1833 he was elected its president, on the retirement of Gov. James Fenner. In 1835 he was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Denmark. He was chosen also honorary member of several historical societies in this country. His presidency of the Rhode Island Historical Society continued through the remainder of his life; the whole term of service covering a period of twenty-one years. But that which more than all else will transmit the name of Mr. Howland with honor to posterity, is the interest which he took in the cause of popular education. The Mechanics' Association was formed in 1789, and it was in this body that the agitation began which led to the establishment of public schools. He was a leading member of the school committee, and retired from office only because he was compelled so to do by the pressure of other engagements. In 1835 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He died Nov. 5, 1854.

LUDLOW, James Meeker, author and clergyman, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., March 15, 1841, son of Ezra and Deborah (Crane) Ludlow. He is a direct descendant of William Ludlow, a native of England, who came to America in 1659, and was one of the founders of Southampton, L. I. His will was the first recorded on the books of the colony of New York. His original ancestor on the maternal side was Stephen Crane, one of the founders of Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1665. Having received his preparatory education, he entered the College of New Jersey in his seventeenth year, and was duly graduated there in 1861. He was junior orator for his class, and in 1864 was chosen by the faculty to deliver the master's oration. In the same year he was graduated in the theological seminary, and in the following autumn accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y. In 1869 he became pastor of the Collegiate (Reformed Dutch) Church, at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York city, and during his eight years' incumbency the elegant and commodious church edifice was completed at a cost of over $600,000, and numerous large church and charitable activities were successfully inaugurated. He was known as one of the most eloquent and popular preachers in the city, and although his congregation desired him to remain, the determination of the consistory to maintain the "rotation system" led to his resignation. In his next charge, the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., he continued his career of influence and popularity. He acted as moderator during the seven-week's trial of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, and by his strict adherence to the principles of civil procedure in the admission of evidence, and in his rulings showed consummate skill and discretion. In 1881 he made an extended tour through Egypt, Greece, Turkey and the Holy Land. Meanwhile his reputation had been increased by contributions to various religious newspapers and other periodicals, and in 1883 he published his first book, "A Man for A' That; or, My Saint John." In 1885 he was offered the presidency of Marietta College, Marietta, O., which he felt obliged to decline, and in the same year he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J. This society during his pastorate increased its reputation for whole-souled beneficence and enthusiastic support of church work. As a preacher, Dr. Ludlow is earnest and forcible, and being thoroughly convinced of the truth of his message, is successful in impressing it upon others. He is known as an author as well as a preacher and scholar, and is rapidly attaining recognition as one of the most popular writers of the day. In addition to "A Man for A' That," he has published: "Concentric Chart of History" (1886); "The Captain of the Janizaries," a story of the times of Skanderbeg and the fall of Constantinople (1886); "A King of Tyre" a story of 300 B. C. (1891); "That Angelic Woman" (1892), and "A Baritone's Parish" (1896). He has also prepared a volume on the "Age of the Crusades" for the "Ten Epochs of Church History" series, published by the Christian Literature Co. Dr. Ludlow's literary style is vigorous, and is rendered the more attractive by his fine powers of description and a well controlled imagination. In all his stories the interest is well sustained by good narrative, plentiful incident, and natural and lively dialogue. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams College in 1871, and that of L.H.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1888. He was married, in 1865, to Emma J., daughter of David Orr, of Albany, N. Y. They have seven children.

ELLERY, William, signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Newport, R. I., Dec. 22, 1727, son of William Ellery, a graduate of Harvard in 1722, also a merchant, judge, member of the state senate and deputy governor. His grandfather, Benjamin Ellery, was a wealthy merchant, and was judge, deputy and assistant. The Ellerys were originally from Bristol, England, whence they emigrated to New England late in the seventeenth century. William Ellery, Jr., was fitted for Harvard by his father, and during his college course distinguished himself especially for his knowledge of Greek and Latin, for which he retained a fondness until his last hour. He was graduated in 1747, and then removed to Newport, to become a merchant; also served as naval officer of the colony, and as clerk of the general assembly in 1769 and 1770. He took a deep interest in the founding of Rhode Island College, in 1764, and was one of its original incorporators. In 1770 he was admitted to the bar, and for many years practiced with success, but public duties continued to encroach upon his time. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war he became a member of the committee of safety, the committee of inspection, and the committee of military defences; also of a committee to bear a memorial to Gen. Washington, then at Cambridge. In March, 1776, he was brought forward as a delegate to the Continental congress, to succeed Samuel Ward, who had died, and was elected by a handsome majority over the opposing candidate, although the year before a slanderous story had circulated, to the effect that he was opposed to Gen. Washington. He served as the colleague of Stephen Hopkins, and during the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he, with a touch of grim humor, took his seat by the secretary's table, and watched the faces of his fellow-members, as, in succession, they appended their names to "what might be their death warrant," but saw, as he recorded, only "undaunted resolution." He was useful on several committees, and kept his seat until 1779. During his time the British had possession of Newport, and in 1778 he took part in the fruitless effort to drive them out. As a leading patriot, he was an object of their wrath, and, though unable to secure his person, they burned his house and destroyed much of his property. He was again in congress in 1781, and in 1783–85; attained some note as a speaker, and was active on the board of admiralty. The last among his many services in congress was the effort, in conjunction with Rufus King, to put an end to slavery throughout the country. He became judge, and then chief justice of the superior court of Rhode Island; commissioner of loans, in April, 1786, and collector of revenue at Newport in 1790, holding the last named position until his death. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann, daughter of

William Ellery

Jonathan Remington of Cambridge, who died Sept. 7, 1764. His second wife, Abigail, died July 27, 1793. He had several children, two of whom nearly rivaled him in longevity. His daughter, Lucy, became the wife of William Channing, and the mother of three eminent men, one of whom, Prof. E. T. Channing, wrote a memoir of his father for the sixth volume of Sparks' "American Biography." William Ellery died at home, in his chair, while reading Cicero's "De Officiis," Feb. 15, 1820.

Richard Realf

REALF, Richard, poet, was born in Uchfield parish, near Lewes, England, June 14, 1834, the son of English peasants. At the time of his birth his father was a market gardener, subsequently a rural policeman, and finally a seed-grower and dealer at Framfield parish, Sussex co. With his eight brothers and sisters, Richard received an elementary education at the village school, and some food for his poetic fancy from the poetry and folk-lore which his mother was fond of repeating to her children. He was a restless boy, whom his parents did not know how to manage, for when they apprenticed him, first to a florist and afterwards to a builder, he grew dissatisfied with both callings. Finally his father took him to Portsmouth, to find him a situation on ship-board, and, failing in that, placed him as a page in the family of a Dr. Stafford, at Brighton, who became interested in the boy. He was then in his eleventh year, bright and precocious, of a studious turn and an omniverous reader. While with the doctor's household he attracted the attention of a guest in the house, a phrenologist, who, in delivering a public lecture, read some of young Realf's poems as illustrations of ideality. Public interest being aroused, the youthful poet was for a time the idol of a brilliant circle of literary people in Brighton, amongst whom were Lady Byron and her daughter, Ada, Mrs. Jameson, Miss Mitford, Miss Martineau, the poet Samuel Rogers, and a brother of Alfred Tennyson. Through their influence, a volume of his verses, with the title "Guesses at the Beautiful," was published by Charles de la Prime, a nephew of Thackeray. Realf became the private secretary of Mr. Spofferd Brookes, and, having displayed some skill in the plastic art, was, for a short time, an apprentice under Gibson, the sculptor. He was, however, conscious of a lack of suitability to his surroundings, and complaining of this to Lady Byron, he was sent by her to her estate in Leicestershire, where he spent a year studying the science of agriculture, under the tutorage of a nephew of Lord Byron. He was to become one of the superintendents of the Noel estates; but this plan was frustrated by his falling in love with a lady of the Noel family, and her relatives objecting to their marriage, he left England for America. Arriving in New York in 1854, he occupied himself at first in writing sketches of slum life in that city, and turned from that to assist in mission work in connection with the Five Points House of Industry, in establishing the Self-Improvement Association, and in organizing a course of cheap lectures. In 1856 he became interested in the free-state parties moving to settle in Kansas territory, and accompanying the leaders of the movement, was, with them, arrested as an invader, by the orders of Gov. Geary. After his release he supported himself by newspaper work and by lecturing, until the autumn of 1857, when he espoused the cause of John Brown. When Brown's "Proposed Constitutional and Provisional Government" was organized, Richard Realf was made secretary of state. Rev. Sella Martin thus describes meeting him at a secret convention of the abolitionists in Canada West: "When John Brown . . . unfolded his scheme the convention was duly impressed; but Frederick Douglass rose, and, with such logic as only Frederick Douglass can use, dissected the whole scheme, and, point by point, showed its utter impracticability; after which, had a vote been taken, only John Brown's hand would have been held up. But Realf, who was sitting in a corner, asked permission to speak a few words, and, with marvelously loving logic and tender pathos, overturned Douglass' objections, and so wrought on the feelings of the company that, the vote being taken, only Douglass' hand was held up on the negative side. Never before or since have I heard anything to approach the power and eloquence of that speech." Brown's enterprise being deferred, Realf went to England, in the hope of raising money for the cause by lecturing; from there went to France, and from France sailed for New Orleans. There he engaged in lecturing and journalism, and in December, 1859, was arrested as a government witness in the investigation of the raid on Harper's Ferry, but soon afterward was discharged. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 88th Illinois infantry, and, serving throughout the civil war, rose, by successive promotions, to the rank of captain. While lying wounded in June, 1865, he contracted an unfortunate marriage with a woman of bad reputation and evil temper, whom, on his recovery, he found so unsuitable a wife that he easily obtained a divorce, and she returned to her home in Maine. In 1867 he married Katherine Casidy, and, settling in South Carolina, established a school for freedmen in a shed thatched with bushes by his own hands, because the prevailing antagonism to his scheme made it impossible for him to rent a room. In 1870 he removed to Pittsburg, and assumed an important position on the editorial staff of the "Commercial." This was the most remunerative office he ever held, but the money was badly needed; for, besides his wife and four children, a son and triplet infants, he had, partially depending upon him, two sisters, with their large families, a paralytic brother and his children, and his aged parents. Added to all this, his wife was an invalid. At this time his fame as a poet was spreading, and literary men and publications all over the country were encouraging him to write. His domestic cares, however, prevented him from doing so, for, in addition to his responsibilities, the divorce which he obtained from his first wife was set aside on technical grounds, and she began continually to dog his steps. In 1875 the "Commercial" was sold, and he was thrown out of employment; so that it became necessary to place his wife and children in a charitable institution, to save them from starving, and, his health giving way under the strain of all these calamities, he himself found refuge in a New York hospital. On his recovery, Col. R. J. Hinton, a prosperous journalist in California, sent him money to go to San Francisco, and there he worked for six months in the U. S. mint, and had so far recovered from his pecuniary embarrassment that he had sent for his wife and children to join him, when suddenly the divorced wife appeared at his lodgings, and announced her intention of remaining there. In despair at this unwearied persecution, Realf thereupon committed suicide by taking laudanum. He left about 160 poems, many of which had appeared in the leading American magazines, and the last of which, "De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum," was written just before death. Amongst his literary remains are a number of brilliant letters and a series of seven lectures in manuscript, which he had frequently delivered, on "Shakespeare," "Ossawatomie Brown; or, The Unwritten History of the Martyr of Harper's Ferry;" "Battle Flashes;" "Hands Off; or, Vaticanism *vs.* Republicanism;" and "Temperance." Sketches of the life of Richard Realf have frequently been written by his admirers, and it has been proposed, from time to time, to publish his writings in book form. The date of his death was Oct. 28, 1878.

LOWELL, Percival, author and traveler, was born in Boston, Mass., March 13, 1855, son of Augustus and Katharine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell. His father is well known as vice-president of the American Academy and trustee of the Lowell Institute, both of Boston; and his mother was a daughter of Abbott Lawrence, U. S. minister to England (1849–52). He is a cousin of James Russell Lowell, and descended on both sides from lines reaching back to colonial times in New England. Some of his ancestors, especially Col. Timothy Bigelow of Worcester, were distinguished for services in the revolution. After careful training in the private schools of Boston, Percival Lowell entered Harvard College and was duly graduated A.B. in 1876. He was one of the founders of the Mathematical and Physical Club of Boston in 1883. Since then his life has been principally spent in travel and scientific observation through various parts of the world, especially the far East, China, Japan and Corea. He resided for several years in Japan; and while there in 1883 was appointed secretary and counsellor to the Corean special mission to the United States—the first embassy sent out to any occidental power. Returning to Corea the same year, on invitation of the king he spent the winter of 1883–84 at the royal city of Seoul. His love for the people and customs of eastern lands, and his intelligent appreciation, have won him their honor and confidence. He is a member of the Asiatic Society of Japan, and has enjoyed the friendship of some of the most distinguished savants and diplomats of the empire. His writings, mostly concerned with phases of Oriental life and thought, have already taken their place among American classics, and are of a quality to increase in value and interest as time advances. Of his book "The Soul of the Far East" (1888), the N. Y. "Nation" appreciatively observes, "as at least one very large side of truth, his little book is an original and fascinating contribution to our knowledge of the extreme Orient." Among his other works are; "Chosōn, the Land of the Morning Calm," (1886); "Noto" (1891); "Occult Japan, or the Way of the Gods" (1893); "Mars" (1894), occasional "Poems" (1887); and an important article, "A Corean Coup d'Etat," in the "Atlantic Monthly." In 1889 he delivered the annual poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College. He is equally interested in the science of astronomy: his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., is known as the Lowell observatory. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Lowell's literary style is strong and luminous; clearly revealing his highly philosophical and analytical quality of mind and great imaginative ability. He earnestly contends that neither mathematics nor English are properly taught in our schools; and that the primary aim of education is development of the imagination. At present he resides in Boston, Mass., where he is well-known in literary, scientific and social circles.

PARK, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 12, 1705. After his graduation at Harvard College, Cambridge, he was appointed a missionary "to the Indians and such English as would attend, in Westerly, Rhode Island." He entered his new field of labor in 1733, occupying a meeting-house on a lot of land "given by George Ninigret, chief sachem of the Indians." The lot comprised twenty acres, and was situated near the post-road, in the eastern part of the present town. His congregation came from Westerly, Charlestown and Narragansett. His work was slow and difficult until 1740, when the great revival arose in New England. George Whitefield landed in Newport, Sept. 14, 1740, and immediately his influence spread over the country. Gilbert Tennent, on his way to and from Boston, visited Westerly and preached with signal effect. Here, too, was heard the voice of Whitefield, and the rousing exhortations of the eccentric James Davenport. A Presbyterian church was organized, with Mr. Park as pastor, Aug. 18, 1742. Rev. Nathaniel Eells of Stonington, and Rev. Joseph Fish of North Stonington, assisted at the ordination. Great religious changes occurred in the town, and affairs drifted into the hands of the Baptists, so that, in 1751, Mr. Park removed and settled at Mattatuck, near Southold, L. I. Here he labored until 1756, when he returned to Westerly, and was formally settled again, May 23, 1759. This church probably established the first Sabbath-school in this country, and, as the congregation was scattered at the time of the revolution, Mr. Park was its first and only pastor. He died, March 1, 1777.

RHODES, Robert, naval officer, was born in Warwick, R. I., Apr. 12, 1840, son of Richard W. Rhodes. When sixteen years of age he entered the merchant marine service, and was engaged in trade with the eastern coast of Africa, and subsequently, in the employ of Amos D. Smith, he visited various parts of the Mediterranean and South America. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he joined the 1st Rhode Island regiment, under Col. Burnside, and was a participant in the early fortunes of that regiment. He received an appointment of acting master's mate, and was attached to the bark Fernandina, on the blockading station off Wilmington, N. C., and not long after was ordered to the gunboat Clifton, and joined the west gulf squadron, under Adm. Farragut. He was on active duty during the exciting scenes which finally terminated in the occupancy of New Orleans by the Federal troops under the command of Gen. Butler. The Clifton proceeded up the river and was actively engaged in the bombardment of Vicksburg, and came very near being completely destroyed by the shot of the enemy. Having been repaired, she was ordered to the coast of Texas, where she was almost constantly engaged with the Confederate forces. The following spring, 1863, the Clifton was employed to transfer a portion of Gen. Banks' army from Berwick to Franklyn in Louisiana. Although, while thus engaged and in subsequent adventures, the gunboat was often in most imminent peril, she managed to escape, and Lieut. Rhodes met with no serious casualty until Sept. 8, 1863. A fleet of vessels, con-

sisting of twenty-three gunboats and transports, was advancing toward Sabine Pass. The Clifton took the lead, and had come within three hundred yards of a Confederate battery, which she was to silence, when she ran aground. A thirty-two-pound shot struck Lieut. Rhodes, nearly carrying away one of his legs, and he died at nine o'clock that evening.

Jessie Bartlett Davis

DAVIS, Jessie Fremont (Bartlett), singer, was born near Morris, Grundy co., Ill., Sept. 17, 1861, daughter of Elias Lyman and Rachel Bartlett. Her parents were natives of Keene, N. H., where her father taught school and led a church choir. Removing to Illinois, he made farming his occupation, but during the civil war served for a time in the Confederate army. Jessie Bartlett manifested a fondness for music almost as soon as she began to talk, and her voice developed so rapidly under her father's instruction that when but nine years of age she, with a slightly older sister, appeared in concerts and even made a tour of some of the western cities. When she was about fourteen years of age, her father sold his farm and removed to Chicago in order to give her better opportunities for study, and these she obtained under Frederick W. Root. She traveled with the Caroline Richings opera troupe for one season, but feeling the need of more thorough study returned to Chicago and soon obtained a position in a church choir. In 1879 William J. Davis, a theatrical manager, organized a Chicago church choir company, and began the series of performances with "Pinafore," in which Miss Bartlett took the part of Buttercup. At the end of her year's engagement she was married to Mr. Davis, who advised her to devote herself to operatic singing. She went to New York with her husband; continued her vocal and dramatic training under Signor Albites and Signor De Rialp; and during her first year in that city sang in grand opera at the Academy of Music for two weeks with Adalina Patti; making her début as Siebel in "Faust," and receiving unstinted praise from the critics and the public. Col. Mapleson, Patti's manager, was so delighted with Mrs. Davis' voice that he offered to send her to Italy to study for three years, and pay her expenses on condition of her giving him three years' service in return, but as this meant six years of virtual exile from her husband, she declined the tempting offer. She continued to study for grand opera, however, and after spending a year in Paris, under the tuition of the celebrated Le Grange, returned to New York to join the American Opera Company, under Theodore Thomas' direction, and was one of the central figures; dividing honors with Fursch-Madi, Emma Juch, and L'Allemand. Her repertoire at that time, embraced fully forty operas, and her principal successes were as Ortrud in "Lohengrin," Azucena in "Il Trovatore," and in "Carmen"; and the contralto parts in the operas "Lakme," "Les Huguenots," and the "Bohemian Girl." Toward the middle of the season she became discouraged and withdrew from the company, determined to retire permanently, but after a few years, was induced to return to the stage as leading contralto of the Bostonians' Opera Company. Flattering offers to join other companies have been received, but she has remained loyal to the one of which she is so great an ornament. Her creations in opera comique and opera bouffe include Alan a Dale in "Robin Hood," and the principal rôles in other operas in the repertoire of this organization; among them, "Fatinitza," "Dorothy," "Suzette," "The Maid of Plymouth," "In Mexico," and "The Serenade." Mrs. Davis possesses a powerful contralto voice of remarkable range and flexibility, covering three octaves from low C below the clef to high C above and endowed with a remarkable vitality, inasmuch as she has sung without taking rest, except in summer time, for a number of years. She is recognized by competent critics as being one of the few great dramatic artists on the American lyric stage; her versatility being shown not only in the melo-dramatic and emotional rôles of grand opera, but also in the lighter and comic characterizations long since made famous by her in opera bouffe. The gifts of genius, as a singer and actor, beauty and magnetism, are not often conferred upon one person and when that favored being appears before the footlights, she must, of necessity, win the hearts and sway the feelings of her auditors. Although her husband has a winter home in Chicago, it is on his large stock farm at Crown Point, Ind., that she enjoys the long rest of every year; her summers being the happiest periods of her life. Mrs. Davis has published "Only a Chorus Girl" and other short stories, and has shown considerable facility also in writing verse.

VERNON, William, merchant, was born in Newport, R. I., Jan. 17, 1719. His grandfather, Daniel Vernon, born in London, Sept. 1, 1643, came to America about 1666; resided at Narragansett, where he married Ann Dyre, widow of Capt. Edward Hutchinson and granddaughter of Anne Hutchinson; she died Jan. 10, 1716. Samuel Vernon, son of Daniel, born Dec. 6, 1683, married Elizabeth Fleet, of Long Island, Apr. 10, 1708. He resided at Newport; held the office of assistant from 1729 to 1737, and was judge of the superior court of judicature. He died Dec. 5, 1737, and his wife died March 5, 1722. In early life, William Vernon entered upon a mercantile career, and soon became prominent as a merchant. In 1744 he was associated with his elder brother, Samuel, under the firm name of Samuel & William Vernon, under which they continued in business until the revolutionary war. In 1750 their trade extended to many ports in Europe, the West Indies, and on the coast of Africa. Mr. Vernon was an incorporator of the Newport Artillery Company. In 1773 the general assembly appointed him, with Aaron Lopez and George Gibbs, a committee to address a letter to the king, touching the interest of Rhode Island in the cod-fishery in and near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, then endangered by a bill pending in the house of commons. This was followed by his appointment May 20, 1774, with John Collins, Samuel Fowler, and Henry Ward, a committee of correspondence, on the subject of the shutting up of Boston harbor; and, with William Ellery and others, in 1775, he was instructed to collect the facts concerning the losses inflicted upon the colonies by the British forces then in the country. On May 6, 1777, congress elected William Vernon, of Rhode Island, and James Warren and John Deshon, of Massachusetts, members of the eastern navy board at Boston. Of this board, Mr. Vernon was president during the whole time that its services were required by the country, and this without emoluments of any kind. During these years he gave his whole time unsparingly to public business, and brought to the aid of the government much experience in the building, equipping, and sailing of vessels, at the time that the American navy was first organized. He was fond of reading, was conversant with a number of languages, and was one of the original corporators of the Redwood Library, of which institution he became the president, after the death of Abraham Redwood. He was active in raising funds for the erection of the Freemasons' Hall, Newport; for the long wharf, the bridge that connects Rhode Island with the mainland; and for Princeton College. In 1803 he founded the Newport Bank. When the French troops were in Newport, he placed his residence, known as "Vernon House," at the disposal of Rochambeau. Mr. Vernon married Judith, daughter of Philip Harwood, and great-granddaughter of Gov. Walter Clarke and Gov. John Cranston. She died Aug. 28, 1762, age thirty-eight years. They had three children, Samuel, William H,, and Philip Harwood. Mr. Vernon died Dec. 22, 1806.

STAPLES, William Read, jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1798, youngest son of Samuel and Ruth (Read) Staples. His preparatory studies were carried on in what is now the University Grammar School. He then entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1817. After studying law in the office of Hon. Nathaniel Searle for two years, he was admitted to the bar, Sept. 21, 1819. In 1832 Mr. Staples was elected a member of the first common council under the new city organization. He served, for two years, as justice of the police court. For nineteen years (1835–54) he was associate judge of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and soon after the resignation of Richard Ward Greene, in 1854, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court. Having held the office not quite two years, he resigned in 1856 in consequence of failing health. For nearly thirteen years (1856–69) he held the office of secretary and treasurer of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. Judge Staples took special interest in everything connected with the history of his native state. He was fond of historical studies and antiquarian research. He was one of the corporators of the Rhode Island Historical Society, founded in 1822, and its first secretary and librarian. He published, in 1835, an edition with notes of Gorton's "Simplicity's Defence against Seven-Headed Policy." In 1843 appeared his "Annals of Providence," a work which covers a period of nearly two centuries (1636–1832). It will always be reliable authority on all matters of which it treats. His "Documentary History of the Destruction of the Gaspé" was published in 1845. Two years after, 1847, he published "Proceedings and Code," under the parliamentary charter, and, in 1859, a "Collection of Forms," designed to be an aid to persons called upon to draw up legal documents. By a vote of the general assembly, he prepared a history of the state convention of 1790, for the adoption of the Federal constitution. He was twice married; first, to Rebecca M. Power, in 1821, and second in 1826, to Evalina Eaton. He died, Oct. 19, 1868.

PEABODY, Oliver William Bourn, lawyer and author, was born at Exeter, N. H., July 9, 1799, son of Judge Oliver Peabody, twin brother of William Bourn Oliver Peabody, and grandson of Judge William Bourn. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1816; studied law at Cambridge and practiced his profession at Exeter from 1819 until 1830, also editing the "Rockingham Gazette" and the "Exeter News-Letter," and serving in the legislature. Boston then became his place of residence, and there he aided his brother-in-law, Alexander H. Everett, in editing the "North American Review." He also, for some years, was assistant editor of the Boston "Daily Advertiser," and to both journals contributed prose and verse. From 1836 until 1842 he was register of probate for Suffolk county, and in 1842–43, was professor of English literature in Jefferson College, Louisiana, the state of his health making a change of residence necessary. In 1843 he returned to Boston and began preparations for entering the ministry of the Unitarian church, and in 1845 he was licensed to preach. In August of that year he became pastor of the First (Unitarian) Church at Burlington, Vt., and in spite of feeble health performed his clerical duties and continued his literary work. He edited an edition of Shakespeare, published in Boston in 1844, and wrote lives of Gen. Putnam and Gen. John Sullivan for Sparks' "American Biography." His contributions to periodical literature were numerous. He died at Burlington, Vt., July 5, 1848.

PEABODY, William Bourn Oliver, clergyman and author, was born at Exeter, N. H., twin brother of Oliver W. B. Peabody. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and taught in that institution for a time; then entered Harvard, where he was graduated. He then studied theology at Cambridge; was licensed to preach in 1819, and in October, 1820, was settled over the Unitarian church at Springfield, Mass., where he ministered until the close of his life; beloved for his amiability of character and admired for his accomplishments. Besides contributions in prose and verse to periodicals, he wrote lives of Alexander Wilson, Cotton Mather, and others, for Sparks' "American Biography," prepared a "Report on the Birds of the Commonwealth" (1839) for the state, by appointment of Gov. Edward Everett, and edited the "Springfield Collection of Hymns" (1835). His son, Everett, a graduate of Harvard, and a colonel of volunteers in the Union army, published a volume of his father's sermons with a memoir; also a biography of his uncle Oliver. Dr. Peabody received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1842. He died at Springfield, Mass., May 28, 1847.

Walter Clark

CLARK, Walter, jurist and historian, was born in Halifax county, N. C., Aug. 19, 1846, the son of Gen. David Clark of that state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, and becoming drill master of the 22d North Carolina regiment, went with it to Richmond and Evansport on the Potomac. In 1862 he was made adjutant of the 35th North Carolina regiment; served in the first Maryland campaign, and was mentioned for gallantry at Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. He resigned in 1863, and, having pursued his studies, was admitted to the senior class in the University of North Carolina, and was graduated at its head in 1864. The day after graduation he was made major of the 6th battalion of junior reserves, and soon after (at the age of eighteen) lieutenant-colonel of the 70th North Carolina regiment. He fought at Poplar Point, Southwest Creek and Bentonsville, and surrendering, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, was paroled at High Point, N. C., May 2, 1865. He then studied law in North Carolina, New York, and at the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1868. When the number of superior court judges was increased from nine to twelve, he was appointed one of the additional judges by Gov. Scales, on April 15, 1885, and was elected to the same position by the people in 1886. When Judge Merrimon became chief justice, in 1889, Judge Clark was transferred to the supreme court bench of the state, on Nov. 16th. He was elected by the people in 1890, and in 1894 was nominated by the Democratic party, and endorsed by the Populists and Republicans, and was elected unanimously by the people at the polls. He declined the nomination for governor, from the Democratic state convention, in 1896, which unanimously instructed its delegates to support him for the vice-presidential nomination at the Chicago convention, where he received a flattering support. Besides numerous articles in leading magazines, Judge Clark has published a "History of the Supreme Court of North Carolina" ("Green Bag," Boston, 1892); "Overruled Cases"; "Laws for Business Men"; and an "Annotated Code for Civil Procedure"; and has translated from the French, Constant's "Private Life of Napoleon," in three volumes (New York, 1895). He published in the "Arena" magazine (1896) a series of illustrated articles, descriptive of Mexico. In 1893 he was made editor of the colonial and state records, to succeed Col. William L. Saunders. He continued the publication of the records from 1776, down to and through 1790. These records will make about twenty large quarto volumes. In 1881 he was a lay delegate from the Methodist Church, South, to the ecumenical council in London, and he has often represented the church in general conferences. A pamphlet containing his recent addresses and articles was published in 1897. In January, 1874, Judge Clark was married to Susan, only daughter of W. A. Graham, U. S. senator and governor of North Carolina. They have seven children.

SLOCUM, John S., soldier, was born in Richmond, R. I., Nov. 1, 1824, and early in life removed with his family to Bristol, where he acquired the rudiments of an education. A fondness for military pursuits was developed in him in his youthful days, and when war was declared against Mexico he offered his services to the government. He was appointed first lieutenant in one of the ten regiments which were raised in accordance with an act of congress passed Feb. 11, 1847. The newly raised regiment joined the army of Gen. Scott, and was in the battles which were fought under that gallant officer, in which the American arms were everywhere victorious. Lieut. Slocum, as a reward of his bravery, obtained the brevet rank of captain, and for gallant conduct at Chapultepec he secured a commission as captain. The victories of the Americans forced the routed Mexicans to make peace. The regiment with which Capt. Slocum had been connected was disbanded, and he returned to Rhode Island, where, as an officer of the army, he was detailed to the recruiting service. Subsequently he took command of the Mechanic Rifles. He was one of the examining board at West Point in 1860, and made the official report of the visitors. When the civil war began, a major's commission was tendered him by the governor of the state, which he at once accepted, and took his appointed place in the 1st Rhode Island regiment, with which, on Apr. 20th, the day after the attack by the Baltimore mob on the Massachusetts 6th, he was on his way to Washington to protect the threatened capital of the country. When Pres. Lincoln made his first call for troops to serve three years or during the war, a second regiment was raised in Rhode Island, of which Maj. Slocum was made the colonel. On July 15th, Col. Slocum broke camp and proceeded to Fairfax Court-house. At the battle of Bull Run, he received a shot by which he was mortally wounded.

CHOULES, John Overton, clergyman, was born at Bristol, England, Feb. 5, 1801. After the death of his parents, when he was twelve years of age, he resided with his uncle, Henry O. Willis, who was his guardian, and a manager of the Bristol Tabernacle. Later he left Bristol, to reside at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and pursue his studies under the Rev. William Anderson, to whom Dr. Choules owed much of his taste for books. While so engaged he frequently preached in the various pulpits of Bedfordshire. In 1822 he returned to Bristol, where he entered college and became a theological student under Dr. Ryland. Having passed his examination, he sailed for America in 1824, and landed in New York, with the full intention of remaining here, as he had already given much attention to the institutions of the country and its system of government. The first winter after the arrival of Mr. Choules in America his time was taken up in supplying the pulpits of various denominations. He also was employed in Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was a successful teacher at the head of the academy at Red Bank. But he did not long remain in this position, for in 1827 he was called to the Second Baptist Church, at Newport, R. I., which society had recently lost its pastor, the Rev. William Gammell, and on the 27th of the following September he was ordained as the pastor. In 1829 he edited "James's Church Member's Guide," and in 1831 he was engaged on "The Christian Offering." In 1832 a "History of Missions" was brought out. It had been commenced by the Rev. Thomas Smith, who did not live to complete it, and was edited by Mr. Choules, who bestowed much labor upon it. In 1833 he resigned his charge of the church at Newport. His farewell sermon was preached Jan. 25th, and after severing his connection with this church he accepted a call from the Baptist society in New Bedford. From New Bedford Mr. Choules removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained during a period of four years. He then accepted a call from the Sixth Street Baptist Church of New York, but soon after resigned, and in 1843 accepted a call from the Baptist society in Jamaica Plain, Mass. While residing at Jamaica Plain he brought out a new edition of "Neal's History of the Puritans" (1844). In 1844 he was recalled to the Second Baptist Church at Newport, R.I. In 1849 he was principal of a school in connection with his other duties, and that year, with a number of his pupils, visited Europe. Out of this trip grew the two volumes, "Young Americans Abroad" and "The Cruise of the North Star." After his return, Dr. Choules resided in Newport up to the time of his death. In addition to the works already mentioned, he prepared a preface and notes for Foster's "Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth"; he edited Hinton's "History of the United States," in quarto, and for several years he was the editor of the Boston "Christian Times." He was twice married: first, in 1829, to Martha T. Garland of Danvers, Mass., who died two years later; and second, to Elizabeth G. Pope of New Bedford. Dr. Choules died in Newport, Jan. 16, 1856.

COLDWELL, Thomas, inventor, was born at Stalybridge, England, in 1838. He came with his father to America in 1841, and settled at Matteawan, N. Y. His educational advantages were very meager and when only eleven years of age he learned to cut files in Rothery's file shops, where his father was employed. At fifteen he ground files with his father, and at eighteen was apprenticed to Mr. Rothery to learn how to forge files. Early in life he showed his inventive genius and evolved contrivances of various kinds. His first real invention was a file-cutting machine, which he patented in 1863. He was at that time employed at the Washington Iron Works in Newburgh, where he had a contract under the iron works company to finish gun carriages for the government. This was one of the first machines made for the purpose, and was his first practical accomplishment as a machinist. The following year he was employed by the company to do machine work on a car contract. Such was his natural aptitude for mechanics, that in six weeks the work was given into his charge, and a few weeks later he took the work by contract. In the meantime he had been perfecting his invention, at considerable expense, and had sold an interest in it to Messrs. Ramsdell and Clapp, who sold their interest in the machine to the Eagle File Works at Middletown, N. Y., in 1864, and Mr. Coldwell moved there to perfect the invention. But file blanks were very imperfectly made at that period, and the file-cutting machine was not a success. Then Mr. Coldwell invented a file-stripping machine, which is still in use. He sold it to the Eagle File Works. In later years his invention became a bone of contention among some of the largest file-makers of the country, one of whom informed Mr. Coldwell he would have given $10,000 for the ownership. In 1865 he abandoned the file-machine, and returned to Matteawan, where he entered the employ of H. N. Swift, then the only lawn-mower manufacturer in the United States. Mr. Coldwell invented several useful tools for Mr. Swift's factory, also a machine for making felt, which other persons patented. In 1868, with George L. Chadborn, he invented a new lawn-mower, and in 1869 formed a partnership with Lewis M. Smith, of Newburgh, to manufacture mowers, under the firm name of Chadborn, Coldwell & Co. The following year the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Co. was organized, with Mr. Coldwell as president. In 1891 he withdrew from that company and organized the Coldwell Lawn Mower Co., which is chartered to manufacture agricultural and horticultural machines and implements, and general machinery. It has a paid-up capital of $60,000. A factory was erected with the capacity of making 150 to 200 mowers a day. Mr. Coldwell, who is the president, in partnership with his son William H., has obtained several patents, covering over twenty-five new inventions on lawn mowers, beef-cutters and other implements. In all he has taken out over twenty patents on various machines. His brush-trimmer is the only successful one in the market, and is used in almost every brush factory in this country and England. Mr. Coldwell is a man of varied attainments. He is a fluent writer, and his occasional letters from Europe to newspapers at home are always interesting, while his public addresses never fail to entertain or instruct. He has been to Europe nine times, to California three times, and has introduced lawn-mowers into every large city and in every country from San Francisco, Cal., to Vienna, Austria. He attended the two great Paris expositions of 1878 and 1889, and at the international lawn-mower trial, at Liverpool, in 1886, he took both first premiums. Mr. Coldwell was also the founder of the Coldwell-Wilcox Co. (iron founders and machinists), and altogether has filled an important place in the business life of his city. Apart from his business, his time has mainly been given to religious and benevolent work. He has been an officer of the First Baptist Church for fifteen years, and an active worker of the Y. M. C. A. for many years. Of the latter he was president for two years. In the great revival led by Graves, Doutney and Moody, in Newburgh, he took a prominent part. In 1861 Mr. Coldwell was married to Josephine Terwilliger of Stormville, N. Y., and has two sons and one daughter.

Laura Keene

KEENE, Laura, actress, was born in England in 1810, her right name being Lee. She went on the stage when a child, and was long a favorite at the Lyceum Theatre, London, then under the management of Madame Vestris. She was married to a man named Taylor, from whom she separated, but not until she had borne him two children. She came to the United States in 1852 and appeared at Wallack's Theatre, New York, on Sept. 20th, in the character of Albino Mandeville in "The Will." She remained a member of Wallack's company for some time and then for a brief season travelled as a star. During the season of 1855 she managed the Metropolitan Theatre, New York, and, after another tour of the country, on Nov. 18, 1856, assumed the direction of the Olympic Theatre in New York, which had been built for her and which she opened with "As You Like It." She continued to manage the Olympic for seven years; many of the ablest and best known players of the time being members of her company. Many new plays were produced at this theatre under her management, among them "Our American Cousin," which was given for the first time on Oct. 18, 1858, and ran without interruption until March 25, 1859. "The Seven Sisters," first produced on Nov. 26, 1860, ran for 169 nights. Miss Keene resumed traveling as a star in 1863, and was playing at Ford's Theatre in Washington on the night that Pres. Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. She visited England in 1868, but soon returned to America, and for several years directed a travelling company. She was a skilled and conscientious actress, but her powers decayed as she grew old, and her last days were embittered by poverty and neglect. She died in Paterson, N. J., Nov. 4, 1873. A "Life," by John Creahan, was published in 1897.

COOKE, John, soldier, was born in October, 1744, at Puncatest Neck, Tiverton, R. I. He was one of the most enterprising merchants in Rhode Island in his day, and was at the same time largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. He imported from the West India Islands cargoes of sugar and molasses in his own vessels, and returned to those tropical ports the products of his own state. He was famous as a farmer. Col. Cooke's chief claim to remembrance, however, is his patriotic service in the cause of his country, both in the legislative hall and in the tented field. He was a member of that colonial general assembly which, on May 4, 1776, passed the "Rhode Island declaration of independence." At the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Col. Cooke was lieutenant colonel of a regiment of militia in Newport county, of which William Channing, father of the eminent divine, William Ellery Channing, was major. He was appointed colonel of the 2d regiment of the Rhode Island colonial brigade, and held the position from

September, 1776, to May, 1780. He served for a time as one of the committee of safety. Col. Cooke proved himself a brave and competent officer. He resigned the command of his regiment after hostilities had ceased in Rhode Island, but before the close of the war, and took his seat as a senator in the general assembly, where he served with great wisdom for twenty-one years. He is said to have aided in building the first bridge between the island upon which Newport is situated and the main land, which was in those early days regarded as a great undertaking. This bridge was destroyed in September, 1795, by a fierce gale. He conducted successfully, for many years, a large mercantile and agricultural establishment. He died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 17, 1812.

Lloyd Tevis

TEVIS, Lloyd, capitalist, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., March 20, 1824. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of the state of Maryland, and at the beginning of the present century removed to Kentucky, then known as the "debatable land." His father, Samuel Tevis, was a lawyer, distinguished in his profession and in all qualities of a sterling citizen, who, for many years, filled the position of clerk of the circuit court of Shelby county. The son was educated at Shelby College, and afterward read law under his father's guidance. For two years he acted as his assistant in the circuit court, and showed such mastery of the work that the entire charge of the clerk's office in the circuit court of the adjoining county of Woodford was entrusted to him. There he remained for a year and a half, during his leisure time continuing the study of law. After a tour of the United States and Canada, he became a salesman in a large wholesale dry goods house at Louisville, mounting rapidly to a position in the counting-room, where his faculty in mastering accounts and managing money transactions won him prestige and rapid promotion. Upon the failure of the firm, in 1847, Mr. Tevis was appointed assignee, and in this capacity displayed still more conspicuous qualities in settling complicated business matters, and realizing from the assets the entire sum of the liabilities. Recognition of his financial ability followed; he was offered and accepted a responsible position in the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, but soon retired, to form a connection with a marine insurance company in St. Louis, Mo. Here he remained until 1849, when, a disastrous fire having ruined the company, he yielded to the infection of the California gold fever, and crossed the plains to the new country. He first settled in El Dorado county, and for nine months was engaged in mining, when, foreseeing the greater success attending commercial transactions, he went to Sacramento, and secured employment in the office of the "Recorder." In 1850 he formed a partnership with James B. Haggin, which steadily grew into the largest private business association on the Pacific coast. Beginning with law, they branched out into general business and finance, and with so great success that, in 1853, Sacramento had become too small a field, and they removed to San Francisco. Here almost every prominent industry has, at some time, owed its development to Mr. Tevis' fostering judgment. He anticipated the enormous expansion of telegraphy on the coast, and, at an early period, obtained a controlling interest in the California State Telegraph Co.; later by the sale of his interest to the Western Union, he cleared a large sum of money. He was a promoter and, for some time, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and also projected and built the California Street Market, which has proved of inestimable service to the citizens of San Francisco, and a most satisfactory investment to him. He started and developed the Pacific Express Co., and, on its absorption by Wells, Fargo & Co., became president of that corporation, and so continued for over twenty years. As promoter, manager, or president, he has been identified with the California Steam Navigation Co., the California Dry Dock Co., and the gas, water, and ice companies of San Francisco. He owns a controlling interest in the Pacific Coast Oil Co., and has extensive interests in many gold, silver and copper mines, of California, Mexico, Utah and Montana, notably among them the well-known Anaconda, Ontario, Homestake and Highland mines. He is one of the largest owners of real estate in California, and at one time controlled over 1,300 miles of stage route. On his land several prosperous colonies have been planted; Bakersfield and other towns in the San Joaquin Valley owe both their prosperity and origin to him. He was one of the first to originate the project of reclaiming the tule lands, in which he invested large sums of money. Hardly a controversy has arisen about a great interest in the state of California or the city of San Francisco in which Mr. Tevis has not figured as a counsellor, negotiator, or arbitrator. Indeed, no one man has been so prominently connected with the development of the country. Political preferment could have been his for the bare acceptance; but this he has ever refused, ever consistently preferring to be the power behind the throne, rather than the shadow upon it. But to know him really at his best, it is necessary to leave the paths and marts of commerce, and enjoy the privilege of entering his beautiful home. At its threshold he has, in a wonderful degree, the faculty of laying completely aside the cares and responsibilities of his varied and extensive affairs. He has never permitted any shadow of business to invade the home circle. There he has always been the genial, kindly and courteous host, dispensing hospitality with a generous, lavish hand, and his house has been the centre of social life in San Francisco for more than forty years past. Even before the civil war, its drawing-rooms were the constant resort of the most cultivated and refined society, and within their walls none of the bitterness of that great struggle ever penetrated or lessened the number of guests. There can hardly be a higher tribute to the host than this; for, in those troublous times, society was scarcely anywhere more divided into hostile camps than in the city by the Golden Gate. Beneath such a roof one would expect to find all the softening influences of art, and the anticipation is more than fulfilled. Beautiful pictures, exquisite statuary and rare and costly artistic treasures adorn the rooms, and the ample shelves of the library are graced with a splendid collection of books. Mr. Tevis was married, Apr. 20, 1854, to Susan G., daughter of Louis Saunders, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Sacramento. They have three sons and two daughters.

GRAVES, Hiram Throop, pioneer, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1824, son of Samuel Graves, a prominent Mason in that town at the time that William Morgan was abducted. That circumstance created one of the most violent persecutions on the part of one class of the people against another class, ever known in American history; a persecution which lasted for many years, and was so intense and unrelenting as to result in the financial ruin and social ostracism of scores of faithful Masons in every community throughout the Union, and Mr. Graves was one of the victims. In 1828 he removed to Auburn, N. Y., where his son was reared and educated, being graduated at Auburn Academy, the highest secular educational institution in Cayuga county at that time. For a number of years Hiram T. Graves was engaged in horticultural pursuits, but in February, 1849, he became one of the incorporators of the Cayuga Joint Stock Co., which purchased the bark Belvidere, fitted her out for the voyage around Cape Horn, freighted with an assorted cargo, carefully selected, and sailed from New York on the 25th of that month, arriving in San Francisco on Oct. 12th, after a passage of 228 days. In the spring of 1850, the company having disbanded, Mr. Graves spent several months in mining for gold. In September of the same year he returned to San Francisco and entered the employ of Moffatt & Co., at that time the most prominent and reliable assaying and coining establishment in California. This firm was afterwards styled Curtis, Perry & Ward, and still later was merged in the United States assay office under the auspices of congress and the U. S. treasury department. In 1854 a branch of the U. S. mint was established in San Francisco, with Mr. John M. Eckfeldt, a grandson of the first coiner of the U. S. mint, Philadelphia, appointed by Pres. George Washington, as coiner. Through all these changes, Mr. Graves was retained, and when the mint was opened, he was appointed assistant coiner. In 1859 they both left the government employ and formed a company afterwards incorporated under the title of the California Wire Works, for the manufacture of wire and wire goods, and conducted this business with success. In 1869 Mr. Graves, with twelve others, organized the Masonic Savings and Loan Bank, and in 1871 he sold out his interest in the California Wire Works, and devoted all his time to the interests of the bank; serving as director and secretary. In 1878 the bank went into liquidation, and Mr. Graves was retained to settle up its affairs. In 1884 he was elected secretary of the Society of California Pioneers, and filled the office for more than six years with efficiency and fidelity. In politics Mr. Graves was reared a Democrat, and remained a firm adherent to that party until the breaking out of the civil war, when he forsook his party, and has ever since been allied to the Republicans. In municipal affairs he always took a lively interest, and in 1865, was elected to the office of school director, which he held until 1867. Brought up an Episcopalian, he has always been an earnest worker in church affairs, being Sunday-school superintendent, vestryman, and senior warden, treasurer of his parish, and for many years treasurer of the diocese of California, and has served as delegate to every convention of the diocese during the past thirty years. Mr. Graves was early imbued with a desire to become a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in December, 1848, he was made a Master Mason in St. Paul's lodge, Auburn, N. Y. In 1853 he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason, and in 1856, received the orders of knighthood in Salem Town Commandery No. 16, also at Auburn, N. Y. Afterwards affiliating with lodge, chapter and commandery, in San Francisco, he successively "passed the chairs" in those bodies; was for many years grand treasurer of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of California, and in the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar was thrice elected to the office of grand commander, by virtue of which he has been a member of the Grand Encampment of the United States since 1877, and has attended all the triennial conclaves during that period. He has also received the 32d degree, Ancient Order of Scottish Rite Masonry.

James L. Wells

WELLS, James Lee, legislator, and commissioner of taxes and assessments, was born in West Farms, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1842. His father, James Wells, was an Englishman, who settled in New York city in 1817. Obtaining his early education in the public schools of his native town, he entered Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1860, and completed his education at Columbia College, New York city, where he was graduated with the class of 1865. For several years he was engaged in mercantile business, then going into real estate, and early became prominently active in public affairs. In 1869 he was elected a member of the board of education of West Farms, being by successive re-elections continued in the office until 1874, when that town was annexed to New York city. During his service on the board he advocated and introduced many beneficial reforms in the schools of the district. For several years he was president of the Republican association of the twenty-fourth ward, and was frequently a delegate to the New York county committee of his party, and a member of its executive council His ability and energy were fully recognized, and in 1879 he represented the then first district of Westchester county in the state assembly. Despite the overwhelming Democratic majority in the district, his popularity was so great that he was re-elected to the state assembly of 1880 by a good majority. His course in the legislature was marked by constant and careful attention to the interests of his constituency; and among the more important measures introduced and advocated by him were the acts to facilitate the improvement of the Harlem river; to extend the water supply system to the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards; to correct abuses in street-opening proceedings; and to reduce the rate of interest on unpaid taxes in his district. During his terms as assemblyman he was chairman of several important committees, a member of the committees on commerce and navigation, and of the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Brooklyn bridge. In all he made so brilliant a record as a public servant, and worked so thoroughly and industriously for the interests of his district without regard for party interests or personal feeling, that he received a third unanimous nomination. This, however, he declined, from his desire of resuming his business activities. He was elected a member of the boards of aldermen of 1881, '82 and '83, and served on the committee on public works. In 1882 he was its chairman, an unusual honor for a Republican on a Democratic board, and was instrumental in securing an unusually large number of lasting improvements; among them the suburban rapid transit act. From 1885 to 1888 he was official appraiser of New York city in acquiring lands for the new parks and parkways in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards and Westchester county. In 1890 he was active in the creation of the department of street improvements, but declined the office of commissioner. He was elected to the state assembly of 1892, and during his term did good service in securing legislation for five-cent fares and continuous trains on the elevated railroad from the battery to Tremont; also for the repaving of Third avenue and for the building of several bridges across the Harlem river. In 1895 he represented his district before committees of the legislature, Mayor Strong and Gov. Morton, in behalf of the act providing for the grand concourse and boulevard in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards. In June, 1895, he was appointed a commissioner of taxes and assessments for the city of New York. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Wells has been engaged in the real estate business, and since 1894 has been president of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association of New York. He enjoys a business reputation of the highest order for energy, activity, and spotless integrity. He was one of the founders of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, the Dollar Savings Bank, and the North Side Board of Trade, of which he is president. He was also a founder and is at present a member of both the Morris Club and the North Side Republican Club. He was married July 13, 1887, to Florence Edith Fowler. They have one child.

George Willis Cooke

COOKE, George Willis, author, was born in Comstock, Kalamazoo co., Mich., April 23, 1848. He attended a district school, and labored on his father's farm until he was nineteen, and then passed one year in the preparatory department of Olivet College and two years in the Liberal Institute, Jefferson, Wis. After a brief period of teaching he studied for fifteen months in the Theological School, Meadville, Pa., and was ordained, in 1872, to the Unitarian ministry. He preached successively at Sheboygan and Sharon, Wis.; Grand Haven, Mich., and Indianapolis. In 1880 he removed to Massachusetts, and, after living half a year in Concord, was settled over the West Church of Dedham. In 1891 he removed to Lexington, and became the minister of the Follen Church, founded by Dr. Charles Follen, to which Emerson preached after going to Concord. He has published "Ralph Waldo Emerson; His Life, Writings and Philosophy" (1881); "George Eliot; A Critical Study of her Life, Writings and Philosophy" (1883); "Poets and Problems" (1886); "A History of the Clapboard Trees; or, Third Parish, Dedham" (1887); "A Guide-Book to the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning" (1891), and a "History of Woman." He has also published a lecture on Emerson's view of nationality, in F. B. Sanborn's "Genius and Character of Emerson" (1884); "A Historical and Biographical Introduction to the Dial" (1885); a biographical introduction to Estes and Lauriat's edition de luxe of George Eliot's complete works (1887); a paper on Col. T. W. Higginson in "Authors at Home" (1888), and in the volume called "The Spiritual Life" a lecture on "The Spiritual Life in some of its American Aspects" (1893). He has given lectures on Emerson and Robert Browning before the Concord School of Philosophy, and a course of lectures on "The Intellectual Development of Women," before several literary institutions in various parts of the country. He is a regular contributor to "The Critic" and the "Literary World," and has also written frequently for "The Independent," "The Christian Register," "The New England Magazine," "The New World," "Poet-Lore," and other periodicals In his critical writings Mr. Cooke's method is that of appreciation and sympathy, and not that of savage denunciation.

LEE, Alfred Emory, soldier and journalist, was born at Barnesville, Belmont co., O., Feb. 17, 1838. His education, begun in a primitive log school-house, was continued at an academy founded by his uncle, B. F. Lee, in Poland, Mahoning co., and was completed at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., where he was graduated in 1859. He then entered the Ohio State and Union Law School, at Cleveland, an institution also founded by his uncle, and was duly graduated in 1861. Shortly after, upon receipt of the news of the disastrous defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run and the president's call for more troops, he engaged in the recruiting service, and on Nov. 4, 1861, was mustered in at Delaware, O., as a private in the 82d Ohio infantry, James Cantwell, colonel; but upon the organization of the regiment was chosen first lieutenant. The command took the field early in 1862, with a total enrollment of about 1,000, and during its term of service lost in killed, wounded and captured, 524. According to Fox's "Regimental Statistics," the 82d lost more officers in killed and wounded than any other Ohio regiment. At the battle of Gettysburg it lost all but two of its twenty-two commissioned officers present for duty. Mr. Lee served with the regiment except when detached on staff duty, until mustered out, and participated in the battles of Bull Pasture mountain, Cross Keys, Cedar mountain, Manassas, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Missionary ridge, Knoxville, Savannah, Averysboro, Bentonsville and others. He was unexpectedly promoted captain after the battle of Cedar mountain. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded, captured, and reported killed, but by the kindness of an orderly attached to the staff of the Confederate general, Ewell, he was conveyed to the Crawford House, where he was properly cared for. As soon as his wound was sufficiently healed, Capt. Lee rejoined his regiment at Bridgeport, Ala. A few days later he participated in the midnight repulse of Gen. Longstreet, at Wauhatchie, and with a detachment of four companies placed under his command, drove the enemy from a steep timbered height, afterward known, from the commander of his brigade, as Tyndale hill, from which point, at a later date, Gen. Hooker directed the attack on Lookout mountain. By this victory the supply route of the army of the Cumberland, then on the verge of starvation, was finally opened. For some days and nights ensuing, Hooker's troops, under heavy fire from the batteries on Lookout mountain, were engaged in fortifying their position in expectation of another attack. While engaged on this duty with his company he was promoted adjutant-general of his brigade, a post he continued to hold until the close of the war. During the march to the sea Gen. Lee at the head of an infantry detachment from his brigade, leading the 20th army corps, drove Wheeler's Confederate cavalry some miles on the road near Sandersville, Ga. For this service he received the compliment of personal mention by Gen. Robinson to Gen. Slocum. During his term of service Gen. Lee contributed a series of "Knapsack Letters," over the signature "A. T. Sechand" (sobriquet for "eighty-second") to the Delaware, O., "Gazette." He also wrote occasionally for the Cincinnati "Commercial," the "Army and Navy Journal" and other periodicals. He was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865, while serving as adjutant-general of a provisional division; and in recognition of his valuable services and proficiency in military science received from Secy. Stanton an appointment as second-lieutenant in the 33d U. S. infantry (Col. De Trobriand), but declined the position, and resumed the practice of law in Delaware, O. Soon after, however, he was offered, by Gen. Carl Schurz, a position on the editorial staff of his projected Detroit, Mich., "Daily Post," and assumed the duties of his position with the issue of the first number of the paper in March, 1866. In the following August he purchased a controlling interest in the Delaware, O., "Gazette," and continued its chief editor for about seven years.

Having disposed of his interest in this paper in 1873, he was invited by Dr. S. M. Smith, one of the proprietors of the "Ohio State Journal," to assume charge during the illness of Gen. J. M. Comly, chief editor, and continued as assistant and acting chief editor until appointed private secretary to Gov. R. B. Hayes in 1876. In 1868 he was elected to the general assembly of Ohio from Delaware county, and soon after taking his seat moved the appointment of a special committee, of which he was made chairman, to consider and report upon the recommendations of Gov. Hayes for a geological and agricultural survey of the state. He prepared the committee report, and also the accompanying bill, which passed both houses without amendment. Mr. Lee also assisted actively in securing the establishment of the State Industrial Home for Girls, located in Delaware county. He was a member of the Republican state central committee in 1868–69, and a delegate to the convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for governor; was collector of internal revenue for the 8th district of Ohio in 1871, but resigned; and was appointed by Pres. Hayes, U. S. consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1877. He was secretary of the Gettysburg memorial commission in 1886–87; secretary of the general council in charge of the local management of the National G. A. R. encampment at Columbus, in 1888, and in recognition of his services was presented with a certificate of membership in the local board of trade; and in April, 1890, was appointed by Gov. Campbell a trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Xenia, but resigned in August, 1891. He is the author of "The Battle of Gettysburg," a military and historical study (1888); "European Days and Ways"; "A History of the City of Columbus" (2 vols., 1893), and "Sketches and Studies of Leading Campaigns of the Civil War" (1892). He has been a constant contributor to current periodical literature.

TUPPER, Kerr Boyce, clergyman, was born at Washington, Ga., Feb. 2, 1854, son of Henry A. Tupper, D.D., of Richmond, Va., and nephew of Dr. James P. Boyce, founder and long president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. Educated in early life chiefly by his father, he entered Mercer University, Ga., when thirteen years of age. When but fourteen, he won the medal for oratory, over all his class, and, being graduated at the college in 1871, and at the Louisville Seminary in 1875, received the degree of M.A. from his alma mater in 1876. In his earlier ministry he held pastorates at Charlottesville, Va. (1875–77); Paducah, Ky. (1878–80), and Marquette, Mich. (1881–85). After acting for a few months as pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Chicago, Dr. Tupper accepted the pastorate of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., one of the largest churches of the West, where he served from 1885 to 1890. After two unanimous calls from the First Baptist Church of Denver, which has a membership of 1,286 and one of the largest and finest houses of worship in America, he, in 1890, accepted the pastorate. His congregations here ranged regularly for six years from 1,000 to 1,300 each Sunday, and over 500 persons were added to the church during his six years' pastorate. Dr. Tupper's reputation as a brilliant preacher and profound thinker caused him to receive many calls from large churches in the eastern states, each of which he declined until 1896, when duty prompted him to undertake the work of a large Institutional church in Philadelphia: the First Baptist; thus becoming the successor of the distinguished George Dana Boardman, who had held the pastorate there for thirty years. This church will celebrate its 200th anniversary in 1898, by the erection of a new house of worship, guild houses, etc., at the expenditure of $450,000. During the summer Dr. Tupper lectures frequently at Chautauqua institutes, his lectures on "Wm. Ewart Gladstone" and "The Shadow of Castle Garden" having a national reputation. He supplies during each annual vacation pulpits in Boston and New York. He is a constant contributor to literary and religious journals. His address on "A Working Church," before the World's Fair Evangelical Alliance in 1893, and his oration on "The Immigration Problem" in 1896, before the national Baptist Association, have been widely circulated in pamphlet form. He has published treatises on "Christian Baptism," "The Relation of Baptists to the World's Literature," and "Diaz, the Cuban Apostle"; works entitled "Robertson's Living Thoughts" and "Seven Great Lights," the former a thesaurus of the best productions of Frederick W. Robertson, the latter lectures on great denominational leaders; and "Gladstone and Other Addresses" (1897). Dr. Tupper's library of 4,000 volumes is one of the choicest private libraries in the land. He is familiar with five languages, and is at present preparing a work on "English Synonyms." He has had the advantages of travel in Europe, Egypt and Palestine. He received the degree of D.D. from the Central University of Iowa in 1888, and that of LL.D. from his alma mater, May 3, 1897.

MITCHELL, William, actor and theatre manager, was born at Billquay, Durham, England, in 1798. He made his début in New Castle-upon Tyne, and after performing at various provincial theatres went to London and secured an engagement at the Strand, appearing first in the play entitled "Professionals' Puzzled." Later he was manager of the Coburg Theatre. In 1836 Thomas Flynn, the actor, and successively manager of several theatres in New York city, opened the National Theatre, at the northeast corner of Church and Leonard streets, and induced Mitchell to come to this country and join the stock company. He made his début in August of the same year as Jem Baggs in the "Wandering Minstrel." Later, when James W. Wallack secured control of the theatre, he became stage manager. The National having been destroyed by fire, he opened a small theatre on Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets, which he called the Olympic, and from 1839 to 1850 was its manager, besides appearing regularly as the star of his company. Although he was short and thick-set, and had little play of feature, Mitchell was an admirable mimic, and by surrounding himself with clever assistants and by catering to the demand for comedies and burlesque, he gave constant delight to the public, and filled his house nightly with an audience that included fashionable men about town and urchins from the streets. He was particularly fond of caricaturing popular actors—Booth in "Richard III," Forrest as "Othello," and Kean as "Hamlet" for instance—and of ridiculing the fads and extravagances of the day. Perhaps his greatest triumph in burlesque was achieved during the furore over Fanny Ellsler, when he appeared as the queen of a ballet, dressed in exact imitation of the popular dancer, and at the end of his clumsy pirouettings was hoisted in the air by means of a rope to prove that he could "jump higher and stay longer than Fanny ever could." The rise of William E. Burton caused a decline in the fortunes of the Olympic, and finally led to the closing of its doors. Mitchell retired in comparatively straitened circumstances, and for several years preceding his death was an invalid. He died in New York city, May 12, 1856.

GRIFFITHS, John Willis, naval architect, was born in New York city, Oct. 6, 1809. He was the son of John Griffiths, a well-known shipwright, and after receiving a common-school education learned the shipwright's trade under his father's direction. In 1828 he designed and superintended the construction of the frigate Macedonia, one of the finest vessels of her time and class, and in 1836 wrote and published a series of papers on naval architecture, which attracted much attention. In 1842 he lectured in New York and other seaport cities on the same subject, and subsequently opened a school where he gave free instruction in the science of shipbuilding. He was the first to suggest the clipper-built ship, which was for many years employed in the China and California trade, and the use of the ram as a bow for warships. He prepared the designs for the Collins line of steamers—one of the great events of steamship history. These steamers exceeded in speed and size anything then afloat, formed a notable fleet, and "fixed for many years to come the type of the American steamship in model and arrangement." In the Collins steamers the bowsprit was dispensed with and a vertical stern adopted. In 1850 Mr. Griffiths exhibited at the world's fair in London the model of a steamship which presented many novel and striking features; and in 1853, under a commission from William Norris of Philadelphia, began the construction of a steamship which, it was proposed, should cross the Atlantic in seven days. The failure of Mr. Norris prevented the completion of the vessel as designed by Mr. Griffiths, but at a later date it made the fastest time on record between Havana and New Orleans. From 1856 until 1858 Mr. Griffiths was editor and part owner of the "Nautical Magazine and Naval Journal." In 1858 he was appointed a special naval constructor by the government, and entrusted with the construction of the gun-boat Pawnee. To this task he gave his best abilities and achieved remarkable results. The Pawnee, for her displacement, was the widest and lightest draught vessel ever constructed, and carried a frigate's battery while drawing only ten feet of water. She was provided with twin screws, and several new features were introduced in her construction, among them a drop bilge, which, while only slightly impairing the propulsion power, added greatly to the vessel's stability. After a long series of experiments Mr. Griffiths, in 1864, perfected a timber-bending machine and successfully employed it in the construction of the ship New Enterprise, at Boston, in 1870. This machine bent every timber requiring curvature, from the straight log and extended the futtocks in one stick from the keel to the rail. It was adopted by the U. S. government in 1871, and was awarded two medals at the Centennial exposition of 1876, but the use of iron in ship-building has since rendered it of little practical value. Among Mr. Griffiths other inventions were triple screws for increased speed (1866); iron keelsons for wooden ships (1848); bilge keels to increase the stability of vessels (1863), and improved rivets (1880). He was also the first (in 1875) to prepare designs for a life-boat steamer. For many years his services as a designer of vessels were in constant demand, and orders came to him from all parts of the world. His last essay in naval construction was the Enterprise, built for the U. S. government, at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1872. From 1879 until 1882 he was the editor of the "American Ship," a weekly journal published in New York city. He was the author of a "Treatise on Marine and Naval Architecture" (New York, 1850 and 1854), which was republished in Europe and contributed greatly to the advancement of shipbuilding in this country and abroad. Mr. Griffiths also published the "Ship Builder's Manual" (New York, 1853) and the "Progressive Ship-Builder" (New York, 1875 and 1876). Mr. Griffiths' influence upon naval architecture was masterful and lasting. His ideas were bold and original, and were frequently fiercely combated by his less courageous rivals; but their final adoption by progressive ship-builders in a majority of instances confirmed their wisdom and timeliness. Mr. Griffiths died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29, 1882.

WATERMAN, John Robinson, state senator, was born at old Warwick, Kent co., R. I., Feb. 19, 1783, son of Deacon John and Welthian (Greene) Waterman. His father was for nearly thirty years a deacon of the old Warwick Baptist Church, and was for many years prominent as a public man, having served as chief justice of the court of common pleas, and in other official capacities. He was a descendant of Richard Waterman, who came from England in 1630; was an associate of Roger Williams in Salem, Mass., and in 1638 went to Providence, where he joined his old friend, and was one of the twelve who bought, the same year, the land originally purchased of the Indians by Roger Williams in 1636. Mr. Waterman received a good common-school education in his native town, and early engaged in farming, in which he continued during most of his life, and for many years he also carried on a large tannery. He entered upon his political career at an early age, and throughout his life exerted a wide influence. In the spring of 1810 he was elected a Republican representative to the general assembly of Rhode Island from Warwick, and served acceptably as a member of that body. During the war with England, in 1812, he took a prominent part in moulding public sentiment in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He was elected to the state senate in 1821, and served as a member of that body until May, 1826. He was next elected to the house, of which he was a member until 1828. During his first term in the senate, in June, 1821, he introduced a resolution to establish and maintain free schools in Rhode Island, which made it necessary to revise the laws of the state; and, accordingly, in 1822, he secured a revision of the laws in conformity with the system he had matured. He was the first mover in behalf of a bank tax, and it was through the most persistent efforts that he secured the passage of the bill. The constitution had to be amended, and while serving as a member of a joint committee of the senate and house he was compelled personally to draft the necessary amendments. From 1829 to 1841 he lived in Providence, having been appointed weigher and measurer in the custom house. Here he continued to take a prominent part as a member of the Democratic party. By and with the support of others he secured the distribution of the public money under the administration of Pres. Jackson for the support of public schools in Rhode Island, thus firmly establishing the present school system of the state. He was a warm personal friend of Thomas W. Dorr, and also of the free suffrage cause, which he advocated from principle. In early life Mr. Waterman served for five years in the Rhode Island militia, first as lieutenant, next as captain; and was appointed major, but did not accept his commission. He was a man of recognized ability, and one of the most popular, and influential politicians of his day. He was twice married: first, Nov. 3, 1805, to Isabel, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Mary Warner, of Old Warwick, R. I. She died Jan. 24, 1832, and on Jan. 1, 1833, he was married to Phebe, widow of Elder Philip Slade of Swansea, Mass., and daughter of Jonathan and Mary Slade of Somerset, Mass. He died June 23, 1876.

NEAL, Stephen, lawyer, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., June 11, 1817, son of John and Priscilla (Craddock) Neal. In the year 1819 his father and family emigrated to Bath county, Ky., where he continued his occupation of farming. During his childhood and youth Stephen Neal, when not working on the farm, attended the common schools in the vicinity, and afterwards entered the academy at Moorefield, where he studied the classics. He did not, however, have the benefit of a collegiate education. The predominant trend of his mind was the desire to acquire knowledge, and throughout life he has been a diligent student. He preferred the law as a profession, and studied in the office of the Hon. Joseph G. Marshall at Madison, Ind., and later in that of William Norvill at Carlisle, Ky. In 1841 he was licensed to practice, and admitted to the bar at Carlisle, but in 1843 removed to Lebanon, Ind., which has been his permanent home, not counting two years spent in the state of Iowa. In 1846 he was elected a representative to the state legislature, and in 1847 was re-elected. During his second term he introduced a joint resolution which was passed, forbidding the granting of legislative divorce, and the substance of this resolution was inserted in the state constitution adopted in 1850. In politics he was then known as a Jeffersonian Democrat, and he continued to take an active interest in national questions, though preferring the practice of the law to the uncertainty and turmoil of the political arena. He has changed his party relations from time to time. In 1856 he co-operated with the Republican party, and remained thus affiliated until the close of the civil war, and until the measures of reconstruction by the general government had been consummated. In April, 1866, Mr. Neal, viewing with dissatisfaction the various plans for reconstruction proposed by the press and by officials, formulated a measure which he believed would be adopted by three-fourths of the states. Hon. Godlove S. Orth, an intimate friend, who, at that time, was a member of congress from Mr. Neal's district, presented his propositions, adding one of his own (the fifth), to the congressional committee of fifteen appointed to consider measures of reconstruction, and Mr. Neal's amendment (now known as the fourteenth), was adopted by congress, and was ratified by the requisite number of states. In 1890 Mr. Neal was elected judge of the Boone county court, and discharged his duties until Nov. 10, 1896, when his term expired. The resolutions passed by the members of the bar paid high tribute to his learning, his ability, his conscientiousness, and his unfailing courtesy. Judge Neal has been married three times, and has a number of children. One of his sons, C. F. S. Neal, holds the position of past grand chancellor of the Indiana Knights of Pythias.

BLOUNT, Lucia Eames, social leader, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., June 7, 1841, eldest daughter of Lovett and Lucy C. (Morgan) Eames. Her father was a native of Rutland, Jefferson co., N. Y., and her mother of Adams, N. Y. She inherited from her father a mechanical and inventive turn of mind, with great love for the study of science. She was educated at Kalamazoo College, and during the civil war taught in a female seminary at Shelbyville, Ky., where she gained a realizing sense of the horrors of war in a border state. In 1864 she was married to Henry F. Blount, a manufacturer, of Evansville, Ind., where she lived a quiet, domestic, but studious life for twenty years. In 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Blount and their five children went to Europe, with the intention of educating their sons and daughters and prosecuting their own studies, especially in the French and German languages and literatures. Returning to the United States in 1888, they settled in Washington, D. C. Their house, one of the historic mansions on Georgetown Heights, is the resort of the scientific and literary people of Washington and other cities. Mrs. Blount has always been an active and energetic worker in women's clubs and is a natural leader. She was president of Pro Re Nata, the first club ever organized for the study of parliamentary law, and she is (1898) serving the second term as member of the national board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She was one of the early charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and one of its first vice-presidents, holding the position as long as allowed by the constitution, when she was elected historian general, and served the society for two years Her work in this connection stirred up her interest in revolutionary history and biography, and she has lately been giving some of her leisure time to genealogical work, with a view to the study of heredity.

Lucia Eames Blount

BYFIELD, Nathaniel, merchant, was born in England in 1653, son of Rev. Richard Byfield, who was an eminent divine, one of the oldest of the ejected ministers in the county of Surrey, England, and one of the celebrated Westminster assembly that prepared the well-known compendium of religious faith known as "The Shorter Catechism." The son came to this country in 1674, and the next year married Deborah Clarke. His business was that of a merchant in Boston, in which he met with great success, acquiring considerable property, a part of which, at the close of Philip's war, he invested with three other persons in the purchase of the township now known as Bristol, R. I., and shortly afterwards moved to that place. He was in commission for the peace and judge of probate; was several times chosen speaker of the honorable house of representatives; sat chief thirty-eight years in the court of general sessions of the peace and common pleas for the county of Bristol, as afterwards he did two years for the county of Suffolk; was one of his majesty's council for the province of Massachusetts Bay a great number of years; and had the honor of receiving five several commissions for judge of the vice-admiralty from three crowned heads: from King William in 1697, from Queen Anne in the years 1702, 1708 and 1709, and from King George in 1728. His wife died in 1717, and in 1718 he was married to Sarah, youngest daughter of Gov. Leverett of Massachusetts. By his first wife he had five children, two of whom, daughters, left descendants. He remained in Bristol until 1724, when he removed to Boston, where he died, June 6, 1733.

TOMB, George, contractor and capitalist, was born in Milton, Pa., Aug. 12, 1791, son of Jacob Tomb. His father was a revolutionary soldier, and after the conclusion of peace became a pioneer settler in Slate Run, Lycoming co. Here the boy was early thrown on his own resources, and he engaged in various occupations by way of gaining a livelihood. He first engaged in the lumbering industry, thus gaining a wide knowledge of the county, which eventually enabled him to acquire extensive coal and timber lands. These becoming very valuable, Mr. Tomb was financially in a position to embark in extensive enterprises connected with the early interests of the county. He was instrumental in opening up the Kanawha river to navigation from Charleston, W. Va., to the Ohio river; in opening also a channel in the Susquehanna river from Columbia, Pa., to Port Deposit, Md., for rafts and light draught vessels. He also contracted for and constructed part of the Pennsylvania canal, and in 1837 the Tidewater canal between Columbia, Pa., and Havre de Grace, Md. About this time he constructed the Columbia dam and Columbia bridge, which crosses the Susquehanna at Columbia, Pa. Mr. Tomb owned the Lock Haven Gas Works, and was a stockholder in the Williamsport Water Works and Tonawanda Bridge Co. In earlier life he operated an iron foundry, under the firm name of Winchester, Tomb & Co. Mr. Tomb established the first bank at Jersey Shore, Pa.; a branch of the Cecil, Md., Bank, of which he was a director. He was also a director of the West Branch Bank of Williamsport, Pa., and numerous corporations. Politically, he was a Whig, and later a Republican. During the civil war he lent material aid to the Union cause in contributing money to raise regiments for the field. Mr. Tomb was married to Jane, daughter of John Humes of Milton, Pa. He died at Jersey Shore, Pa., Jan. 31, 1870.

George Tomb

GIBSON, Paris, pioneer, was born at Brownfield, Oxford co., Me., July 1, 1830, son of Abel and Anne (Howard) Gibson, his father being a prominent farmer and lumberman. His grandfather, Timothy Gibson, a native of Scotland, was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and his maternal grandfather, Joseph Howard, participated in the revolutionary war, bearing a distinguished part in the battle of Saratoga and at the siege of Yorktown. Mr. Gibson was educated in the district schools of his native county, alternating his studies with farm work, and at the age of seventeen entered Bowdoin College. Soon after graduation, in 1851, he was elected a representative to the state legislature, and at the close of his term he resumed the vocation of farming in his native town. In 1858 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where, in association with W. W. Eastman, he built the Cataract flour mill, the first in the city, and operated the North Star Woolen Mills, which became noted for the excellence of their product. Like many other public-spirited business men, Mr. Gibson met with reverses during the panic of 1873, and in 1879 removed to Fort Benton, Mont., where he engaged in sheep raising. He was among the first in that region to take up the industry, and he has continued the business with profit to the present time. In 1882 he first saw the falls of the Missouri river, and on examining the resources of the surrounding country, was impressed with the advantages of the place for a city, because of its unlimited water power, inexhaustible deposits of coal; and vast extent of agricultural and grazing lands. With the co-operation of James J. Hill of St. Paul, Minn., he acquired title to the town site and coal lands, and in 1884 he founded a town here and named it Great Falls. By the completion of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad to that point, in 1887, a great stimulus was given to the town, which has increased to a city having, at the present time (1898), more than 15,000 inhabitants. To Mr. Gibson is due the splendid public park system, the first in the Northwest; he was a prominent organizer and promoter of the Great Falls Water Power and Town Site Co., and he has been active in the support of every prominent enterprise in the city. He has also given considerable time and money to develope the gold, silver, iron and coal industries of the surrounding region, now so vast in extent and profit. A life-long Democrat, he was a delegate to the Montana constitutional convention in 1889, and was senator from Cascade county to the first state legislature, where he advocated the consolidation of all the state institutions for liberal education under the name of the University of Montana. In religious faith he is a Universalist, but every denomination has received generous aid from him in carrying on its charitable work. His library is the largest in the city. His wife is active in literary and educational circles, and is the founder of the Valeria Public Library. In social as in business life, Mr. Gibson is very popular, and his honorable record has won for him a large circle of friends. He was married, in 1858, to Valeria, daughter of Jesse Powell Sweat of Brownfield, Me., a woman of many accomplishments. They have four children.

RAY, Simon, clergyman, was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1635. He inherited a large portion of his father's estate, and at the age of twenty-five became the leader of the brave little colony of sixteen families that settled Block Island in 1660-62, at a time when Indian hostilities were alarming, and many were compelled to leave Massachusetts on account of persecution. Mr. Ray devoted his best energies and his fortune to the settlement of Block Island. He paid one-half the expense of building a shallop to transport the settlers; was instrumental in having the island properly apportioned among them, and in obtaining from his fellow-colonists a grant of about fifty acres of choice land to be used forever for the support of a minister on the island. His life was devoted to promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of the natives and colonists. During a period of ninety years he and his son Simon did the principal part of the preaching for the colony. For about thirty years he was the representative in the Rhode Island general assembly. Mr. Ray died at the advanced age of 102 years, and left a large estate. His grave at the Island Cemetery is marked by a large gray stone slab bearing an affectionate inscription.

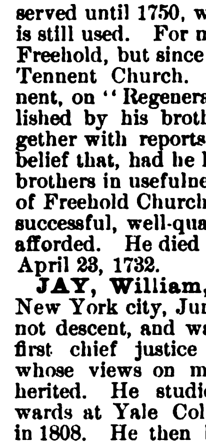
TENNENT, Gilbert, clergyman, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, April 5, 1703, eldest son of Rev. William Tennent. He came to America with his father in 1718; was first on the list of students in his father's theological school, the "log college," at Neshaminy, Pa., and also was an assistant in teaching the students. He was first religiously affected when he was fourteen years of age, but it was several years after that time before his mind was established "in comfort and peace." He began the study of medicine; but, his doubts becoming dispelled, turned to theology, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia in May, 1725. In the same year he received the degree of A.M. from Yale. He preached for a short time at Newcastle, Del., and was invited to become pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place, but declined, and in the autumn of 1726 was ordained and settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Brunswick, N. J. His preaching here was very popular. "He seemed," said Rev. Mr. Bruce of Boston, Mass., "to have such a lively view of the divine Majesty, of the spirituality, purity, extensiveness and strictness of the law, with His glorious holiness and displeasure at sin . . . that the very terrors of God seemed to rise in his mind afresh when he displayed them in the eyes of unreconciled sinners." Another hearer has recorded that "when he exhibited the richness of the grace of God, and the provisions of the gospel, the heavens seemed to smile, the clouds were dispelled and the sky became serene." In 1740–41 Dr. Tennent made a preaching tour through New England as far as Boston, at the request of Whitefield. Some of the Boston clergymen favored Dr. Tennent, one of them declaring that as a consequence of the latter's searching sermons more persons had come to him in a week for conversation on the subject of religion than during the whole twenty-four years of his ministry. At Cambridge, Mass., at New Haven, Conn., and elsewhere, he aroused the deepest interest. He wore at that time a long coat fastened with a leather girdle, and this costume, added to his large stature and dignified carriage, made him an impressive figure. With regard to revivals, to which his own preaching gave rise, there was great difference of opinion in his own synod; and in the harshness of his censures and the severity of his denunciations of those who disagreed with him, Tennent went far beyond all the brethren who sustained him. In the contest which grew out of this, he and his especial sympathizers were expelled from the Philadelphia synod, but Tennent was among the first to seek a reconciliation: writing and publishing a pamphlet, "The Pacificator," with that end in view, and effecting a reunion in 1758. In 1743 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, which had been organized by converts made under the preaching of Whitefield; here he became less controversial, and used manuscript in the pulpit instead of extemporizing. Seeking funds to build a large church, he asked Benjamin Franklin for names of probable benefactors, and was advised by the sage to "call on everybody," which he did with great success. A similar result attended his mission to England with Samuel Davies of Virginia, in 1753, to solicit contributions for the College of New Jersey. He published "A Solemn Warning" (1735); three volumes of sermons (1744, 1745, 1758); and many single discourses. "As a preacher few equalled him in his vigorous days," said Pres. Finley; and Dr. Henry B. Smith called him "that soul of fire." He remained pastor of the Second Church in Philadelphia until his death, which occurred July 23, 1764.

TENNENT, William, Jr., clergyman, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, June 3, 1705, second son of William Tennent, educator and clergyman (1673–1745). He came to this country with his father in 1718, and took a course of study at his father's theological school, the "log college" at Neshaminy, Pa., and under his brother Gilbert at New Brunswick, N. J. While thus engaged he became seriously ill, and one morning during a conversation in Latin with his brother concerning the state of his soul, he fainted. It was found impossible to revive him, and his body was prepared for burial, but at the time set for the funeral services, his physician, who had been absent, arrived and interfered. Three days elapsed before he gave signs of life, and nearly a year, before he regained his normal health. For a time he was ignorant of all the events of life previous to his illness, and had to be taught anew, like a child. Suddenly, one day when he was reciting a lesson in Latin, he felt a shock in his head, and by degrees his memory of the past, and all his knowledge returned. He assured his friends that during his trance he was in heaven in a state of rapture, surrounded by hosts of happy beings singing songs of adoration, but he never could be persuaded to commit to writing his recollections of his experiences. In October, 1733, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Freehold, N. J., succeeding his brother John, and remained there until his death. His ministry was greatly blessed, and his life was inspiring by reason of its saintliness. According to tradition his interest in earthly matters was so slight that when asked why he did not marry, he replied that he did not know how to go about the business. The questioner recommended his own sister-in-law; the clergyman consented to an introduction, and when he met the lady informed her that neither time nor inclination would permit of much ceremony on his part, but that if she was willing, he would return in a few days and marry her. After proper hesitation, she expressed her willingness; soon was made mistress of the manse; and the marriage proved a happy one. Their son William (1740–77) was graduated at Princeton in 1758, was pastor of a Congregational church at Norwalk, Conn., 1765–72, retaining his connection with the presbytery of New Brunswick, which had ordained him; and of the Independent Congregational Church at Charleston, S. C., from 1772 until his death. He was an ardent patriot, a member of the provincial congress, and a preacher of power. Rev. William Tennent, 2d, died at Freehold, March 8, 1777.

TENNENT, John, clergyman, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, Nov. 12, 1707, third son of

Rev. William Tennent, and brother of Charles, Gilbert and William Tennent, all eminent in the Presbyterian ministry. He was brought to this country by his father; was educated at the latter's "log-college" at Neshaminy; was licensed to preach Sept. 18, 1729, and was settled over the Presbyterian church at Freehold, N. J., Nov. 19, 1730. The church was founded by a number of Scotch people who, after suffering persecution under Charles II., were shipped to the southern American colonies to be sold as slaves, but being driven into Perth Amboy, N. J., by a storm, were set free by the authorities. A number of them settled in Monmouth county, and in 1692 organized the church to which John Tennent was called. His settlement as pastor led to the settlement of differences in the congregation; the church prospered under him, and in the same year a new house of worship was erected, which served until 1750, when a larger one was built that is still used. For more than 150 years it was called Freehold, but since that time has been known as the Tennent Church. A sermon by Rev. John Tennent, on "Regeneration," with a memoir, was published by his brother Gilbert in 1735, and this, together with reports of his preaching, warrant the belief that, had he lived, he would have rivaled his brothers in usefulness. The records of the session of Freehold Church call him "the most laborious, successful, well-qualified, and pious pastor this age afforded. He died a triumphant death at Freehold, April 23, 1732.

JAY, William, author and jurist, was born in New York city, June 16, 1789. He was of Huguenot descent, and was the second son of John Jay, first chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, whose views on many important questions he inherited. He studied first in Albany, and afterwards at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1808. He then began the study of law, but discontinued it, and retired, living for the rest of his life at the family homestead in Bedford. In 1818 he was appointed judge of the county of Westchester, and as such administered justice until 1843, when his anti-slavery attitude caused him to be superseded. As a thinker, William Jay was in advance of his generation, being a pioneer in many important movements which came to a head in later days, notably in the three great questions which have since actuated respectively the evangelical party of the Episcopal church, the anti-slavery party in American politics, and the arbitration party throughout the world. In the interests of the first of these he assisted in founding, in 1810, the American Bible Society, which he defended in a number of tracts against its opposers, publishing, in 1815, a "Memoir on the Subject of a General Bible Society for the United States." In 1846 he published, amongst other polemical works, "The Calvary Pastoral, a Tract for the Times," being a rebuke to the high churchmen in America. At this same time Judge Jay's sympathies were enlisted in the anti-slavery movement, and he assisted largely in spreading it; founding anti-slavery societies in various cities, and publishing a number of papers in its behalf. In 1833 he contributed to the "Emancipator"; in 1834 published an "Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies"; in 1837 "A View of the Action of the Federal Government in Behalf of Slavery," and in 1839 a paper on "The Condition of the Free People of Color in the United States." These, and numerous lesser publications, met with much success, being read extensively both in America and England, and assisted greatly in spreading anti-slavery sentiments throughout the northern states. In the cause of arbitration Judge Jay was one of the earliest agitators. He was for a number of years president of the American Peace Society, and his writings on this subject met with much approbation throughout Europe, being ultimately embodied in the different arbitration treaties of the world. In 1848 he published a work entitled "War and Peace; the Evils of the First, with a Plan for Securing the Last." This was enthusiastically welcomed by English reformers. His other works on this subject are: a work on the "Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War" (1849); a letter on the Kossuth excitement, (1852); an address before the American Peace Society at Boston, (1845); a petition from the society to the U. S. senate on behalf of stipulated arbitration (1853). In 1833 he published an independent work, entitled "Life and Writings of John Jay," in which his views on the problems above enumerated incidentally find expression. In 1812 he was married to the daughter of John McVickar, a New York merchant, and on Oct. 14, 1858, he died, at Bedford, N. Y. His death was the occasion of widespread regret, and a number of addresses were then delivered, and have since been published, commemorating his public services as a churchman, a patriot and a worker for the advancement of the human race.



William Jay

MURRAY, James, soldier, was born in Newport, R. I., about the year 1765. His original name was Lillibridge, which he changed for that of Murray on account of some dissension with his relatives. He went to sea in early life, and after a number of voyages arrived at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, about the year 1790. Entering the service of Holkar, the celebrated chief of the Mahrattas, he became noted for his superior bravery. During the fifteen years of his service, he encountered every kind of hardship and peril. Murray first became known to the British, by saving, at the imminent risk of his own life, the lives of some of their officers who had fallen into Holkar's hands, he having ordered them put to the sword. This incurred the displeasure of Holkar, and Murray withdrew from his service, and, raising a large force, occupied an extensive district as its independent sovereign. When the British waged war against Scinde, Murray joined Lord Lake with about 7,000 cavalry; was employed in many dangerous and important services, and became known as the best officer in the army. At the siege of Bhurtpoor, where the British lost nearly 10,000 men in making four attempts to storm, Murray was continually in action. At the close of the war, having accumulated a large fortune, he decided to return to America, and at once proceeded to Calcutta. A few days before he intended to embark, he gave a sumptuous reception. On this occasion he mounted a favorite Arabian horse and attempted to leap over the dining-table, a feat which he had frequently performed. But the horse's feet became entangled in the carpet and Murray was thrown, receiving internal injuries that resulted in his death. Though unrivaled in the use of the broadsword, and regarded as the best horseman in India, he was extremely modest on the subject of his own achievements. He died at Calcutta, India, Sept. 23, 1806.

WILKINSON, Jeremiah, inventor, was born in Cumberland, R. I., July 6, 1741, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Whipple) Wilkinson. He was a natural born mechanic. When quite young he engaged in making hand cards for carding wool, and for currying horses and cattle. He was the first person in America that "drew" wire. His greatest invention, which gave him a world-wide reputation, was that of cutting nails from cold iron. The first machines for doing this were, as might be supposed, of a very rude character, but they have been improved until they have reached a high state of perfection, and the business of cutting nails and tacks is one of the most extensive and lucrative in the country. Mr. Wilkinson died Jan. 29, 1831.

UPDIKE, Wilkins, lawyer, was born at North Kingston, R. I., Jan. 8, 1784, son of Lodowick Updike. He pursued his early studies under tutors, in his father's house. Subsequently he was sent to the academy in Plainfield, Conn. On completing his academic course, he entered the law office of Hon. James Lanman, in 1808 was admitted to the bar, and soon rose to distinction in his profession. For some time he resided at Tower Hill, then, for two or three years, at the old homestead in North Kingston, and finally moved to Kingston, where he lived during the remainder of his life. He was for many years a member of the general assembly, in which he was an earnest co-laborer with Hon. Henry Barnard, the school commissioner, in promoting popular education, and also interested himself in securing the removal of restrictions upon the rights of married women. Mr. Updike published "Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar" and a "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, R. I." Mr. Updike was married, Sept. 23, 1809, to Abby, daughter of Walter Watson of South Kingston. He died at Kingston, R. I., in 1859.

HEYWOOD, Frank, manufacturer, was born in Rutland, Mass., July 9, 1857, son of Charles R. and Sarah S. Heywood. His father, a lumberman in comfortable circumstances, died when the son was a few years old. He attended the public school until he was sixteen years old, devoting his mornings, evenings, and vacations to such work as he could secure, which earnings helped to support the family. In 1874 he found regular employment in a paper box factory at Lowell, Mass., and for the next four years employed his evenings in attendance at a night school, studying mechanical drawing. He had determined upon a higher education and refused a tempting offer of high wages and promotion from his employer to pursue his studies at the Phillips Andover Academy. By expending his savings of $100 and the money he earned from working out of school hours, he succeeded in avoiding debt and was graduated with high honors in 1882. He at once went to Minneapolis, Minn., and there established a paper box factory with money he borrowed for the purpose. He enlarged his plant as business increased, paid back his loan, and soon was the owner of the most complete plant for the business in the West. In 1894 he added to his business an envelope manufactory, buying out a bankrupt concern and putting it in working order. He also, with other capitalists, organized the mills of the Consumers Paper Co., with a capital of $100,000, at Muncie, Ind., for the production of the straw board used in making boxes. Mr. Heywood is a Republican in politics, a prominent Mason, and a notable example of a self-made man.

BABCOCK, Henry, soldier, was born in Westerly, R. I., April 26, 1736, eldest son of Joshua Babcock. He was graduated at Yale College at the age of sixteen at the head of his class. In 1754 he was commissioned captain of a company, composing one of a regiment raised in Rhode Island, and marched to Albany, from thence to Lake George, and joined the army corps in the campaign of 1756, to dislodge the French from Canada. When Sir William Johnson, commander-in-chief, detached 400 men, under Col. Williams, to reconnoitre, Capt. Babcock, with sixty men, constituted a part of the force. They were attacked by the enemy, under Baron D'Eskau, and defeated. Col. Williams and Capt. Babcock had nineteen men killed and wounded, but Baron D'Eskau was taken prisoner. In 1757 Capt. Babcock rose to the rank of major, and at the age of twenty-two was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and commanded the Rhode Island regiment, which consisted of 1,000 men. In July, 1758, he marched 500 of his men with the British army against Ticonderoga. He had 110 men killed and wounded, and was wounded himself by a musket-ball in the knee. The loss of the army was 1,940 killed and wounded. The next year he helped to take the fort under Gen. Amherst, without the loss of a man. He had then served five campaigns in the old French war with great reputation. Col. Babcock subsequently spent a year in England, chiefly in London, where he was received with great respect by the nobility and gentry. His bravery, accomplishments and services won him a flattering introduction to the Queen. Soon after his return from England, he married and settled just across the Pawcatuck, in Stonington, Conn., and commenced the practice of law. When the revolution began, he was a stanch Whig and patriot. In 1776 he was appointed by the legislature commander of the forces at Newport, and while serving there had an opportunity to display his wonted readiness and courage. On an open beach, with an eighteen-pounder, he drove off the British man-of-war Rose, by his own firing, having practiced as an engineer and artillerist at Woolwich, England. The following winter his health became seriously impaired, and he never entirely recovered. He died Oct. 7, 1800, after a military and public career of twenty-two years.

Joseph Williamson.

WILLIAMSON, Joseph, lawyer and historian, was born at Belfast, Me., Oct. 5, 1828, son of Joseph and Caroline (Cross) Williamson, and sixth in descent from Timothy Williamson of Marshfield, Mass., who was killed by the Indians, in King Philip's war in 1676. His paternal and maternal ancestors were soldiers in the war of the revolution. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a lawyer in Belfast from 1816 to the time of his death in 1854. Joseph received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native city, and his collegiate education at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1849. After a preparatory course of study he was admitted to the bar in 1852, and has remained at Belfast until the present time (1898), in the active practice of his profession. In 1853 he was appointed, by Gov. Crosby, judge of the municipal court of Belfast, which position he held until 1860. He was city solicitor of Belfast in 1875, in 1886 and in 1890. He has an excellent practice, and maintains a high standing at the bar of his county, enjoying the respect and esteem of the court and his associates, as well as the confidence of the community in which he has long resided. Mr. Williamson has a peculiarly natural aptitude for historical investigation, and is regarded as an authority on matters relating to the early history of Maine. He has frequently contributed to the "Historical Magazine," "New England Historical and Genalogical Register," "American Monthly" and others. The honorary degree of Litt D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1896. His published works include: "The Maine Register and State Reference Book" (1852);

"An Address at the Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Belfast" (1870); the "History of Belfast" (1877); "A Bibliography of Maine" (1895); also about sixty historical and biographical papers and addresses. Mr. Williamson has been president of the board of trustees of Belfast free library since its establishment in 1887; is vice-president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the Revolution; a member since 1850 of the Maine Historical Society, and has been, since 1883, its biographer and corresponding secretary. He has been vice-president for Maine of the New England Historic Genealogical Society since 1884, is an associate of the American Historical Society, the Vermont Historical Society, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Society, and was chosen a member of the Royal Historical Society, London, in 1875. Mr. Williamson was married, in 1857, to Ada Hortense, daughter of Waldo T. Pierce of Bangor. She died in 1872, leaving three children, one of whom, Joseph Williamson, Jr., is in the practice of law in Augusta, Me.

CLAP, Roger, colonist, was born in Salcomb, Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, settling in Dorchester, where he became prominent amongst the settlers, and administered different offices in the colony. He was captain of Castle William from 1665 to 1686, when he and his family removed to Boston. For the benefit of his children he wrote a memoir of his contemporaries, which throws considerable light on the history of the early settlers, and has for this reason been repeatedly published; first by Rev. Thomas Prince in 1731, and last by the Dorchester Historical Society. His children were named Samuel, William, Elizabeth, Experience, Waitstill, Preserved, Hopestill, Wait, Thanks, Desire, Thomas, Unite and Supply. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1691.

Milan Ross

ROSS, Milan, real estate and insurance broker, was born at Rahway, Union co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1861, son of Milan and Elizabeth (Dolbier) Ross. He attended the public schools of Rahway until his fifteenth year, when he removed to Asbury Park, and was employed by Hon. James A. Bradley. In the spring of 1877 he entered the real estate office of Willisford Dey, and during the next six years was consecutively clerk, cashier and office manager. On Jan. 1, 1885, he opened the Milan Ross real estate and insurance business agency at Asbury Park, and still continues in successful management of an extremely prosperous business. He is also an owner and developer of local real estate, and is the promoter and manager of the Deal Beach Land and Improvement Co., for which he negotiated the purchase of the Hathaway, Drummond and Hendrickson farms, situated near Asbury Park, at an expenditure of $380,000. His company is now developing this tract, and the new hamlet, called Darlington, gives every promise of soon becoming a thriving town. In 1894 he admitted to a partnership in his business his brother, Randolph Ross. Mr. Ross is a prominent figure in the affairs of the Republican party at Asbury Park, and has been several times elected as a delegate to county and state conventions. He has served as collector and treasurer of the borough since 1884, being yearly re-elected without opposition by all parties, save in 1893, when an opposing candidate was nominated by the Democrats. Since 1889 he has been a director of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, a director in the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Co., and is treasurer of the Neptune and the Asbury Park amusement companies which provide attractions for summer visitors. Although a busy man, he finds time to take an interest in educational matters; is known for his cordial co-operation in every work of borough improvement; is a member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a zealous Free Mason and a member of the Monmouth Social Club. He was married, Nov. 4, 1886, to Nellie, daughter of David H. Wyckoff of Mattawan, N. J. They have one son, Milan Ross, Jr.

LANGDON, William Chauncy, clergyman, was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 19, 1831, son of John Jay and Harriette Curtis (Woodward) Langdon, and grandson of Chauncy Langdon and Lucy Nona (Lathrop), of Castleton, Vt. He was fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, Vermont, and was graduated in 1850 at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. He then became tutor in chemistry and astronomy, at Shelby College, Ky., but in 1851 was appointed assistant examiner in the U. S. patent office, Washington, D. C., where he rose to be chief examiner. He resigned this office in 1856, and practiced as a counselor in patent law for two years. He was one of the early organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association in America, and the leader in making it a national institution, being president of the first general convention at Cincinnati, in 1855. In 1858 he was ordained to the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church, by Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland. In 1859 he went to Italy, as chaplain of the U. S. legation, near the Holy See, in Rome, where he founded and became first rector of the American Episcopal church in that city. Returning to the United States at the outbreak of the civil war, he accepted the rectorship of St. John's Church, Havre de Grace, Md., and at the close of the war he was sent back to Italy, as secretary of a joint committee of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, charged to inquire into the religious and ecclesiastical aspects and consequences of the Italian national revolution then in progress. In 1873 he was transferred to Geneva, Switzerland, where he founded Emmanuel Church and co-operated with the German, French and Swiss Old Catholics. He was present at the Old Catholic congresses of Cologne in 1872, of Constance in 1873, of Freiburg in 1874, and was a member of the reunion conferences of Bonn in 1874 and 1875. During the latter year he returned to the United States, and served as rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., in 1876–78. From 1881 to 1883 he lived at Hoosac, N. Y. He was rector of St. James' Church, Bedford, Pa., from 1883 to 1890, when he withdrew from parish duty and went to reside in Providence, R. I. Much of Dr. Langdon's most important work was done in a private capacity. From the beginning of his interest in the project of forming a Young Men's Christian Association in Washington, he worked all his life for the cause of church unity. From 1878 to 1883 he gave his attention to the study and reform of the parish system of the Episcopal church. By nature an initiator, during his residence in Bedford and Providence he founded the Sociological Group, a small organization of prominent thinkers for the mutual study of public questions and the publication of articles thereon in the "Century," the "Forum" and other magazines. From this Sociological Group there sprang the larger "Temperance Committee of Fifty," of which he was secretary, which is now engaged in an extended scientific investigation of the liquor question. About the same time he founded the "League of Catholic Unity," of which, also, he was first secretary, which devotes itself to the sympathetic study of the possibilities of interdenominational union, and the furtherance, as they shall become wise and sure, of active steps toward the reuniting of organic Christendom. Dr. Langdon published a volume entitled "Some Accounts of the Catholic Reform Movement in the Italian Church" (London, 1868); together with a succession of reports during his residence in Italy, a number of sermons and many pamphlets on religious and ecclesiastical subjects. He was a frequent contributor to the "Church," "Andover," and "International" reviews, the "Political Science Quarterly," the "Century," the "Forum," and the "Atlantic" and to religious newspapers. At the time of his death, Dr. Langdon had been for many years at work on a history of the ecclesiastico-political revolution in Italy, in which he took such an intimate part. In 1874 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon College. He was married, April 27, 1858, to H. Agnes Courtney, only daughter of E. S. Courtney, of Baltimore, Md. They had five children. Dr. Langdon died Oct. 28, 1895.

WATSON, William Robinson, statesman, was born in South Kingstown, R. I., Dec. 14, 1799, son of John J. and Sarah (Brown) Watson. He was educated at Plainfield (Connecticut) Academy and at Brown University, where he was graduated in the class of 1823. He studied law in the office of Samuel W. Bridgham, in Providence, and was admitted to the bar, but engaged to only a very limited extent in the practice of his profession. His life was devoted pre-eminently and almost exclusively to politics, and in his chosen sphere he was sagacious and influential. For nearly forty years he was one of the most active and prominent politicians in Rhode Island, and probably no individual ever exerted a greater influence in its local politics. In June, 1827, he was chosen by the general assembly, then controlled by the national Republicans, to the office of clerk of common pleas for the county of Providence. This office he held until May, 1833, when he was displaced by a combination of opposing parties. He, however, regained the office in 1835, but held it only for a single year. From 1836 to 1841 he was cashier, in succession, of the Bank of North America and the City Bank of Providence, and in 1841, on the accession of Pres. Harrison, he was appointed collector of the port of Providence, which office he held until 1845. In 1849 he was again appointed to the same office by Pres. Taylor, and retained it four years, until he was removed by Pres. Pierce. Through his influence while collector of the port of Providence, a construction was given to a provision of the tariff of 1833, relating to the compensation to certain collectors, adverse to the written opinions of John J. Crittenden and Reverdy Johnson, both given while these eminent lawyers were holding the office of attorney-general of the United States. In 1854 he was chosen secretary of state in Rhode Island, but was defeated at the election the following year, when the "Know-Nothing," or national American party, of which he was not a member, swept the state by immense majorities. In 1856 he was chosen by the general assembly state auditor, and continued in that office until May, 1863. His last official relation to any institution was that which he sustained to the City Insurance Co., of which he was appointed president nearly a year before his death. During much of his life, Mr. Watson was a writer for the political press, and for a time edited certain papers with which he was politically connected. His writings were almost invariably of a political character, and in the interest of the Whig party, of which he was a devoted champion in Rhode Island. A series of papers, published in the "Providence Daily Journal," in 1844, under the pseudonym of Hamilton, were afterwards collected and printed in pamphlet form. The doctrines then held by the Whig party were there explained and vindicated with remarkable force. He was married to Mary Anne, daughter of Caleb Earle, of Providence, who bore him four children. He died in Providence, Aug. 29, 1864.

Walter P. Lane

LANE, Walter P., soldier, was born in county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 18, 1817, son of William and Olivia Lane. His parents, with a large number of children, emigrated to the New World in 1821, landing at Baltimore; and soon after, removed to Fairview, Guernsey co., O. In 1836, Walter Lane appeared in Texas as one of the volunteers who rallied about Sam. Houston to repel the invasion of the Mexican armies. At the battle of San Jacinto, April 21st, he was one of a company of cavalry under Mirabeau Lamar that broke the Mexican line, and had his horse killed under him. He was about to be dispatched by a Mexican lancer, though defending himself bravely, when Lamar came to his assistance and saved Lane's life by killing his assailant. Lane's gallantry on this occasion was rewarded on the following day by promotion to a second lieutenancy in Karnes' cavalry corps. In October, 1838, he, with twenty-two others, went on a surveying tour to a part of Texas now included in Navarro county. Here at a stream now called Battle Creek, they were attacked by a band of several hundred Indians, and were penned in a ravine, where they defended themselves from about nine o'clock in the morning to eleven at night. By that time all but four of the party had been killed, yet the survivors managed to escape; Lane, with one leg broken, hobbling for twenty-five miles, supported by two comrades. When war between the United States and Mexico broke out, Lane was made captain of company A, 1st Texas cavalry. He served under Gen. Taylor in northern Mexico, and under Gen. Scott in the march from Vera Cruz to the capital; in every engagement was conspicuous for bravery, especially in the assault on Monterey; and had no less than five horses killed under him in different battles. One of his most daring exploits was performed during an expedition made, under order of Gen. Wool, to discover all that was possible in relation to the movements of the Mexican army. With a small force, Lane went south in the direction of San Luis Potosi, and on his way boldly entered Matchuala, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, not counting the soldiers in its garrison. Ordering dinner here, he announced that a large American army was advancing, and having feasted, he withdrew without molestation to the *hacienda* of Salado, where were interred the bones of seventeen Texans, who, in 1843, had been taken prisoners and shot by the Mexicans. At his command these were exhumed, and mules were furnished to transport the remains to Gen. Taylor's headquarters for re-interment in the soil of the United States. At the end of the war he returned, with the rank of major, to his home at Marshall, Tex., and lived an uneventful but honorable life as a merchant, until the civil war broke out. He then entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of Greer's 3d Texas cavalry, his first engagement being at Oak Hills, Mo., where his horse was killed under him in a charge on a battery. The next was during the winter of 1861–62, when he led the battalion of the 3d against the

"Pin" Indians arrayed on the heights of Chustenallah, and routed them. He took part in McIntosh's charge on the masked batteries of the Federals near Bentonville, Ark., and in the battle of the following day, near Pea Ridge, he led a brigade of McIntosh's cavalry division and captured a Federal battery. Transferred soon after, he was in the battle of Farmington, and on the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., by Gen. Beauregard, commanded the rear guard of 240 dismounted cavalrymen and repelled an attacking force of superior numbers, with great loss to the enemy. For his distinguished services he was promoted brigadier-general not long afterwards. His brigade took part in the Atchafalaya raid in June, 1863, and gave efficient aid in the capture of Fort Defiance. He commanded the force that took Donaldsonville a few days later; at the battle of La Fourche, July 13, 1863; commanded the right wing, and at the battle of Berbeaux, Nov. 3d, commanded a brigade under Gen. Greene that captured 900 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores. He was then transferred to the coast of Texas under Gen. Magruder. He joined Gen. Taylor in northern Louisiana at the time of Gen. Banks' expedition up the Red river, in 1864, and on April 7th, met the Federal troops at Pleasant Hill. He held a greatly superior force in check for eight hours, and then, his ammunition exhausted, cut his way through the lines and escaped. On April 8th, with Gen. Polignac, he charged the right wing of the army, capturing twenty pieces of artillery and 150 wagons and making many prisoners, but was shot from his horse and forced to retire from active service for a time. Resuming his command, he remained in the field until the end of the war, and then returned to Marshall, where he filled various positions of trust, such as are gladly offered to a citizen whose nobility of character, sympathetic and hospitable nature, and unostentatious life are known of all men. Gen. Lane died at Marshall, Jan. 28, 1892. He was, perhaps, the most popular of the surviving Confederate officers residing in Texas, and for eight years was president of the Texas Veteran Association.

ROSE, Aquila, poet, was born in England about the year 1695. Our information concerning him is derived from a metrical memoir prefixed to his posthumous poems, and an elegy written by his friend, Samuel Keimer. There are also slight allusions made to him in Franklin's "Autobiography," where he is described as "an ingenious young man, of excellent character, much respected in the town, secretary to the assembly, and a pretty poet." According to the poetical account of his life, he was well educated in his native land, and lived there in happy and prosperous circumstances, until, sad to relate, he fell in love with a lady who failed to be equally impressed by him, and so the unhappy lover was moved to leave his home, and escape from the contemplation of the source of his unhappiness by emigrating to the New World. He started off without any money, and in spite of the fact that he "well some post of eminence could grace," he was forced to work for his passage as a common sailor. The hardships of the voyage brought on a severe illness, and for a while after landing he lay dangerously near death. On his recovery, he apparently found out by comparison with other ills that the unhappiness of a slighted lover is not so bad after all, for he recovered his good spirits, set to work to support himself by practicing the trade of a printer, married another lady whose name was Maria, and settled in Philadelphia. He seems to have possessed a versatility of gifts. He was made clerk of the provincial senate, and secretary of the assembly, with a casting vote, and undoubtedly filled these offices to the satisfaction of his fellows. There is no evidence that he ever published any of his poems, but his biographer informs us that he wrote a great many more than were collected in the volume which was posthumously printed. His last service to Philadelphia was the establishment of a ferry over the Schuylkill river. The boat was washed away during a terrific storm, and Rose caught a fatal cold by wading into the water after it. Keimer describes his obsequies as having been most elaborate; printers, preachers, shopkeepers and the keeper of the seal walked behind the hearse;

> "A worthy merchant did the widow lead,
> And then both mounted on a stately steed;"

and all sects forgot their differences and joined in showing their affection for the "beloved dead." There is some doubt about the exact date of his demise: Aug. 28, 1723, and Apr. 24, 1723, are both given.

CLYMER, George, inventor, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1754, member of a family that emigrated to Pennsylvania from Geneva, Switzerland—some accounts say England—many years before the revolutionary war. His father was a farmer, and he assisted him in his labors until he was about sixteen, when he invented a plow that was a great improvement on the one in use. He now turned his attention to carpentry and joining, but continued his efforts at invention, and when the construction of the first bridge across the Schuylkill was begun and the pumps failed to empty the coffer dams as rapidly as was desired, he contrived a new pump that discharged 500 gallons a minute, together with sand, gravel and stones. This was patented by him both in the United States and in Great Britain. He next undertook the improvement of the printing-press, at that time constructed wholly of wood, and later, made an improved form of the Earl of Stanhope's iron press, which he took to England in 1818. The pressing power is procured by a long bar or handle acting on the combination of very powerful levers above the platen; the return of the handle or levers, being effected by means of counterpoises or weights. Great delicacy and exactness of printing are secured by this press, and Clymer's model met with great approval in England by reason of the work it did, its novel features, and its ornamental construction; patriotic and classical emblems being ingeniously used as decorations. The Columbian press, as its inventor named it, was exhibited on the continent of Europe, also, and he received a beautiful gold medal from the king of the Netherlands and a valuable present from the emperor of Russia. Mr. Clymer's wife was a daughter of Judge Backhouse, of Pennsylvania. He died in London, Aug. 27, 1834.

DIXWELL, John, regicide, was probably born at Folkestone, Kent, England, in 1607. He was a man of property, as well as of prominent family, but espoused the parliamentary cause in the civil war, and became a colonel in the parliamentary army. He was a member of the high court of justice, and a signer of the death-warrant of King

Charles I. After the restoration, he fled to Germany, and thence to New England, but little is known of him until February, 1665, when he joined two other regicides, William Goffe and Edward Whalley, at Hadley, Mass. Here he lived for some years, and then removed to New Haven, Conn. Goffe, who kept a diary, gives Dixwell his true name in one instance; subsequently he invariably calls him "Mr. Davids." Under this name (James Davids), and affecting no especial privacy, he remained in New Haven. The English government did not trace him to America; and, although among his acquaintance, it was understood that he had a secret to keep, there was no disposition to penetrate it. He married twice at New Haven, and by his second marriage established a family, one branch of which survives. In testamentary documents, as well as in other communications, while he lived, to his minister and others, he made known his character and history. He died March 18, 1689, at New Haven, just too early to hear the tidings of the downfall of the house of Stuart. There is a monument to his memory on the New Haven "Green," erected by his descendants in 1849.

LESLEY, J. Peter, geologist, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1819, and was of Scotch and German antecedents. In 1838 he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was engaged thereafter for three years in the first geological survey of Pennsylvania. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and was licensed as a minister by the Philadelphia presbytery in 1844, when he went to Europe and made a foot journey through France and Germany, and studied in the University of Halle. For the next two years he devoted himself to establishing religious colportage throughout northern Pennsylvania. In 1847 he went to Boston, and soon accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church in Milton, Mass. His theological views differing from those popular among his ministerial brethren, he abandoned the ministry, and returned to Philadelphia, and to the professional practice of geology. In 1863 he was commissioned by the president of the Pennsylvania railroad to investigate an English patent for hardening the surface of rails, and extended his tour to report upon the success of the Bessemer process. In 1867 he was U. S. senate commissioner at the Paris exposition, and in 1872 received the appointment of professor of geology, and dean of the faculty of the newly inaugurated scientific department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1874 he was appointed state geologist of Pennsylvania. His researches in geology have been chiefly devoted to the coal formations of North America, upon which subject he is a recognized authority. His "Manual of Coal and its Topography" (1856), is much valued, both for its original classification of the Appalachian coal strata, and for its early illustrations of topographical geology. Much of his professional field work remains unpublished, amongst which are his elaborate survey of the Cape Breton coal fields; his geological and topographical survey of Broad Top coal field; his contoured map of the Kishkaminitas and Loyalhanna country in western Pennsylvania, ordered by the Pennsylvania Central railroad; and the survey of the coal fields at Knoxville, Tenn. Abstracts of his surveys of iron ore deposits in central Pennsylvania, in the Cumberland valley and in North Carolina were published with maps and woodcuts in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, as were his reports on the coal, iron and petroleum districts of western Pennsylvania, and his reports on the Sandy River country, Ky. His "American Iron Manufacturers' Guide" (1859) was a most painstaking and useful compendium of the iron ore deposits, blast furnaces, etc., of that period. For several years he served as secretary to the American Iron Association, and for many years was secretary and librarian of the American Philosophical Society. In 1865 he delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., afterwards published under the title "Man's Origin and Destiny as seen from the Platform of the Sciences." It is stamped with his independence and originality. In 1881 it was revised and reissued, with the addition of six chapters. In 1883 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, from which he retired in 1886, making his closing address before the association at Ann Arbor, Mich. His professional duties as director of the state survey have seriously interfered with his writing miscellaneously, as these duties involved the publication of over one hundred volumes of reports; but he has prepared and printed two splendidly illustrated volumes of a "Final Summary of the Geology of Pennsylvania," the third volume of which has been delayed through his ill health. He is a man of varied accomplishments and possesses a philosophical turn of mind. He was married in 1849, to Susan I. Lyman, of Northampton, Mass.

REYNOLDS, Mortimer Fabricius, banker, was born in Rochesterville, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1814, the first white child born on the original site of Rochester. He received a good education at the common schools of his native place, and in Lyons, and at the academy at Henrietta and Temple Hill Academy in Genesee. In 1842 Mr. Reynolds engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil and afterwards of painters' materials and sashes, doors and blinds He was one of the original incorporators of the Genesee Valley railroad and of the State Line railroad, and succeeded George I. Whitney as president of the latter. In January, 1872, Mr. Reynolds sold out his oil and paint business to Messrs. Woodbury, Morse & Co. In 1875 he was elected president of the Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris Railroad Co. In February, 1882, he was elected president of the Rochester Savings Bank, and in December following, the chief financial officer of the institution. He was president of the Citizens' Gas Co. of Rochester, vice-president of the Commercial National Bank and of the City Hospital, and was the owner of the "Arcade," erected by his father, Abelard Reynolds, in 1828–29. In January, 1883, he was elected a trustee of Hobart College, Geneva, and for several years was a trustee and vice-president of the Western House of Refuge. In 1884 he established the Reynolds Library, for the benefit of his fellow citizens, and at his death endowed it by a bequest of real property exceeding $500,000 in value. On Jan. 12, 1841, Mr. Reynolds was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Roswell Hart, Sr., of Rochester, who died Aug. 17, 1880. He had no children, but adopted and brought up as his daughter Minnie Belle Reynolds. He died in Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1892.

M. F. Reynolds

PENHALLOW, Samuel, historian, was born at St. Mabon, Cornwall, England, July 2, 1665. In 1686 he emigrated to America, in company with his tutor, Charles Morton, a nonconformist, who was forced to leave England on account of his religious views in 1686, and who became the first vice-president of Harvard College. He at first intended to enter the Congregational ministry, and become a missionary amongst the Indians, but after his arrival in New England he altered his plans, and became interested in the political and other secular affairs of the colony. Settling at Portsmouth, N. H., he married Mary, daughter of Pres. John Cutt, with whom he acquired considerable wealth, which he augmented by successful commercial operations. By his wealth and intellectual gifts he soon acquired standing and authority in Portsmouth, and served the colony in many responsible positions. He was magistrate of Portsmouth first, and successively member of the council, treasurer of the colony, justice and chief justice of the superior court of judicature. He was a man of learning and literary power, as is shown in his work, "A History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians," published in 1726. He died at Portsmouth, Dec. 2, 1726.

IAMS, Franklin Pierce, lawyer, was born in Greene county, Pa., July 20, 1852. His ancestors on both sides came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Maryland and Virginia, and afterwards locating in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Richard Iams, was a revolutionary soldier and his grandfather, Benjamin Huffman, a soldier in the war of 1812. His eldest brother, Benjamin, was a soldier in the civil war and died in the service. Franklin Iams was educated at Waynesburg College and the University of Michigan, studied law with Wyly, Buchanan & Walton of Waynesburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. He practiced in the courts of Greene county until November, 1886, when he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar at Pittsburg, and has practiced there ever since. He has an extensive practice throughout western Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association. He was attorney for the defense in the celebrated McCausland murder cases, in which all his clients were acquitted by a reversal of the lower court on appeal to the supreme court; the other defendants were convicted and executed. He is an active and prominent Democratic politician; was on the Democratic electoral ticket in Pennsylvania for 1884; was for many years a member of the state central committee from Greene county; was a prominent candidate for U. S. district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania in 1893, and had the solid support, with one exception, of the Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania, but was defeated by Hon. Harry Alvin Hall, at the instance of chairman Harrity. On Aug. 12, 1877, he was married to Lucy Dorsey, and has two children.

F. P. Iams

RALPH, James, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1695. He was not a writer of any merit, and is only remembered on account of having won frequent mention in the autobiography of his friend, Benjamin Franklin, and unenviable notice in Pope's "Dunciad." Having embraced Franklin's infidel doctrines, he put them in practice in 1724, when he deserted his wife and child and accompanied his friend to England, there to indulge in the worst vices of the metropolis. He was a man of brilliant personality, and seemingly of greater promise than fruition, and at first aimed at distinguishing himself on the stage, and in the higher walks of literature. After frequent failures he taught for awhile, and then joined the great army of political pamphleteers in London, apparently finding here his proper level. He was employed by both English parties in succession, and indulged in all the pleasing personalities of his kind. He satirized Pope in a poetical squib, and the poet retaliated by holding up his poetical effusions to the ridicule of succeeding generations. Franklin, himself, had before this attempted to dissuade his friend from writing verse, of which he, nevertheless, produced an immense quantity. His works consist of poetry, history, dramas, historical and other prose works, and political pamphlets. The chief amongst them are "Zeuma, or the Love of Liberty" (1729); "History of England" (1744); "The Case of Authors by Profession" (1758); "The Touchstone," essays (1728); "Clarinda, a Poem" (1729); "The Groans of Germany," a very successful pamphlet (1734), and "The Use and Abuse of Parliament" (2 vols., 1744). On the accession of George III., he succeeded in securing a pension as a reward of his political services; but six months later he died at Chiswick, the date being Jan. 24, 1762.

NOYES, Nicholas, clergyman, was born at Newbury, Mass., Dec. 22, 1647. He was graduated at Harvard in 1667, and served as pastor at Haddam, Conn., until 1683, when he removed to Salem, Mass., and preached there until his death. He was a zealous persecutor of witches and prominent in the witchcraft trials held at Salem in 1692. In later years he became persuaded of his error. His published works consist of an election sermon, "New England's Duty and Interest" (1698), a poem on the death of Joseph Green of Salem, and other obituary verses, and verses prefixed to Cotton Mathers' "Magnalia." He died at Salem, Mass., Dec. 13, 1717. He was a nephew of James Noyes, pastor of the church at Newbury, Mass., from 1635 until 1656.

HYDE, Thomas W., soldier and ship-builder, was born in Florence, Italy, Jan. 15, 1841, son of Zina Hyde, a brigade-major in the war of 1812. When an infant he was taken to the home of his parents at Bath, Me. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1861, and also at Chicago University, and then entered the Federal army as major of the 7th Maine infantry, and served with that regiment in the peninsular, second Bull Run and Antietam campaigns. He was made inspector-general of the left grand divison in 1863, and provost-marshal of the 6th army corps the same year. He became aide-de-camp of Gen. John Sedgwick of the 6th corps, and as colonel of the 1st Maine veteran volunteers, commanded the 3rd brigade, 2d division of the 6th corps, the last year of the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry before Petersburg, and given a medal of honor by congress for special bravery at Antietam. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate of Maine as a Republican, and served as president of that body in 1875 and 1876. Subsequently he served for two years as mayor of Bath, and for seven years on the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home. In 1877 he was a member of the board of visitors to West Point. In 1891 he started the work of steel ship-building in Maine, and has built the Machias, Castine and Katahdin for the government, the City of Lowell for the Norwich line, and the steam yachts Eleanor, Peregrine and Illawarra. He is now (1898) president and general-manager of the Bath Iron Works, a large ship-building and engineering establishment. Gen. Hyde is author of "Following the Greek Cross; or, Memories of the 6th Army Corps," published in 1894. He was married, in 1866, to Annie, daughter of John Hayden. They have six children.

WILKINSON, Jemima, religionist, was born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 29, 1752, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Whipple) Wilkinson. She was brought under the influence of the preaching of George Whitefield when she was eighteen years of age, and a most marked change in her life was the result. In 1775 she had a fever, and for a time was so greatly reduced in strength that her death was soon expected. Coming out of a sort of trance state, in which she had been lying for nearly a half hour, she claimed that she had died, and her mortal body had been reanimated by "the spirit and power" of Jesus Christ, while her own spirit was in heaven. Becoming now a public speaker, the fame of her eloquence and singular power soon spread in every direction. She preached in Providence and all the principal towns in the state; proclaiming everywhere to large assemblages the message which, she believed, it had been given to her to utter. Not merely the ignorant and the easily excited became her followers, but some of the most intelligent and thoughtful men and women of the state. Among these was Judge William Potter of South Kingstown, who, according to Updike, "for the more comfortable accommodations of herself and her adherents, built a large addition to his already spacious mansion. Her influence controlled his household servants and the income of his great estates. She made his home her headquarters for about six years." From an elaborate description of her personal appearance and manner of speech, we learn that "in her public addresses, she would rise up, and stand perfectly still for a minute or more, and then proceed with a slow and distinct enunciation. She spoke with great ease and increased fluency, her voice clear and harmonious, and manner persuasive and emphatic. When she rode on horseback her appearance was imposing. In her religious peregrinations Judge Potter usually rode beside Jemima, and then her followers, two by two, on horseback, constituting a solemn and impressive procession." Subsequently she settled in Yates county, N, Y., six miles from Penn Yan, where she built up a place which she called Jerusalem. She took the name of "Universal Friend," and her fame extended throughout the country and across the ocean. It is said that visitors of rank and distinction from the South, from France and England, frequently enjoyed her hospitality. She died at Jerusalem, July 1, 1819.

WALKER, Sears Cook, astronomer and mathematician, was born at Wilmington, Middlesex co., Mass.. March 28, 1805, a descendant on the paternal side of William Brewster of the Mayflower. His father died when he was an infant, and he was reared by his mother, who wisely strove to keep his precocious mind from dominating his feeble body, and by inducing him to lead a somewhat active life, enabled him to become physically strong. He studied at the academies of Andover, Tyngsborough and Billerica, in his native state, and then entered Harvard, where he distinguished himself in the classics as well as in mathematics. He was graduated in 1825, and then became teacher of a school near Boston, where he remained two years, removing to Philadelphia in 1827 to occupy a similar position there. During the latter period he studied medicine, going through the whole course requisite for the attainment of a degree, and devoted the rest of his leisure time to many branches of science, especially astronomy; procuring for his own use an astronomical clock, a twenty inch transit instrument and a small Dollond telescope. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania Geological Society and the committee of the Franklin Institute on Science and Art, and contributed frequently to their publications, besides making reports of a more extended nature on various subjects. In 1834 he prepared a set of parallatic tables, calculated for the latitude of Philadelphia, by which the time required for computing the phases of an occultation was reduced to less than half an hour. "It was his intention," says one of his biographers, "to publish them in a more general form adapted to different latitudes," but after continuing them for six years, he found other and more congenial work pressing upon him, and induced John Downes, publisher of astronomical and mathematical works, to continue the computations. In 1836 Mr. Walker gave up school teaching to become actuary of the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives and Granting Annuities, going on with his astronomical observations in his leisure hours. In 1837 he was invited to plan an observatory in connection with the Philadelphia High School, and complied. At that date the only observatory of importance in the United States was that in connection with Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., and it became Walker's aim to make the newly erected observatory a credit to Philadelphia. At his suggestion, a Fraunhofer equatorial and an Ertel meridian circle were imported from Munich, and in 1840 he began contributing to the "Proceedings" of the Philosophical Society and the "American Journal of Science," the results of his observations. One of these papers, published in 1841, on the periodical meteors of August and November, was the best exposition of the subject that had been produced. In 1845 Mr. Walker lost his property through business complications, and having been offered a position in the observatory at Washington, by the secretary of the navy, removed to the national capital. Here, on Feb. 2, 1847, he identified the planet Mercury, discovered four months previous, with a star observed by Lalande, in May, 1795. A little later he aided Benjamin Peirce in studying the problem of Neptune's orbit. In the same year, 1847, he became director of the longitude department of the coast survey, and continued his labors in this field until his death. With Alexander D. Bache he developed the method of determining differences of longitude by telegraph. Until this attempt to perfect the art was undertaken by the coast survey, no step in that direction had been taken in Europe, and only one in the United States. Walker's part in the invention of this mode of observation and the apparatus used in meeting its requirements was important, and the introduction of the method by which observations are recorded chronographically was in large measure due to him. In 1850 he published "Researches relating to the Planet Neptune," and in 1852, "Ephemeris of the Planet Neptune for 1848-52." In 1851 the results of Mr. Walker's unremitting labors began to tell on him, but he refused to heed warnings, and in the autumn took charge of an expedition for determining telegraphically the differences of longitude between Halifax, Bangor and Cambridge, Mass. On his return to Washington, signs that his brain was disordered appeared, and he was placed in a hospital near Baltimore, where he remained until the following spring when he was removed to an asylum at Trenton, N. J. Here he recovered sufficiently to be able to go on with his studies, and in 1852 left the institution apparently cured. He then made a visit to Cincinnati, intending to return to his post at Washington, but was

Sears C Walker

stricken down with illness, culminating in a return of his old malady, and on Jan. 30, 1853, he took his own life. He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery near Cincinnati.

TOMPSON, Benjamin, colonist, was born in Braintree, Mass., July 14, 1642, the son of Rev. William Tompson, who is called by Cotton Mather a "pillar of the American church." On his tombstone he is described as a "learned school-master and physician, and ye renowned poet of New England," and he is elsewhere mentioned as the first native New England poet. He was graduated at Harvard in 1662, taught in a Boston school from 1667 to 1670, and after that date was principal of the Harvard Preparatory School at Cambridge. His poetry does not differ in the least from the great mass of imitations of classical verse which was produced at that time, being no better and not much worse than the usual run, and entirely lacking in any sort of originality. He wrote a long poem descriptive of King Philip's war, and entitled "New England's Crisis," selections from which are to be found in Kettell's "Specimens of American Poetry." It begins with what is meant to be a eulogy and reads rather more like a satire on some Boston women who undertook to commence the erection of a fortification for the defense of the town, and whose

"Brave essays draw forth male, stronger hands,
More like to dawbers, than to marshal bands,
These do the work, and sturdy bulwarks raise
But the beginners well deserve the praise."

Other poems by Tompson are in Mather's "Magnalia," amongst them an "Elegy on the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynne." Benjamin Tompson died April 8, 1714, and was buried at Roxbury, Mass.

POND, Theron Tilden, inventor of Pond's Extract, was born in Augusta, Oneida co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1800. His father was a farmer, and his early days were spent upon the farm and in obtaining the fundaments of a good general education. Early in life he became interested in furthering the interests of the American Tract Society, whose headquarters were in New York city, and in this employ he continued many years. In 1840 he became interested in mercantile pursuits in Utica, N. Y., and while so engaged began experiments based on the belief that the shrub known as witch hazel had more than ordinary healing properties, and could be made a most valuable addition to materia medica. In a most primitive manner he began experiments in extracting the essences of the shrub for medicinal purposes, and spent several years in bringing the work to so successful a point as to warrant the placing of Pond's Extract upon the market as a general healing and pain-allaying remedy. While thus industriously engaged in experimentation, he caught a severe cold, which, taking on the full form of consumption, finally terminated his life. Mr. Pond was pre-eminently a Christian philanthropist, and his earnest desire was to work and live for his fellows' good, without effort to benefit himself. So thoroughly was he desirous of having his new-found remedy perfect in every condition, that he recalled many of his sales and refunded the money because of his belief that the mode of manufacturing was not complete. It was said by the physicians who diagnosed his illness, that his characteristic of allowing nothing that was not for the strict good of others to trespass in his work, caused a sacrifice of his own life. Being a man of moderate means at the outset, he exhausted his entire property in bringing his extract to its present perfection, and he sold it at a very small figure upon his death-bed. To him, however, belongs the honor of bequeathing to his fellowmen a household remedy, known in nearly every home where the English language is spoken, and having enormous sale throughout the civilized world. Mr. Pond was married, in 1831, to Sarah Mary, daughter of Cornelius Van Ranst, a prominent shipping-merchant of New York city. They had four children, two of whom are living: Mrs. George R. Sheldon of Hartford, Conn., and Cornelius V. R. Pond, now (1898) assistant adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, Lansing, Mich. Mr. Pond died in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1852.

STANSBURY, Joseph, loyalist and poet, was born in London, England, in 1750. In 1767 he emigrated to America, and eventually established himself as a china merchant in Philadelphia. He was a witty and genial companion, and his business dealings were marked by the strictest honor, so that he became a favorite, both in social and financial circles. When the colonies became indignant against the home government, he shared the popular disapproval of ministerial measures, but earnestly opposed the idea of resorting to arms as a remedy for their wrongs. Throughout the ensuing contest he remained loyal to the crown, and satirized the "rebels" in very clever verse, little of which he was able to publish, however. When Howe occupied Philadelphia in 1777, Stansbury was the first to meet and greet him, and as long as the English held possession of the city he held important offices under the crown. One of the most spirited of his poems expresses his joy at seeing the British arrive to restore peace and order to the misguided colonies. He was, under Howe, one of a commission for selecting and governing the city watch; was a director of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and manager of Howe's lottery for the relief of the poor of the place. When the city was evacuated he accompanied the royal fleet to New York, and remained there until the end of the war. He was twice imprisoned on account of what he laments as "loyalty made treason," but because of the liking which his former friends continued to feel for him, he was not long held in confinement. It is said that although "he used to rail without measure at the Whigs, whom he held in great contempt, nevertheless such was his amiability of disposition and his social worth that even by Whigs of the first standing in politics and in society he was prized and esteemed." When the war closed he took his wife and six children to Nova Scotia, intending to settle on the lands assigned by England to the refugees; but not being satisfied there, he attempted to re-establish himself in Philadelphia in 1785. He was welcomed by several old friends, but at a meeting held the night after his arrival, it was decided that his writings had been such that he could not be allowed to remain. He therefore removed to New York, and spent the rest of his life in that city. Through the mediation of friends, most of his confiscated property was restored to him, and he was even compensated for injuries done to his stock of chinaware. His poems were collected and published in 1860, in "The Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansbury and Odell." He died in New York city, in 1809.

EWING, Andrew, lawyer, orator and statesman, was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 19, 1813, the youngest of the six sons of Nathan and Sarah (Hill) Ewing. His grandfather, Andrew Ewing, was the first clerk of the court of Davidson county. He was reared in his native city, receiving his education at the preparatory schools and the University of Nashville, where he was graduated in 1831. Studying law, he was four years later admitted to the bar, and forming a legal firm in partnership with his brother, Hon. E. H. Ewing, continued to practice with him in Nashville, until 1851, when his brother retired from the firm. Andrew Ewing met with immediate success in his chosen profession. He possessed an attractive personality and both forensic and popular eloquence of a very high order. He had been a laborious student, and became deeply versed in the knowledge of legal codes and procedure. In politics he was a liberal Democrat. Devoted to his profession and his home, he persistently refused office from the beginning to the end of his career; but, in 1849, his party being in a decided minority in the Nashville district, he accepted a nomination for congress, and, in spite of strong opposition, he carried the district. He declined a re-election, and was never afterward a candidate for office, although once unanimously nominated for governor of the state. In 1837 he delivered the address welcoming Gen. Jackson to his home after his eight years in the presidency. In 1852 he delivered before the Tennessee legislature the memorial oration on the death of Henry Clay. He also delivered the address at Memphis, Tenn., on the occasion of the unveiling of the Jackson monument. In 1851 he formed a law partnership with Hon. Wm. F. Cooper, which was eminently successful, and was not dissolved until 1861. Although he himself had been opposed to secession, he nevertheless, at the outbreak of the war linked his fortunes with those of his native state, and made every possible sacrifice for the Confederate cause. He served in the southern army as president of a permanent military court, where he displayed, along with eminent legal fitness, characteristic moderation. He was never of a robust constitution, and the privations, hardships and exposures of the field, and the depression incident to the waning fortunes of the Confederacy and his separation from his family, undermined his health and hastened his death. He died in Atlanta, Ga., on June 15, 1864. His death was a great shock to the army, and to the people of Tennessee. Whilst he was recognized as an orator of the first order, his personal influence and character surpassed even his reputation for brilliant talents. Mr. Ewing was twice married: in 1836 to Margaret Hynes, and in 1841, to Rowena Williams. By his second marriage he had four children who survived him, two sons and two daughters: Judge Robert Ewing, of Nashville; Nathan Ewing, of Elkton, Ky.; Mrs. Spencer Eakin, of Nashville; and Mrs. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky.

TOWLE, George Makepeace, author, was born at Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1841. He was graduated in arts at Yale College in 1861, and in law at Harvard Law School in 1863. For the following two years he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, and in 1866 he received an appointment as U. S. consul at Nantes, France. After serving there for two years, he was transferred to the consulate at Bradford, England. Returning to Boston in 1870, his natural proclivities caused him to engage in journalism, and for one year he was managing editor of the "Commercial Bulletin," after which he held a position on the staff of the "Post" for five years. He also contributed voluminously to British and American periodicals. Mr. Towle then ventured into wider fields of literature; making several translations from the French, and after these had proved successful he put forth a number of independent works. He published (translated) "Around the World in Eighty Days," by Jules Verne (1876); translated "Dr. Ox and Other Stories," by Jules Verne; "The Eastern Question: Montenegro; Modern Greece; Principalities of the Danube: Servia, and Roumania" (1877); "Young Folks' Heroes of History (Magellan, Marco Polo, Pizarro, Raleigh, Vasco da Gama and Drake.)" (1878–83); "Beaconsfield" (1879); "Certain Men of Mark" (1880); "England in Egypt" (1885); "Young People's History of England" (1886); "The Nation in a Nutshell" (1887); "Young People's History of Ireland" (1887), and "Literature of the English Language," of which the author had two of the three volumes completed at the time of his death. Mr. Towle served in the Massachusetts state senate (1890–91). He died at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 8, 1893.

Fred. C. M. Lautz

LAUTZ, Frederick Christopher Martin, manufacturer, was born at Rimhorn, Hesse-Darmstadt, March 5, 1846. His parents emigrated to America when he was seven, settling in Buffalo, N. Y., where he attended the public schools, and then entered his father's soap manufacturing business, out of which grew the house of Lautz Bros. & Co., soap makers, of which he is a member. He was one of the founders of the Niagara Starch Works, and is a member of Lautz & Co. (onyx works) and the Niagara Stamping and Tool Works. He is also president of Ellicott Square Bank, Buffalo, and is identified with many other successful business enterprises. During the civil war he served in the 81st New York volunteers. He has refused to hold political office, but his public spirit is evidenced by the number of representative institutions and enterprises of which he is an active supporter. He is a member of the city board of park commissioners; a life member of the Buffalo library, Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Buffalo Catholic Institution, and trustee of the Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital. He is a life member, and from 1881 to 1884, was president, of the German Young Men's Association, holding office at the time when Buffalo's first music hall was erected. For nine years he has been chairman of the association's board of real estate commissioners, and was prominent in the erection of the music hall which graces the site of the former structure, burned in 1885. Mr. Lautz is also a life member of the Buffalo Orpheus Club, of which he was one of the organizers. To his efforts and liberality is due the Buffalo symphony orchestra, which he started in 1888. In 1874 Mr. Lautz was married to Amelia K., daughter of John and Augusta Trageser of New York. They have three daughters.

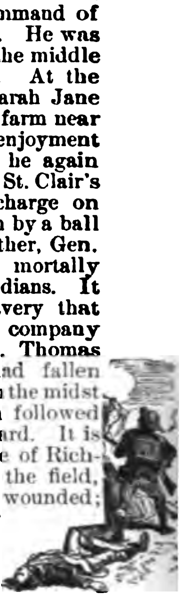
BUTLER, Richard, soldier, was born in the parish of St. Bridget's, Dublin, April 1, 1743, eldest son of Thomas and Eleanor (Parker) Butler. His father, who was born in Wicklow, Ireland, Apr. 6, 1720, was the third son of Edmund, eighth baron of Dunboyne. He traced his descent also from Norman invaders of England, who subsequently settled in Ireland, where, like the Fitzgeralds, Burkes and other aliens, they became so deeply rooted, that they were said to "out-Irish" the natives. Thomas Butler's wife, to whom he was married in October, 1741, was the daughter of Sir Anthony Parker, a lineal descendant of the Parkers of North Molton, Devon, ancestors of the Earl of Morley. In 1748 he emigrated to North America and settled at Carlisle, Pa., where he purchased large tracts of land and founded the first Episcopal church (St. John's) in that section of the country. He had two daughters and five sons (of whom two were born at Mt. Pleasant, Cumberland co., Pa.), who became distinguished as officers of the "Pennsylvania line" during the revolutionary war. Richard Butler was only five years old when his father emigrated to

America. He matured into a man of strong mind and great energy of character. His principal occupation was that of agriculture, but he occasionally executed some military offices in expeditions against the Indians. He was recommended by the Pennsylvania convention of 1776 for major of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment, and was elected by congress, and commissioned, June 20, 1776. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and then, June 9, 1777, was transferred to Morgan's celebrated rifle command, which owed to him much of its high character. "Personally," wrote Linn, "Richard Butler knew no fear. He was by the side of Gen. Arnold in the attack on the Brunswickers' camp at Saratoga when Arnold was wounded. After this he was promoted colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, and commanded the left wing of the army in Gen. Wayne's attack on Stony Point. Under the arrangement of 1781, he was placed in command of the 5th Pennsylvania and assigned to Wayne's detachment, which, after the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, was moved to Georgia and only returned after the echo of the last gun of the revolution had died away forever." After the close of the war, congress elected him one of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Six Nations and other Indian tribes. Having discharged this duty, he was chosen superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern district. In 1788 he was appointed one of the justices of the court of common pleas for the county of Allegheny. In 1790 he was chosen state senator for the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland and Allegheny, Pa. In 1791, he was made second in command, with the rank of major-general, of the army organized by Gen. St. Clair for an expedition against the western Indians; and commanded the right wing of the American army in the disastrous battle fought on Nov. 4, 1791. "It was on this occasion," says Garden, "that the intrepid Butler closed his military career in death—his coolness preserved, and courage remaining unshaken, until the last moment of existence. While enabled to keep the field, his exertions were truly heroic. He repeatedly led his men to the charge, and with slaughter drove the enemy before him; but being at length compelled to retire to his tent, from the number and severity of his wounds, he was receiving surgical aid, when a furious warrior, rushing into his presence, gave him a mortal blow with his tomahawk. But even then the gallant soldier died not unrevenged. He had anticipated the catastrophe, and discharging a pistol which he held in his hand, lodged its contents in the breast of his enemy, who, uttering a hideous yell, fell by his side and expired." Gen. Butler's son William, a lieutenant in the U. S. navy, died early in the war of 1812. Another son, Capt. James Butler, commanded the Pittsburgh Blues in the war of 1812, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Mississinnawa. He died in Pittsburgh, in April, 1842. Richard Butler's only daughter, Mrs. Isaac Meason, owner of the Mt. Braddock estate near Uniontown, Pa., died in 1879, in the ninety-sixth year of her age.

Richd Butler

BUTLER, William, soldier, was born in the parish of St. Andrew's, London, England, Jan. 6, 1745, second son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler. He early migrated to America, and at the outbreak of the revolutionary war enlisted as captain in Col. Arthur St. Clair's battalion. He was promoted major, Oct. 7, 1776, serving during the campaign in Canada, and upon the reorganization of the Pennsylvania line became, Sept. 30, 1776, lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment. Much credit was bestowed on him by Gen. Washington for his coolness and bravery on a number of battlefields, especially at Chad's Ford, in New Jersey, where he resisted the passage of a column of Hessians under Knyphausen. Shortly after the battle of Monmouth he was ordered to Schoharie, N. Y., with his regiment and a detachment of Morgan's rifles, to defend the frontier of New York against Indian incursions. He marched from Schoharie and penetrated into the Indian country in the month of October, 1778, with great difficulty, crossing high mountains and deep waters, and destroyed a number of Indian settlements, in retaliation for the massacre and destruction of Wyoming. He also distinguished himself by great bravery in the expedition of Gen. Sullivan against the Indians in 1779. He was the favorite of the family, and was boasted of by this race of heroes as the coolest and bravest man in battle they had ever known. He retired from the service Jan. 1, 1783. He had two sons. One was a naval officer, and the other served in Gen. Wayne's army in the battles with the Indians in 1794. His living descendants (1898) are: Butler Krumbaar, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, all of Philadelphia. Col. William Butler died in Pittsburgh in 1789, and was buried in Trinity church yard.

BUTLER, Thomas, Jr., known as the "Navarre of the American revolution," was the third son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler. He was born in the parish of St. Bridget's, Dublin, Ireland, May 28, 1748, and was only a few months old when his parents emigrated to America. He was a student of law in the office of Judge Wilson, an eminent jurist of Philadelphia, when, on Jan. 5, 1776, he was commissioned first lieutenant of his brother William's company, in Col. Arthur St. Clair's battalion. On Oct. 4, 1776, he was promoted captain in the 3d Pennsylvania regiment. At the battle of Brandywine he received the thanks of Gen. Washington on the battlefield, for his intrepid conduct in rallying some retreating troops, and checking the enemy by a severe fire; and at Monmouth, Gen. Wayne thanked him for defending a defile in the face of a severe fire from the enemy while the command of his brother Richard made good its retreat. He was in almost every battle that was fought in the middle states during the revolutionary conflict. At the close of the war Capt. Butler married Sarah Jane Semple of Pittsburgh, and settled upon a farm near Carlisle, Pa., where he continued in the enjoyment of domestic happiness until 1791, when he again took the field as major of a battalion. At St. Clair's defeat Maj. Butler headed a bayonet charge on horseback, though his leg had been broken by a ball in a vain attempt to protect his heroic brother, Gen. Richard Butler, who had already fallen mortally wounded, and was at the mercy of the Indians. It was with difficulty but with great bravery that Capt. Edward Butler, who commanded a company of infantry, succeeded in removing Maj. Thomas Butler, from the field. The latter had fallen from his horse, exhausted by his wounds, in the midst of the panic and precipitate flight which followed the wounding of the elder brother, Richard. It is related that Edward remained by the side of Richard in the hope of removing him from the field, until the latter said: "I am mortally wounded; leave me to my fate, and save our brother Thomas." On the reorganization of the army in 1792, Maj. Thomas Butler was continued in the service, and in



1794 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 4th sub-legion at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, during the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. He prevented the insurgents from taking the fort, more by his name than by the strength he commanded. In 1797 he was named by Pres. Washington as the officer best calculated to command in the state of Tennessee, when it was necessary to dispossess certain citizens who had unlawfully settled on the Indian lands. Accordingly, in May, 1797, he marched with his regiment from Miami, O., to Tennessee, and by that prudence and good sense which marked his character through life, he in a short time settled all difficulties, and prevented a threatened war with the Indians. In 1802, when the size of the army was reduced, he was continued in the service as colonel of a regiment stationed at New Orleans, a position to which he had been appointed in the preceding year. Col. Thomas Butler had one daughter, Lydia, who married Col. Stokely Hays of Tennessee, and had three sons. The eldest was Judge Thomas Butler, who was father of Col. Pierce Butler, of Louisiana; the second, Col. Robert Butler, was Gen. Jackson's chief-of-staff throughout the war of 1812; while the third, Dr. William Edward Butler, the father of Col. William Ormonde Butler of Tennessee, who married a niece of Mrs. Andrew Jackson, long served as medical director in Gen. Jackson's army. The living descendants (1898) of Col. Thomas Butler are: the children of Col. Pierce Butler of Louisiana; Capt. William E. Butler of Tennessee; Mrs. Martha Butler Chancellor, daughter of Col. William Ormonde Butler of Tennessee and wife of Dr. Charles W. Chancellor of Baltimore, Md., and their children, Martha Butler and Philip Stanley Chancellor, late U. S. deputy consul at Havre, France.

BUTLER, Percival, soldier, was born at Carlisle, Pa., April 4, 1760, fourth son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the 3rd Pennsylvania regiment, Sept. 1, 1777, when he was only eighteen years old. He wintered at Valley Forge, served in the battle of Monmouth, and was at the capture of Cornwallis. He went south with Gen. Wayne, and remained there until the close of the war. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1784, where he was appointed adjutant-general in 1812, and in that capacity joined one of the detachments of troops sent off from the state. He had four sons: first, Thomas Langford, who was captain and aid to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans; next, Gen. William Ormonde Butler, who distinguished himself greatly in the war of 1812, and also in the Mexican war, and was candidate for vice-president in 1848, on the ticket with Gen. Lewis Cass; third, Richard, assistant adjutant-general of Kentucky during the war of 1812; and fourth, Percival, a distinguished lawyer. His living descendants (1898) are: Capt. William O. Butler, Jr., Mrs. Montgomery Wright, and Mrs. James Ewing Speed, all of Kentucky; and Mrs. Manderville Carlisle, née Ewing, of Washington, D. C.

BUTLER, Edward, soldier, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Cumberland co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1768, youngest son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler. He was too young to enter the army in the first days of the revolution, but in 1778, at the age of fifteen, he was made an ensign of his brother Richard's 9th Pennsylvania regiment. On Jan. 28, 1779, he was promoted lieutenant, and continued in the army until the close of the war, being then (1783) a lieutenant in the 2d Pennsylvania. He was captain in Col. Gibson's Pennsylvania regiment at St. Clair's defeat, and subsequently was adjutant-general of Gen. Wayne's army in the expeditions against the Indians in 1794. Capt. Edward Butler married and had one son, E. G. W. Butler of Louisianna, who was educated at West Point and was colonel of dragoons in the Mexican war. His wife was a daughter of Lawrence Lewis, of Clark county, Va., and her mother was Eleanor Park, a daughter of George W. P. Custis, and a sister of Mrs. Gen. Robert E. Lee of Arlington. The living descendants (1898) of Capt. Butler are Col. Lawrence Lewis Butler and his children, of St. Louis. Capt. Edward Butler died in Georgia, May 6, 1803.

LAWRENCE, Cornelius Van Wyck, mayor of New York, financier and merchant, was born at Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1791, the son of a prosperous farmer of Long Island, and a descendant of William Lawrence, who settled on Long Island in 1644. The latter was a descendant of Sir Robert Lawrence of Ashton Hall, Lancaster, England, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine in 1191. Cornelius received a good education, and upon arriving at the age of manhood, obtained a position in a New York business house, and shortly after formed the firm of Hicks, Lawrence & Co., well-known auctioneers. He took an active interest in politics; was a Democrat and a prominent member of the Tammany Society. In the general election of 1832 he was chosen a representative to the twenty-third congress, and on the expiration of his term was made the Democratic candidate for mayor of New York city; the charter having just been changed so as to make the office elective. Previously, the mayor had been selected from the board of common council. This election of 1835 was closely contested and attended with great excitement and actual riot. The polling-places, fifteen in number, were open three days, and the 27th (afterward 7th) regiment state militia was called out to suppress the rioters. Mr. Lawrence was elected mayor over Gulian C. Verplanck, but the opposition carried the common council. During his administration the flour riot of 1837 also took place. In 1836 Mr. Lawrence was a member of the electoral college, on the ticket that elected Martin Van Buren president of the United States, and was president of the body. Pres. Van Buren appointed him collector of the port of New York. He was for twenty years president of the Bank of the State of New York, and the Bank of America; trustee of the New York Life and Trust Co., and of several of the early fire and marine insurance companies. Mayor Lawrence married his cousin, Lydia A., daughter of Judge Effingham Lawrence, and widow of Edward

N. Lawrence. He retired from business in 1856 on account of ill health, and spent the closing years of his life at Flushing, the home of his family. Here he died, Feb. 20, 1861.

Harry Stillwell Edwards

EDWARDS, Harry Stillwell, author and journalist, was born at Macon, Ga., April 23, 1855, son of James Carson and Elizabeth Griffing (Hunt) Edwards, the former a native of Philadelphia, and the latter of Portland, Me. His father and mother were first cousins and were descended from Jasper Griffing, who came to this country in 1660, and whose grave is still to be seen at Babylon, L. I. Seven generations of his descendants followed the sea in the merchant marine and navy, many of them participating in the national conflicts down to the civil war. Among prominent allied families in the north are those of Prentiss, Conrad, Willett, Benizet, Somers and Hand; and in the south those of Le Conte, Lane, Nisbet, Martin, Polhill, Findlay, and Watkins. Mr. Edwards' great-grandmother, Sarah Stillwell, of New Jersey, rode on horseback in the dead of winter from Washington's camp to New York, taking a British officer to be exchanged for her husband who was a colonel. His father was a descendant of Josiah Edwards who came to North America about 1665. His mother's father was Capt. Daniel Hunt, who commanded the privateer Louisa in the war of 1812. A great-great-uncle was Lieut. Richard Somers, who commanded the fireship Intrepid, in the attempt made in September, 1804, to destroy the American frigate Philadelphia, which had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans, and lost his life thereby. A brother of Mr. Edwards, named after this brave officer, served in the Confederate army, and was killed while firing the last gun of his battery, at Petersburg, Va. The father of Mr. Edwards removed from Pennsylvania to Georgia when a young man, and engaged extensively in the real estate business. He was a poet well known in "the forties" and remembered as such chiefly by his "Ode to Music" and "Nacoochee." Harry Edwards studied at the high school in Macon, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in the sixth auditor's office in Washington, D. C., where he remained three years. Returning to Macon, he entered the law department of Mercer University, and was graduated in 1877. After practicing law, he, in 1880, went into journalism, beginning as local editor of the Macon "Telegraph," at that time the leading paper in the state and independent in politics. It was the first Democratic paper in the South to advocate the protective tariff, and waged a brilliant warfare with the press of that section. After eight years' service Mr. Edwards became editor-in-chief and acquired joint ownership of the paper with Maj. J. F. Hanson. After ending his connection with the Macon "Telegraph," Mr. Edwards devoted himself to independent literary work, and to the management of a cotton plantation near Macon. He came into notice first by humorous and pathetic sketches of life in Georgia, some of them told in "dialect," published in the newspapers of the state, and in the "Century Magazine," and other leading periodicals. Some of these were published in collected form with the title, "Two Runaways and Other Stories" (1891). In 1896 a second book, "Fathers and Sons," took the first prize ($10,000) in a contest opened to the world by the Chicago "Record." Many of Mr. Edwards' sketches and poems in southern newspapers have been published under the nom de plume "Xie," these being the last three letters in the name of the young lady who afterward became his wife. Mr. Edwards is an amateur artist and musician, and is fond of open-air sports and of the cultivation of flowers. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Macon, and is also a member of the Authors' Guild of New York city. He was married at Macon, Jan. 13, 1881, to Mary Roxie, daughter of Andrew J. Lane, of Sparta, Ga., the most prominent railroad builder in the South, and in 1863, Colonel of the 49th Georgia regiment, C. S. A.

TRAVERS, William Riggin, broker, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1819. He came of Scotch ancestry, and his American forefathers were early settlers of Maryland. He attended school in Baltimore; completing his education in New York city and at West Point, N. Y., and was graduated at Columbia College in 1838. He returned to Baltimore, and started in the grocery commission business; dealing with the West Indies and South America. In this line he continued, with indifferent success, until the financial reverses of 1853, when he became disgusted with the business, and removed to New York city. Having developed a tendency toward financial pursuits, he began, in a small way at first, as a partner in the stock-broking firm of E. H. Muller & Co.; being admitted a member of the Stock Exchange in 1856. He subsequently formed a partnership with Leonard W. Jerome, which greatly prospered; and when, after a few years, it was dissolved, they each retired, worth more than a million dollars. Mr. Travers was then associated, for a while, with C. Kowalsky, and afterward was in business by himself. The failure of Jacob Little nearly ruined him; but at the outbreak of the civil war he recovered himself. In 1863 he joined the firm of Van Schaick & Masset. In 1870 he became special partner in another firm, besides having a large interest in the business of French & Travers, of which his eldest son was junior partner. Later, he became a special partner in the large stock-broking firm of J. D. Prince & Co.; was a silent partner of Van Emburg & Atterbury and of Prince & Whitely; had also an interest in the cotton firm of Travers & Hackman, in which his eldest son was senior partner, and in a large Baltimore tea house. In 1880 he laid out about 350 acres of land, which he owned on the line of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad, about an hour from New York, and built a picturesque little village for working men. The houses were compact and well constructed, and were leased at small rents, with the option of purchasing on convenient installments. This model village was called Lyndhurst, and near by he erected factories, which gave employment to a large number of its inhabitants. His inclinations were emphatically philanthropic, and his secret benefices were numerous; managed on the lavish and princely scale characteristic of all his doings. Many struggling young men received the first impulse to success at his hands, and some of them became, in after years, the most successful operators in Wall street. In politics he was a Democrat. Socially, Mr. Travers enjoyed a unique popularity. His brilliancy in repartee, great ability as a raconteur and quickness in grasping a humorous situation, coupled with a slight impediment in his speech, made him one of the most famous wits of his time. His reputation was established on a lasting basis in the many amusing anecdotes related of him. Yet, despite his many dry sarcasms on his friends and associates, no man in the metropolis ever enjoyed a wider or more constant popularity. Indeed, the development of his strong social traits seemed one of his particular objects in life. He maintained five luxurious domestic establishments, and was continually entertaining some of his wide circle of friends on a truly magnificent scale. He was a born club man, and belonged to twenty-seven different organizations—social, political and athletic. The original promoter of the Racquet Club, he was, at the time of his death, its president. He was president also of the Jerome Jockey and the New York Athletic clubs, and a member of the American, Knickerbocker, Union and others. Athletics and out-door sports of all descriptions were his favorite pursuits. He was a keen yachtsman, and a member of the New York and Seawanhaka yacht clubs. With his partner, Leonard W. Jerome, he participated extensively in the breeding and racing of high-bred horses, and none have been more efficient in improving the stock of race horses and developing the speed to the highest point. Indeed, the present high standard of speed is the result of their joint efforts. Mr. Travers at one time maintained extensive stables, and, among other splendid horses, owned the famous racer, Kentucky. It is due to the influence of Jerome and Travers that the race-courses became in time a suitable resort for ladies, and the events conducted in a high-toned and refined manner. Mr. Travers was married to Maria Louisa, fourth daughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. minister to the court of St. James during the administration of Pres. Andrew Johnson. They had six daughters and three sons, all of whom survive. Never blessed with robust health, and continually obliged to seek recuperation in out-door sports or foreign travel, Mr. Travers finally retired to his villa, the "Woodlands," at Hamilton, Bermuda, in hope of checking the progress of an insidious malady. He soon recognized the hopelessness of his quest, and yet his cheerful good humor remained with him to the last. He died at Hamilton, Bermuda, March 19, 1887. His remains were brought to New York, where his funeral was held on the 30th, and then taken for interment in the family plot at Newport, R. I.

MITCHELL, Jonathan, clergyman, was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1624. At the age of eleven he accompanied his parents to the American colonies, arriving in Boston, Mass., July 1, 1635. There he grew up in companionship with the leaders of religious thought in the colony, and early determined to dedicate his life to the ministry. In 1647 he was graduated at Harvard College, and three years later he was chosen pastor of the church at Cambridge, succeeding Thomas Shepard, while in the same year he was appointed to a fellowship at Harvard, both of which positions he held for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the synod which met at Boston in 1662 to discuss questions of church membership and discipline, and warmly supported the so-called "half way covenant," adopted by that body. According to this measure, unconverted persons were admitted to the Lord's Supper, and their children to baptism, a departure from the old Congregational rule, that all members of the church must be professing Christians. Mitchell published a "Letter of Counsel" to his brother in 1664; "An Election Sermon" (1667); "A Letter Concerning the Subjects of Baptism" (1675), and "A Discourse of the Glory to which God hath called Believers by Jesus Christ," published in 1677 and reprinted in 1722. He died at Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1668.

CATLIN, Amos Parmalee, legislator and jurist, was born in Red Hook, Dutchess co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1823. His original American ancestor, Thomas Catlin, came to Hartford, Conn., from Kent, England, in 1643, and for five generations his descendants, including Pierce Catlin, Amos Catlin's father, were born in Litchfield county. Pierce Catlin's father, David Catlin, served as captain in the Connecticut militia, and was present at the battle of Danbury, when Gen. David Wooster was killed. Amos Catlin's early education was received at a private school in Litchfield county, Conn., and at the Kingston Academy in Ulster county, N. Y. In 1841 he entered the law office of Forsyth & Linderman of Kingston, N. Y., as a student, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York, Jan. 12, 1844, and to the court of chancery on the 16th of the same month. For three years he practiced his profession in Ulster county and for about one year in New York city. On Jan. 8, 1849, he sailed from New York for California, and arrived in San Francisco on July 8th following. In August he proceeded to the mines at Mormon Island on the south fork of the American river, where he engaged in mining and in practicing law before an alcalde, who was the only judicial authority then known in that region. Mr. Catlin was elected on the Whig ticket as senator from Sacramento county to the state legislature at the general election in November, 1852, and served for two years during the fourth and fifth sessions of the legislature; performing many important services to the state and county. The capital of the state had been at San José, Vallejo and Benicia, but in February, 1854, he succeeded, after a severe conflict, in procuring the passage of an act fixing it permanently at Sacramento. He was a representative from Sacramento in the eighth session of the legislature in 1857, and was appointed, by a resolution of the assembly, chairman of a committee of three to investigate and report the condition of the state treasury. This duty he performed with such effectiveness that enormous frauds at which the treasurer and his chief clerk had connived were uncovered, and the treasurer impeached. From March, 1872, to April, 1876, Mr. Catlin served as one of the three members of the state board of equalization. In 1890 he was nominated by all political parties of Sacramento county, as one of the two judges of the superior court. During an active practice of forty-six years in nearly every branch of the law, he was connected with many important litigations in the U. S. supreme and circuit courts, the U. S. district court for California, and in the courts of the state. He is a member of the San Francisco and Sacramento societies of California Pioneers and of the California Historical Society. While in the active work of his profession he found time to perform to the satisfaction of the proprietors of the Sacramento "Union" the duties of chief editor at different times and for considerable periods. His political articles were aimed at the Democratic opponents of the war. He criticized Seward's English diplomacy, and condemned the surrender of Mason and Slidell. He supported Juarez through all his trials, and justified the execution of Maximilian in an article entitled "The End of a Tyrant," which attracted wide attention, and was copied by the Mexican papers. In the course of ten years he successfully defended the "Union" in eight different actions for libel. Judge Catlin was married, in 1860, to Ruth Anne Coningham Donaldson, who died in 1878, leaving three sons and one daughter.

A. P. Catlin

TURELL, Ebenezer, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1702. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, and in 1724 entered the ministry and assumed charge of the church at Medford, Mass., of which he was pastor until his death. He opposed those who believed in witches, and left in manuscript an account of a supposed case of witchcraft, which he exposes in an ingenious and sensible manner, and accompanies by some advice against the superstitious practices then prevalent. He published a few sermons; a "Dialogue about the Times"; and two memoirs: "The Life and Character of Rev. Benjamin Colman" (1749), his father-in-law, and "Memoirs of the Life and Death of the Pious and Ingenious Mrs. Jane Turell" (1735). The subject of the second work was his wife, one of the earliest as well as the most gifted female poets of America, whose precocious genius and early death give her a deserved prominence in literature. Rev. Ebenezer Turell died at Medford, Dec. 5, 1778.

DOANE, George Hobart, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1830, son of Bishop George Washington Doane, of New Jersey. His early education was obtained in schools at Burlington, and in 1852 he was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. He never practiced medicine, but, determining on a ministerial career, entered upon a course of theology at his father's house. He was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church in 1855 and became assistant to Rev. W. H. D. Stewart, rector of Grace Church, Newark, N. J. In 1855 he embraced the Roman Catholic faith and was received into the fold of that ancient church by Rt. Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, then bishop of Newark and afterward archbishop of Baltimore. His studies for the priesthood were begun in the College of St. Sulpice, Paris, and completed in the Collegio Pio, Rome. Returning to America in 1857, he was ordained priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and immediately appointed curate of that parish, and secretary to Bishop Bayley. He was afterward made rector of the Cathedral, and chancellor of the diocese. In 1873, after Bishop Bayley's translation to the see of Baltimore, Father Doane was by his successor, Rt. Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, appointed vicar-general. He continued to discharge the duties of this important office until September, 1880, when, upon Bishop Corrigan's elevation to the titular archbishopric of Petra, as coadjutor of Cardinal McCloskey, he became administrator of the diocese, with full charge of all its temporal and spiritual affairs, saving only such functions as the bishop alone could perform. In March of the same year, he was appointed a domestic prelate of the Papal household with the title of monsignor, as recognition of his many important services to the church and his untiring zeal in raising funds for the endowment of the American College at Rome. The news of the conferring of this dignity was announced to the people of St. Patrick's parish by Bishop Corrigan on the morning of Sunday, March 29th, occasioning profound gratification; and the ceremony of investiture, conducted by the bishop, was made memorable by the many expressions of affection and felicitation from members of the parish. Mgr. Doane visited Rome in 1890, and was there honored by Pope Leo XIII. with the office of prothonotary apostolic, the highest degree of the order of prelates, which entitled him to sing pontifical mass and wear a pectoral cross, a ring and a mitre, with the consent of his diocesan bishop. Shortly after his return home he was invested with the insignia of this exalted office in St. Patrick's cathedral, greatly to the gratification of his large circle of friends both within and outside the church. The monsignor is to-day one of the foremost priests of the Catholic church in America, of devoted piety and prominent in all good works. Few are held in higher esteem at the Vatican. He is a catholic in the widest meaning of the term and in all things an American. During the civil war, in connection with Bishop Bayley and Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, now bishop of Rochester, N. Y., he was active in advocacy of the Federal cause throughout the whole country, and by voice and pen encouraged loyalty to the government. As chaplain of the New Jersey brigade he went to the front and saw service at the first battle of Bull Run. In the cause of duty no obstacles can daunt his spirit or in any way check his enduring zeal. By efforts untiring he discharged the heavy debt on St. Patrick's Church and raised $30,000 additional, to properly restore and decorate the building preparatory to consecration. In 1869 he was specially assigned to the duty of raising funds for the endowment of the American College in Rome, and collected in all upward of $180,000 for the purpose. Perhaps the most noteworthy instance of his unceasing courage and persistent work was his undertaking to discharge the debt of St. John's Church, Orange, N. J., during his incumbency as vicar-general of the diocese. The church was laboring under the enormous burden of $400,000, which with undaunted courage and the assistance of Archbishop Corrigan and Rev. Dr. Wigger, he succeeded in raising, and thus saved it from insolvency. In a life record of good works these notable services are but a minority, for by far the greater proportion of his benefactions will never be fully known. Nor has he limited his well-doing to the confines of his beloved church. Among the important nonsectarian organizations supported by him is the Bureau of Associated Charities of Newark. He has been instrumental in the foundation and continues active in the management of St. Mary's Home for Orphans, St. Vincent's Home for Boys, the Catholic Protectory, the House of the Good Shepherd (an institution for wayward girls), the Home for the Aged, in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Michael's Hospital, and other Catholic institutions of Newark. Few men are more popular, and few enjoy a wider esteem and affection from both co-religionists and the public at large. The record of a life well spent and a work well done is known to all. Mgr. Doane's kindly face and imposing presence are familiar in the city of his adoption. He is a helper and counselor in need and trouble to all who seek him; and a friend both stanch and true to all who have the privilege of knowing him.

G. H. Doane,

STONE, John Augustus, dramatist and actor, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1801. His first appearance on the stage was in Boston, as Old Norval, in the play of "Douglas," and he subsequently played in New York and Philadelphia. As a playwright he won considerable pecuniary success, and produced at least one enduring play, "Metamora." It was written especially for Edwin Forrest, who not only paid $500 for it, but also purchased the young dramatist's "Ancient Briton" and "Fauntleroy, the Banker of Rouen." In the latter, the hero was supposed to be guillotined on the stage, and in the first performance the private signal was imperfectly given, and Forrest narrowly escaped being actually beheaded; just turning his head in time for the loaded knife to closely shave his hair instead. Stone produced a number of other plays, among them "La Roque, the Regicide," "The Demoniac," and "Tancred." His life was a short one, and ended sadly, for he drowned himself in the Schuylkill river, near Philadelphia, in a fit of mental derangement, June 1, 1834. A monument was erected over his remains by Edwin Forrest. "Metamora," first performed in 1829, is still played.

GEMUNDER, George, violin maker, was born at Ingelfingen, Wurtemburg, Germany, April 13, 1816, son of a maker of bow instruments, and younger brother of August Gemunder, who attained celebrity in the same branch of mechanical work. Against his own inclinations, for he gladly would have adopted his father's trade as his own, he was kept at school, in order that he might prepare himself for the profession of teaching. When he was nineteen years of age his father died, and in 1839 he removed to Pesth; then to Vienna, Munich, and other cities, still bent on carrying out his own wishes, chief among which was the securing of an engagement with Vuillaume, the celebrated violin maker of Paris. In addition to inherited mechanical ability, he possessed a considerable acquaintance with the principles of instrument making, acquired in his boyhood days, and found no difficulty in obtaining employment under Vuillaume, but at first received only nominal wages, owing to his inability to speak French. Several years after this, two of his brothers emigrated to the United States, and his interest in the New World, with its opportunities, becoming strong, he planned to remove thither himself, but was dissuaded by his employer, who valued most highly this expert workman. The advice of his brothers finally had greater weight; in 1847 he joined them in this country, and the trio undertook to give concerts, but were not financially successful, and George Gemunder decided to confine himself to his regular occupation. Borrowing twenty-five dollars to use as capital, he went to Boston, and in 1851 sent from there to the world's fair in London a quartet of bow instruments in imitation of those made by Stradivarius and other masters, and was awarded the prize medal in his department. The closeness with which he imitated the external appearance of ancient violins and the exactness with which he reproduced their volume and tone were marvellous, and scarcely less wonderful was the skill with which he could repair a damaged instrument. Although his ability was recognized and appreciated in Boston, that city did not afford the market he wanted, and in 1852 he removed to New York. In 1873 he sent a violin, which he had named "The Kaiser," to the exposition at Vienna, and this was declared by experts to be Italian and of ancient manufacture; their added decision being that it was impossible to counterfeit a violin belonging to the classical period. Mr. Gemunder received a medal at this exposition, and was similarly honored at Paris in 1867, at Amsterdam in 1883, and at London in 1884. In 1881 he published a volume entitled "The Progress of Violin Making."

MESSINGER, Robert Hinckley, poet, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1811, the son of Hon. Daniel Messinger. He is descended from an ancient English family; according to Burke and other authorities, Massinger, Messenger, Massenger and Messinger are all the same family, and were first noted as residents of Gloucestershire, where they became prominent. In the church at Brunswick, six miles south of Gloucester, there are several memorials of the Massinger family. That the American Messingers are descended from this stock is proved by the crest which was bequeathed by the widow of the first Boston Messinger, to her eldest son, and which is the same as that belonging to the Gloucester family. Her name was Sarah, and she and her husband, Henry Messinger were residents of Boston prior to 1640. In the "Book of Possessions" Henry Messinger is recorded as the first known proprietor of the land which is now covered by the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and by the Boston Museum. He was a joiner by trade, and in 1665 was made a freeman. Robert was educated at the Boston Latin School, and on completing his studies entered mercantile life in New York city. From 1827 to 1838 he contributed occasional poems to the "American," several of which have been considered of sufficient merit to include in various collections of American poetry; amongst them Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," and Stedman's "Library of American Literature." The best known of the poems is entitled "Give me the Old." After leaving New York, Mr. Messinger resided for a time at New London, N. H. He died at Stamford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1874.

SHERMAN, Thomas West, soldier, was born at Newport, R. I., March 26, 1813, son of Thomas and Martha (West) Sherman. He was one of a family of nine children, and his father, being a farmer and possessed of only moderate means, was unable to give him any educational advantages. Thomas, however, by force of a strong will and great application, succeeded in obtaining an appointment as cadet at West Point in 1833. On his graduation there, in 1836, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and served in the Florida war during the years 1836 to 1838, and in the Cherokee nation in 1838, in which year he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and appointed quartermaster and commissioner. During the war with Mexico, Lieut. Sherman served as quartermaster in April, 1846; was made captain in May; and in the following spring was brevetted major, "for gallant and meritorious conduct," in the battle of Buena Vista. From 1848 until the outbreak of the civil war he served in garrison and on the frontier, commanding an expedition to Yellow Medicine, Minn., in 1853; an expedition to quell the Kansas border disturbance, 1857-58; and an expedition to Kettle Lake, Dak., 1859. At the outbreak of the civil war, 1861, he was placed in command of a battery of U. S. artillery and a battalion of Pennsylvania volunteers, at Elkton, Md.; was commissioned major on Apr. 27th of that year, and in May, while employed in guarding the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad and Delaware canal, and in reopening communication through Baltimore, he obtained promotion, successively, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 5th artillery, and brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers. Under the latter commission, he organized an expedition for seizing and holding Bull's Bay, S. C., and Fernandina, Fla., for the use of the blockading forces on the southern coast, from July 27th to Oct. 21st, and held command of the land forces of the Port Royal expedition from October, 1861, to March 31, 1862; capturing Port Royal. From April 30, to June 1, 1862, he was in command of a division of the army of the Tennessee, took part in the battle of Corinth, and fought in Louisiana. From Sept. 18, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863, he commanded the division department of the Gulf, and in the spring of 1863 took command of a division at Port Hudson, La. He lost his leg, in consequence of a wound received whilst leading the assault, May 27th; was absent on sick leave during the following summer; and on his return was placed in command of the reserve brigade of artillery, department of the Gulf, and of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La. From June 16, 1864, to Feb. 11, 1865, he commanded the division of New Orleans. On March 13, 1865, he was commissioned brevet brigadier-general of the U. S. artillery "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the capture of Port Hudson"; and brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, and brevet major-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." After the war, Maj-Gen.

Sherman held command of the department of the East, with headquarters at Fort Adams, until he was retired, Dec. 31, 1870, when he removed to Newport, R. I. He died in Newport, March 16, 1879.

PARSONS, George Frederic, author, was born at Brighton, Sussex, England, June 15, 1840, and was educated at private schools. After spending several years at sea he was persuaded to try his fortune on the Fraser river, California, at the time of the great gold excitement there; but being unsuccessful at the mines, he went to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and then to Westminster, British Columbia, where he started the "North Pacific Times." After a time he removed to San Francisco; was engaged in journalistic work on the "Examiner;" and subsequently edited the "Times," until it was merged in the "Alta California." In 1869 he removed to Sacramento, and took editorial charge of the "Record," which afterwards absorbed the Sacramento "Union," and took the name of "Record-Union." Mr. Parsons occupied this position until the year 1882, and during his incumbency the paper became the leading Republican journal in the interior of California. In 1883 he left the Golden State to take a position on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune." While in California, Mr. Parsons wrote a biography of James Marshall, the discoverer of gold; "Middle Ground," a novel (1874); and articles for the "Overland Monthly," which was then edited by Bret Harte. While connected with the "Tribune," he contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," the "New York Ledger," and other periodicals, and wrote elaborate introductions to Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley's translations of Balzac's philosophical novels, the "Peau de Chagrin," "Louis Lambert," and "Seraphita." On the "Tribune," Mr. Parsons' work was largely that of a reviewer. He died in New York city, July 19, 1893.

George Frederic Parsons

LANIGAN, George Thomas, journalist, was born at St. Charles, P. Q., Canada, Dec. 10, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and the high school of Montreal; learned telegraphy in that city, and for a number of years was an operator on the government telegraph lines. By promotion he became superintendent of an important circuit, on which he was engaged throughout the period of excitement caused by the raid made on Canada by Fenians, in 1866, and sent despatches concerning the struggle to the New York "Herald," and other journals of the United States. He had always had literary aspirations, and it was about this time that he appeared as an author. Soon after this he established at Montreal a humorous journal, which he called the "Free Lance," and together with some of the leading Canadian writers he carried it on for a number of years. It afterwards became the "Evening Star," and with that name is still published in Montreal. After selling out his interest in the "Free Lance," Mr. Lanigan removed to the United States, and was employed successively on the staffs of the "Times" of Chicago, Ill., and the "Globe-Democrat" of St. Louis, Mo. He subsequently engaged as correspondent from the western states to the New York "World," and his articles were so acceptable to that journal that he was offered a regular position on its editorial staff. For eight years he resided in New York city; engaged in journalism and in writing for various magazines. He contributed a series of "Fables," signed G. Washington Æsop, to the "World," and published these in book form with the title, "Fables out of the World." This work immediately attained a widespread popularity, and established the author's reputation as a humorist. In 1883 he went to Rochester, N. Y., and edited there the "Post Express," for a year, after which he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., as editor of the "Record." In his journalistic writings he treated a remarkable range of subjects: statistics, politics, foreign affairs, history and literary matters, all coming under his versatile pen. He was a felicitous writer of lighter verse. Besides the work mentioned he published "National Ballads of Canada" in Montreal, in 1878. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1886.

McNAMEE, Theodore, merchant, was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1813. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, and from 1839 to 1859 was in partnership with Henry C. Bowen of that city. In 1850 the two partners incurred adverse criticism on account of their political opinions, and when they refused to sign a call for a "Union Saving" meeting in Castle Garden, there was some talk in the newspapers of tabooing their store. They accordingly issued their famous manifesto, which appeared in the "Journal of Commerce," as follows: "A Card: The public, including the New York 'Journal of Commerce,' are informed that we are silk merchants, and keep an extensive and well-assorted stock of goods, which we offer to responsible buyers on reasonable terms. As individuals, we entertain our own views on the various religious, moral, and political questions of the day, which we are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare on all proper occasions. But we wish it distinctly understood that our goods, and not our principles are on the market. The attempt to punish us for the exercise of our liberty as citizens, we leave to the judgment of the community.—Bowen & McNamee." Mr. McNamee died in New York city, Jan. 11, 1871.

JOHNSON, William Martin, poet, was born about 1771. He was the son of a vagabond and dissipated couple, who were in the habit of begging from door to door in the smaller towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and used to carry the child about with them. His appearance interested people, as he was a remarkably bright and pretty boy, and while he was still very young he was adopted by a solitary old sea captain named Ebenezer Albee, who was living retired at Wrentham, Mass. This foster father brought him up better than his parents would probably have done, but being somewhat prone to drink, gave the poor lad none too happy a childhood. He was quite well educated, however, being taught by the captain and at school, and at sixteen had learned something of Latin and Greek. The law of heredity worked strongly in his case, for though he appears to have been of an affectionate and conscientious disposition, the poor boy could never resist his innate tendency to roam. He worked in a store at Boston for a little while, and then became an itinerant schoolmaster, occasionally visiting Wrentham. During this period he seems to have tried life on the ocean, but apparently found that, also, unsuited to his tastes, and made the wise resolve embodied in his verse,

"God's miracles I'll praise on shore,
And there his blessings reap;
But from this moment seek no more
His wonders on the deep."

In 1790 he was principal of the village school at Bridgehampton, L. I., and after tiring of that, he began to study medicine at Easthampton, where he afterwards came into such straits for money, that he worked for a cabinet-maker for two days in the week, in payment for his board during the entire seven.

He spent two years in Easthampton, writing verses whenever he was not studying or working, and then went to New York, where he became as indigent a medical student as there was in the city; supporting himself by pursuing in addition to his studies the two ill-paid callings of teacher and journalist. Once, when suffering from the direst poverty, he translated an infidel French work, the "Christianisme Dévoilée" of Boulanger, an action he ever regretted keenly. In New York he learned little of his desired profession, but was at one time deeply indebted to its aid, being saved from imminent death during an attack of yellow fever. But at last an anchor was found, sufficient to hold this roving genius to a single purpose, for he fell in love, and began to study diligently with the object of winning the lady for his wife. He removed to Georgetown, S. C., and, becoming a medical partner of Dr. Robert Brownfield, was showing promise in his profession, when death overtook him. Specimens of his poetry have been preserved, and the facts of his life were related by John Howard Payne, in a series of articles entitled "Our Neglected Poets," contributed to the "Democratic Review" in 1838. Duyckinck, in his "American Literature," says of the poems that "they display many beauties of thought and expression." He died at Jamaica, L. I., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Sept. 21, 1797.

JOHNSON, Edward, historian, was born at Herne Hill, Kent, England, in 1599, and resided during his youth at his native place. In 1630 he sailed with Gov. Winthrop's colony to New England, and with the exception of one visit to England spent the rest of his life in Massachusetts. In 1636 he settled at Charlestown, and in 1642 was one of the founders of the town of Woburn, where he afterwards resided, and became active in the administration of church and civil affairs. He was representative of the town in the general court from 1643 to 1671, and was town recorder until his death. Having had a military training, and attained the rank of captain, he aided in the supervision of all affairs connected with the army. In 1655 he was speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and his name appears as a member of several important committees. On the whole, he appears to have been a leader in the colony, and probably few others were so well prepared to write authoritatively of the early history of New England. His "History of New England, or Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England," was published in London in 1654, being designed to correct false reports of the colony spread by disappointed adventurers. It contains a number of verses on New England worthies, interspersed through a prose account of events from 1628 to 1652. It has been reprinted in the second series of the Massachusetts Historical Society's collections. He died at Woburn, Mass., April 23, 1672.

WELDE, Thomas, author and clergyman, was born in England, and educated at Cambridge University, where he was graduated in 1613. He was admitted to holy orders in the established church, and placed in charge of a parish at Terling, in Essex; but he leaned towards the views of the nonconformists, and consequently resigned his charge, and sought religious sympathy in the American colonies. Arriving at Boston in 1632, he was ordained first minister of Roxbury, and became prominent amongst the colonists. He was a leader in the trial and banishment of Anne Hutchinson and her followers, and wrote the preface to (perhaps, the whole of) a work entitled "A Short History of the Rise, Reign and Ruin of the Antinomians, Familists, and Libertines that Infested the Churches of New England" (London, 1644). Together with Richard Mather and John Eliot, he published the "Bay Psalm Book" in 1640. In 1641 he was sent to England with Hugh Peters, as the colony's agent, and after his dismissal from the agency in 1646 obtained a living at Gatehead, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. He was ejected on account of nonconformity at the restoration; a just fate, considering his own persecutions of others because of their religious opinions. He aided in the compilation of several books, and wrote an independent work, "An Answer to W. R., his Narration of Opinions and Practices in the New England Churches," (1644). His death occurred in England, March 23, 1662.

MILLER, John Franklin, U. S. senator, was born in South Bend, Ind., Nov. 21, 1831, of Swiss and Scotch extraction. His progenitor, on his father's side, emigrated from Switzerland to America that he might obtain freedom of worship; while his maternal grandmother's family was from Scotland. From 1800 until 1810, his grandfather and father lived in Franklin county, Va., and when they decided to leave that state, they manumitted their slaves, a very unusual act in those days. From Virginia they went to a point in Kentucky, on the Ohio river, near Maysville, where they built flatboats, on which they floated down the Ohio to the present site of Cincinnati. Subsequently they fixed their home in Union county, Ind., near Indian Creek, in the great Miami valley. On his mother's side, Miller's grandfather was a colonel in the war of 1812. The boy's early days were passed at South Bend, where he received an academical education. From there he went to Chicago, where he was fitted for college; he decided to enter at once upon the study of law, and accordingly went to the New York State Law School, where he was graduated at the age of twenty one. In the same year he began practice at South Bend, but in 1853 went to California and settled at Napa. He returned to Indiana in 1855 and practiced law until 1861, when he was elected a member of the state senate. On the outbreak of the civil war, Oliver Morton, who was governor of Indiana, appointed him colonel of the 29th Indiana infantry, and he resigned his seat in the legislature to go to the front. He was rapidly promoted for "conspicuous bravery." He especially distinguished himself in the battle of Stone river, when, in command of a brigade, he drove Gen. Breckinridge from his position; receiving a severe wound in the neck. He was again severely wounded in the battle of Liberty Gap, where he was making a charge. After the battle of Nashville, where he was in command of a division, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. At the close of the war he was offered a colonelcy in the U. S. army, but refused it, and returned to California, where Pres. Johnson appointed him collector of the port. He held this office for four years. After that he took an active interest in the management of the Alaska Commercial Fur Co. He was a candidate for presidential elector in 1872, 1876 and 1880. In the last year he was elected U. S. senator from California, taking his seat March 4, 1881. In that body he served for a time as chairman of the committee on foreign relations and as a member of the committee on the civil service and pensions. Gen. Miller suffered from the effects of his wounds from the close of the war until the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., March 8, 1886, while he was a member of the senate. Gen. Miller was married, in 1857, to Mary Chess of Pennsylvania, who bore him a son and a daughter. The latter survived her father.

Jno F Miller

J. Lawrence

LAWRENCE, James, naval officer, was born at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 1, 1781. He was the youngest son of John Lawrence, a lawyer of that place, and having had the misfortune to lose his mother while still an infant, the care of his early years devolved on his two sisters, who appear to have performed their duty with singular success. While still a boy he longed to go to sea, but his father opposing him and desiring him to pursue his own profession, he passed through the local grammar school and then began to study with his brother at Woodbury. On the death of his father, when he was about fifteen years of age, he induced his brother to assist him in studying navigation, and at the end of three months, Sept. 4, 1798, he was appointed a midshipman. His first cruise was in the frigate Ganges, in which he went to the West Indies, and for about two years he sailed on different vessels, being for a time acting lieutenant on board the frigate Adams. In 1801 the war with Tripoli broke out, and having been promoted to a lieutenancy, he sailed for the Mediterranean as first lieutenant of the schooner Enterprise. In this position he bore a conspicuous part in the adventure of Capt. Decatur, which resulted in the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, then in the hands of the Tripolitans. The same year the Enterprise was also engaged in the bombardment of Tripoli by Com. Preble. Altogether, Lawrence was nearly five years on the Barbary coast. In 1808 he was first lieutenant of the frigate Constitution, and he afterwards commanded the schooner Vixen, the sloop-of-war Wasp, the brig Argus, and the ship Hornet, with the rank of master and commander, and was twice sent to Europe with dispatches for our ministers. In the year 1808 he was married to a daughter of Mr. Montaudebert, a respected merchant of New York. The declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, found Lawrence in command of the Hornet, which sailed in June in company with the United States, Congress and Argus to intercept the Jamaican fleet. In this they did not succeed, although they made seven captures and one recapture. Sailing next in the Hornet in company with Com. Bainbridge of the Constitution, on a cruise to the West Indies, he encountered off the Demarara river, the British brig Peacock, which he attacked and captured. Unfortunately the Peacock sank, carrying down thirteen of her crew as well as three men belonging to the Hornet. Soon after his return Capt. Lawrence was ordered to the command of the frigate Constitution, but was immediately afterward, to his great disappointment, transferred to the Chesapeake. The latter was lying in Boston harbor, when the British frigate Shannon, Capt. Broke, cruising in the offing, challenged it to a combat. The challenge was accepted. The Chesapeake was an inferior ship, with a bad record, and considered unlucky by the sailors in the American navy, on account of her having been disgraced in her encounter with the Leopard; the crew also lacked discipline. After a few broadsides the two ships fouled. Capt. Lawrence received a musket-ball in his leg and immediately after fell mortally wounded. As he was carried below, he cried out, "Don't give up the ship!" but the enemy had already possession of it. Capt. Lawrence's wounds not allowing his removal, he continued in the ward-room until his death. His body, wrapped in the colors of the Chesapeake, was laid on the quarter-deck, where it reposed until the ship arrived at Halifax. There he was buried with the highest military and naval honors, his pall being supported by the oldest captains of the navy present. This unfortunate termination of the life of a brave officer at the early age of thirty-two was a heavy blow to his countrymen. He was devoted to his profession, and during the nearly sixteen years he had spent in the navy had taken but six weeks' leave. The Chesapeake lost in this sanguinary engagement, besides her commander, forty-seven men killed and ninety-seven wounded, of whom fourteen afterward died. The Shannon's total loss was from fifty to sixty. Capt. Broke was dangerously wounded, but on his return home was made a baronet. The bodies of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow who was killed with him and buried with him in Halifax, were brought by Capt. G. Crowninshield, at his own expense, to Salem, Mass. They were afterwards removed to New York and buried in Trinity church yard; a monument was erected to Lawrence's memory. The date of his death is June 6, 1813.

PREBLE, Edward, naval officer, was born in Portland, Me., Aug. 15, 1761. His father, Jedediah Preble, was a sailing-master in early life, and afterward became an enterprising merchant in Portland. He served in the French and Indian war, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1776 was offered a major-general's commission in the continental army, but refused it because of his advanced age. He was a judge of the court of common pleas in 1778, and a member of the state senate in 1780. From early childhood the son possessed a strong disposition for hazards and adventures, and a firm, resolute and persevering temper. His early education was received at Dummer Academy, Newbury, Mass. In 1778, after three years' schooling, and contrary to the wishes of his father, he went to sea on board a privateer, making a voyage to Europe. The next year he became a midshipman in the state ship Protector, in which he made several cruises. On the first cruise of the Protector she engaged in a short but hard-fought action with the British privateer, Admiral Duff, which caught fire and shortly after blew up. In another cruise the Protector fell in with a British sloop-of war, and was captured and the principal officers taken to England. Preble was confined for a time in the prison-ship Jersey, but through the assistance of a friend of his father obtained his release at New York and returned home. He then entered as first lieutenant on board the sloop-of-war Winthrop, under Capt. George Little, who was second in command in the Protector. Here Preble distinguished himself by capturing an armed English brig of superior force in Penobscot harbor. He remained on the Winthrop until the peace of 1783, at which time he made a voyage around the world. In the fall and winter of 1798 and 1799 he made two cruises as commandant of the brig Pickering, and in 1799 was advanced to the rank of captain and placed in command of the Essex, and the following January made a voyage in her to Batavia, where he had been sent to convoy a fleet of American merchantmen. In May, 1803, he was transferred to the Constitution, and was immediately made commander-in-chief of a squadron of six vessels fitted out to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers on the Mediterranean and adjoining seas. Com. Preble arrived off Tangiers in September, and by a display of force and firm demand obtained from the sultan a renewal of the treaty of 1786. Having so satisfactorily dis-

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posed of Morocco, Preble lost no time in directing his attention to Tripoli, and the Philadelphia and Vixen were at once ordered to blockade the Tripolitan coast. While the Philadelphia was in chase of one of the enemy's vessels, she ran aground in the harbor at Tripoli, and fell into the hands of the enemy, who carried her to the inner harbor. Shortly after this event the Enterprise captured a Turkish vessel or ketch, which contained a number of Tripolitans, and which proved to have assisted in the attack on and capture of the Philadelphia, and Com. Preble therefore felt justified in holding the vessel and taking the men prisoners. He took the ketch into service, naming her the Intrepid, and formed a plan by which the vessel, under the command of Capt. Bainbridge, was to destroy the Philadelphia, which service was accomplished in the most gallant manner. Com. Preble spent the winter of 1803–04 at Syracuse, and in July, 1804, with a fleet of seventeen vessels, commenced the bombardment of Tripoli. The bombardment lasted several hours, resulting in the capture of three vessels and sinking of three, and made a powerful impression on the enemy. Negotiations for peace were begun, but the terms intimated by the Tripolitan governor being more than Preble felt authorized to accept, he prepared for a second assault. In this manner five subsequent attacks were made, when Preble was relieved from his command by Com. Barron, on Sept. 10, 1804. He at once sailed for home, but the victory had already been won. There were no further hostilities, and shortly after a treaty was signed which provided for a mutual exchange of prisoners and waived the future payment of tribute, the same terms that Preble had originally demanded. In this enterprise he had displayed the rapidity of conception and promptness of action, so requisite in critical circumstances, together with the foresight, circumspection and steady perseverance which are so necessary to success in difficult undertakings. The energy and intrepidity which marked his character, the passion for achieving deeds of honor that glowed in his breast, were emulated and shared by his officers, and fully seconded by his men, who thought mighty things easy under such a commander. Sir Alexander Ball, in a letter to Preble, said: "I beg to repeat my congratulations on the services you have rendered your country, and the hair-breadth escapes you have had in setting a distinguished example. Their bravery and enterprise are worthy a great and rising nation. If I were to offer my opinion, it would be that you have done well not to purchase a peace with the enemy. A few brave men have, indeed, been sacrificed, but they could not have fallen in a better cause, and I even conceive it advisable to risk more lives rather than submit to terms which might encourage the Barbary states to add fresh demands and insults." On Preble's return home he was received and treated everywhere with distinguished attention, was honored by his countrymen, and received a vote of thanks from congress. In 1806 Pres. Jefferson offered him the position of secretary of the navy, but Preble's health had begun to fail him, and he declined the honor. His health continued to fail, and he died in Portland, Me., Aug. 25, 1807.

BAINBRIDGE, William, naval officer, was born in Princeton, N. J., May 7, 1774. His family was among the oldest of American colonial stocks, the original ancestor, a son of Sir Arthur Bainbridge of Durham, England, having been one of the early settlers of New Jersey. His father was a physician of some eminence in his day, who, while the boy was still young, removed to New York city. Here William enjoyed the best educational advantages, under the supervision of his maternal grandfather, John Taylor. At the age of fifteen he became a sailor on a merchant ship, leaving the port of Philadelphia, and so great was his aptitude in his chosen calling that his eighteenth year found him first mate of a vessel in the Holland trade. During his first voyage as mate he effectually suppressed a mutiny by his force and tact, saving the life of the commander, and for this act of manly conduct, coupled with his great nautical skill, was made captain of the vessel at nineteen. For several years he continued in the merchant service, having command of various ships, and especially the Hope, sailing from the port of Philadelphia. His power with crews was remarkable for so young a man. On one occasion, in 1796, while lying off Bordeaux, he was hailed by the captain of an American vessel, whose crew had mutinied. Hastening on board, he quickly brought them to order, but nearly lost his own life by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. On the return voyage, while on the way to the harbor of St. Thomas, his vessel was fired on by a British schooner of eight guns. In spite of the fact that he had but four guns in his armament, he kept up such a continuous and effective fire, that the enemy struck, being much injured in the hull and rigging, and having lost several men killed and wounded. He did not, however, take possession of the prize, but tauntingly shouted to the captain that if his masters wanted his ship they must send a greater force and better commander to take her. At this period the British practice of seizing men aboard American vessels on various flimsy pretexts was a common one, and redress seemed impossible, although to a man of Capt. Bainbridge's spirit such an action could not go unavenged. Accordingly, after the Hope had been overhauled by the razee Indefatigable, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, and one of his seamen impressed upon pretence of being a Scotchman, he hailed the first English ship he met, and seizing one of her men, informed the commander that Capt. Bainbridge of the American ship Hope, thus took one of his majesty's subjects in retaliation for a seaman taken from him by Lieut. Norton of the Indefatigable. The captured seaman received good wages, and was discharged at the first American port, in no way dissatisfied. The bravery and decision of character displayed by Capt. Bainbridge on these occasions came to the notice of the secretary of the navy, and upon the organization of the force in 1798, he was appointed, with rank of lieutenant, to the command of the schooner Retaliation, a vessel then recently taken as a prize from the French by Capt. Stephen Decatur, father of the famous commodore. In the following September the Retaliation sailed for the West Indies, in company with the Norfolk and Montezuma, under Com. Alexander Murray, and while cruising off Gaudaloupe they were met by

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the French frigates, L'Insurgente and Le Volontier, Com. St. Laurent. The Insurgente immediately opened fire upon the Retaliation, which was sailing in the rear of her companions, but the Volontier hove alongside, and summoned Lieut. Bainbridge to repair on board. Recognizing the hopelessness of a resistance, he immediately obeyed. St. Laurent declined to receive his sword, as he had had no opportunity to defend his vessel, but questioned him closely regarding the strength of the Norfolk and Montezuma, which Bainbridge, with great coolness, represented at nearly double their actual force, thus effectually dissuading him from giving chase. The Retaliation was carried into Basseterre, island of Guadaloupe, where the crew were confined in a foul prison, but the officers, through the courtesy of Com. St. Laurent, were allowed to remain on the frigate. While here Bainbridge had several conferences with Gen. Desfourneaux, governor of the island, and by his masterly tact finally obtained the restoration of the Retaliation and the release of all the prisoners of war. On his return to the United States he made a report on the outrages inflicted on Americans at Gaudaloupe, which occasioned the passage of the "retaliation act" of 1798. For his notable services in this matter he was promoted master-commandant and assigned to the Norfolk, with orders to join the cruising squadron of Com. Truxton in the West Indies. For some time he acted as convoy to merchant vessels; then from September, 1799, cruised off Hispaniola, under orders from Com. Perry. On one occasion, with guns housed and his vessel otherwise disguised as a merchantman, he was run down by the French lugger Republican, which he totally destroyed, seizing her prize, a sloop loaded with coffee. Shortly after he was joined by the sloops of war Warren and Pinckney, and received orders to cruise off Havana, rendering able protection to American commerce. In March, 1800, he returned to Philadelphia, where, in recognition of his eminent services, he was promoted captain, the highest rank in the service at the time: and in the following May he was assigned to the frigate George Washington, under orders to convey tribute to the dey of Algiers. The dey accepted the tribute, but, notwithstanding, threatened to imprison the entire crew and make war on American shipping unless Capt. Bainbridge consented to convey presents to the sultan of Turkey with the flag of Algiers flying from the mainmast. During his stay at Constantinople he made the acquaintance of Capudan Pacha, the Turkish high admiral, who furnished him with a firman or decree of protection, which converted the irascible dey from a threatening despot to a cringing and abject dependent, ready to accede to his every request. Bainbridge made use of his opportunity to secure the release of the numerous Europeans imprisoned in the city; and despite the state of war between France and the United States, conveyed all the French residents threatened with imprisonment and slavery to Alicant. On his return home, in May, 1801, he was highly complimented by the government, and appointed to the Essex, with orders to join a squadron about sailing for the Mediterranean to protect American shipping from Tripolitan cruisers. The Essex being sent home for repairs, he was transferred to the Philadelphia. On Aug. 26, 1803, he captured the Meshboha, a Moorish cruiser commissioned by the governor of Magadore to prey upon American vessels, which gave a great check to Moorish depredations. In the following November, however, while pursuing a Moorish xebec, and on account of the imperfection of the charts, he ran aground off Tripoli, being captured with his entire crew. The Philadelphia was later floated by the Tripolitans and towed into the harbor, where she remained until burned by Decatur in February, 1804. Capt. Bainbridge was held a prisoner in Tripoli until the close of the war in June, 1805. A court of inquiry, specially convened, acquitted him of all blame for the loss of the Philadelphia, and in the autumn of 1805 he was appointed to the command of the New York navy-yard. On account of pecuniary embarrassment, however, he obtained a leave of absence, and for two years engaged in the merchant service. In March, 1808, when war with England seemed imminent, he was recalled and appointed to Portland station, receiving command of the President, forty-four guns, in the following December. From July until December, 1809, he cruised along the coast, but at that time, upon the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the pending difficulties, again engaged in the merchant service, and sailed for St. Petersburg. Hearing of the engagement between the President and Little Belt in 1811, he hastened home overland to the Atlantic coast, arriving early in February, 1812. Upon the declaration of war by the United States he applied for a command, and was assigned to the Constellation, thirty-eight guns, with orders to prepare for sea at once. Before preparations were complete, however, Capt. Hull had arrived in Boston with the Constitution after his splendid victory over the Guerriere, and being obliged to resign from the navy for private reasons, Bainbridge was at once transferred to his ship. With the Constitution and the sloop-of-war Hornet, he sailed from Boston harbor, Sept. 15, 1812; but the ships parted company off San Salvador in the following December. On December 29th the Constitution, off the coast of Brazil, ran down the British frigate Java, bound for the East Indies, and, after a fierce encounter of nearly two hours, utterly destroyed her, with loss of sixty killed and 101 wounded, and captured the entire crew. Capt. Bainbridge displayed great kindness to his prisoners, but released them at San Salvador under parole not to re-engage against the United States until exchanged. On his return he was assigned to the command of Charlestown (Mass.) navy-yard, where the famous frigate Independence was built under his supervision. The blockade of Boston harbor occurred during his command, and it was entirely owing to his determination and devoted zeal in the face of political opposition that efficient means were adopted for proper coast defense. Upon the termination of the war with Great Britain a squadron was fitted out at Charlestown to operate against Algiers, and Bainbridge was placed in command. After Decatur had brought the affair to a favorable close with the Algerians, the dey of Tripoli and other Barbary rulers were humbled by the display of American naval power. In December, 1815, he established in Boston a training-school for naval officers, the first in the United States. He served as president of the board of promotion for naval officers in 1819, and was later assigned to the command of the new line-of-battle-ship Columbus for duty in the Mediterranean. This was his last duty afloat; and upon his

return home in 1821, he was ordered to the Philadelphia station, where he superintended the building of the North Carolina. Two years later he was transferred back to Boston, where he continued until March, 1832. During three years he was chief of the board of naval commissioners in Washington, D. C. Com. Bainbridge was of unusually fine and commanding presence ; vehement in feelings, yet kindly and a devoted friend. His great tact and address accomplished, oftentimes, as notable services for his country as his skill in battle. His discipline was rigid, and each man was required to perform the limits of his duty, but his unique magnetism attracted the love of his subordinates and he commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he dealt officially throughout his varied and romantic career. His devotion to his country was a sincere and preëminent passion, and he remained active and unremitting in the performance of his official duties until failing health put a period to his strength. Com. Bainbridge was married in 1798 at St. Bartholemew, W. I., to Susan, daughter of John Hyleger of Holland, for many years governor of St. Eustatius, W. I. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1833.

PREBLE, George Henry, naval officer, was born in Portland, Me., Feb. 25, 1816. He entered the navy as a midshipman in October, 1835, and until 1841 cruised in the Mediterranean and West Indies. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1841, and in that and the following year took part in the Florida war. Between 1843 and 1845 he circumnavigated the globe on the St. Louis, and while thus employed took ashore the first American armed force ever landed in China. During the Mexican war, as executive officer of the Petrel, he participated in the capture of Alvarado, Loguna, Tampico and Panuco, and in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was promoted to be master in July, 1847, and lieutenant in February, 1848. He accompanied Perry's expedition (1853–56), and for his services against Chinese pirates received the thanks of the English authorities. He was on coast-survey and ordnance duty for several years, and at the opening of the civil war was executive officer of the Narragansett of the Pacific squadron. He returned home, and in January, 1862, was assigned to the command of the Katahdin, and serving under Farragut in the capture of New Orleans and the destruction of Grand Gulf. He was commissioned as commander in July, 1862, and until the following October was engaged in blockade duty off Mobile. On Sept. 4, 1862, he engaged and disabled the Confederate cruiser Oreto, but the latter, by reason of its superior speed, finally made its escape into shallow water, where Preble could not follow her. For not preventing the Oreto's running the blockade, Comr. Preble was summarily dismissed from the navy, but the injustice of this proceeding was speedily recognized, and in February, 1863, he was restored to his former rank by the president, and soon after assigned to the command of the St. Louis, cruising for blockade runners in the eastern Atlantic. From November, 1864, until April, 1865, he commanded the fleet brigade, co-operating with Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was promoted to be captain in March, 1867; commodore in November, 1871, and rear-admiral in September, 1876. He was on duty at the Boston navy-yard from 1865 until 1868; attached to the Pacific squadron from 1868 until 1870, and from 1873 until 1875 commandant of the Philadelphia navy-yard. On Feb. 25, 1878, he was placed on the retired list. Adm. Preble was a man of ripe scholarship, and collected a valuable library relating to American naval history which is now in possession of the navy department. He was the author of "The Preble Family in America" (1868); "First Cruise of the U. S. Frigate Essex" (1870); "History of the American Flag" (1872), and "History of Steam Navigation" (1883). Adm. Preble died in Boston, Mass., March 1, 1885.

CHAUNCEY, Isaac, naval officer, was born at Black Rock, Fairfield co., Conn., Feb. 20, 1772. He began seafaring life at an early age in the merchant service, being placed in command of a vessel before his nineteenth year, and making several successful voyages to the West Indies in the employ of John Jacob Astor. At the age of twenty-six he was appointed a lieutenant in the newly-organized U. S. navy, and served with distinction under Truxtun and Preble. Early in 1802 he received commission as acting captain of the frigate Chesapeake, and was attached to the squadron sent against Tripoli under command of Com. Richard V. Morris. He distinguished himself for skill and bravery in a severe fight with a flotilla of Tripolitan gun-boats, and severely handled both them and a troop of cavalry on shore. Although Com. Morris was adjudged by a court of inquiry not to have "discovered due diligence and activity in annoying the enemy," and forthwith dismissed from the service, Chauncey was publicly thanked by congress. He was also voted a sword which, however, he never received, and was promoted master, May 23, 1804, and captain, Apr. 24, 1806. About this time he was placed in command of the New York navy-yard, and there continued until the opening of the war of 1812, when he was commissioned commander-in-chief of the navy on all the lakes except Champlain. With the help of Henry Eckford, an eminent ship-builder, he immediately began building, at Sackett's Harbor, a squadron for Lake Ontario. The work progressed with remarkable rapidity, and on Nov. 8th, scarcely ten weeks from the date of his appointment, Chauncey had a fleet of seven armed schooners in active service. His first movement was a cruise to Kingston, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the blockading of the harbor. Although his entire fleet mounted only forty guns and carried only 430 men, he harassed the British forces, of nearly double his strength, disabled their flagship, the Royal George, and captured three merchant vessels with many prisoners of war. Continuing operations in conjunction with the land forces under Gens. Zebulon M. Pike and Jacob Brown, he soon had the entire Ontario region under American control, and in the meanwhile had delegated Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott to superintend the construction of vessels on Lake Erie. This officer began the campaign there by the capture of the British ships, Caledonia and Detroit, afterward so effective under American colors. In a remarkably short time he had added to his fleet the frigate Mohawk, forty-two guns, and the corvette Madison, twenty-four, capturing York (now Toronto) in April, 1813, Fort George on May 27th, and holding the enemy from the entire Niagara frontier. At the battle of York, in the midst of a simultaneous attack of 1,700 troops and a continual shower of grape-shot from Chauncey's fleet, the British in despair blew up a magazine near the lake shore, killing forty of their own men and fifty-two of the Americans, including the brave Pike himself. In the meanwhile the British had constructed a powerful fleet on Lake Ontario, under command of Sir James Yeo, which although for some time used to blockade Sackett's Harbor, could not be brought to action. Finally on Sept. 27, 1813, the Americans made an assault which resulted in a complete rout, and additional honors to their redoubtable com-

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mander. Only a heavy gale prevented the complete destruction of the British fleet, which later, during August and September, 1814, was kept in a state of blockade for over six weeks. On Oct. 5, 1813, however, Chauncey further added to his laurels in the capture of five of the enemy's ships and part of a regiment of soldiers. At the close of the war, he resumed the command of the New York navy-yard, but was soon after assigned to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the flag-ship Washington, seventy-four guns, three sloops of war, one brig and one schooner. His actions in this post were fearless and decisive, jealously guarding the dignity of his government on all occasions. In the latter part of 1815 with William Shaler, U. S. consul-general at Algiers, he succeeded in negotiating a treaty with that power which served to effectually and finally check the depredations upon American shipping. He returned home in 1818, and in 1820 was appointed navy commissioner with headquarters in Washington. He continued in this office until 1824, and then resuming his old post in the New York navy-yard, held it continuously for nine years. Then from 1833 until his death he was again on the board of navy commissioners. Com. Chauncey received the well-deserved reputation of being one of the bravest, most energetic and skillful officers in the service. His remains were interred in the congressional cemetery, Washington, where a monument has been erected to his memory. He died in Washington, Jan. 27, 1840.

SOMERS, Richard, naval officer, was born at Great Egg harbor, Gloucester co., N. J., about 1779, son of Richard and Sophia (Stillwell) Somers. His grandfather, John Somers, emigrated from England to New Jersey about 1730, and settled on a promontory on Great Egg harbor, still known as Somers' point. His father was a colonel of militia, and so active a Whig during the revolutionary war that he feared seizure by the Tories, and about the year 1780 removed with his family to Philadelphia. The son was educated at Philadelphia and at Burlington, N. J., and when about fifteen years of age went to sea on a coaster. On April 30, 1798, he entered the navy as a midshipman, sailing from Philadelphia on the United States, one of a squadron sent to cruise in the West Indies. On May 21, 1799, he was promoted third lieutenant, and in the autumn sailed from Newport, R. I., for Lisbon, Portugal, the frigate having on board an embassy to France. In 1800 he rose to the rank of second lieutenant, and in 1801 was transferred to the Boston, and again crossed the ocean, the ship having on board Chancellor Livingston and his suite, the newly-appointed legation to France. After a cruise in the Mediterranean, the Boston returned at the close of 1802, but early in the autumn of 1803 Somers was once more afloat, in command of the schooner Nautilus, one of the vessels of Preble's squadron, which assembled at Gibraltar early in September and proceeded to Tangiers to awe the emperor of Morocco into signing a treaty, and to put an end to the depredations upon American ships committed by his subjects. The squadron then went on to blockade Tripoli. In the first attack on the town and the enemy's fleet, Aug. 2d, Somers commanded three gunboats, and during the engagement fought five Tripolitan vessels at close quarters. On Aug. 7th another attack was made, led by Somers' division of gunboats, and for three hours the American fleet was under heavy fire. During this conflict the John Adams, Capt. Chauncey, arrived to join the squadron, and brought a commission, dated Feb. 16th, promoting Lieut.-Comr. Somers commander. He took part in the next attack on Tripoli, Aug. 28th, leading a division of gunboats as before, and in the fourth and last, Sept. 3d, when he and Capt. Decatur entered the harbor with their gunboats, and, after engaging the enemy for more than an hour, drove them back into port. Somers now devised a scheme for destroying the Tripolitan fleet, and forcing the bashaw to make peace: the fitting up of a bomb vessel, provided with a slow match, to be taken at night into the inner harbor, and left to drift among the enemy's ships. He was given command of the hazardous undertaking, and Lieut. Henry Wadsworth volunteered to accompany him. The Intrepid was loaded with death-dealing materials, and two boats were detailed to accompany her and bring off Comr. Somers and his crew as soon as the train was fired. Convoyed by the brig Siren, the Intrepid weighed anchor at eight o'clock P. M., and reached the entrance to the harbor, where several shots were fired upon her from the batteries on shore; but she continued to advance until she was within 500 yards of her destination, when suddenly the sky was illuminated, an awful explosion followed, and the ill-fated ketch was blown into the air, the work, undoubtedly, of a shot from one of the enemy's fortresses. The bodies of brave Somers and his comrades, thirteen in all, were found within a few days, and were buried on the beach outside the town. Although the explosion did not damage the Tripolitans in the least, it is believed to have helped to hasten the negotiations by which Tripoli acceded to the terms submitted by the United States. Congress passed a resolution of condolence with the families of the crew of the Intrepid, and Comr. Perry named one of the vessels of his fleet the Somers.

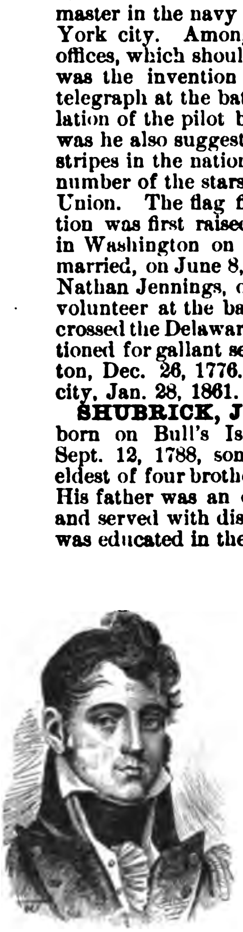
SHAW, John, naval officer, was born at Mt. Mellick, Queens co. Ireland, in 1773, son of John and Elizabeth (Barton) Shaw. His grandfather, an officer in the commissariat of King William's army, passed into Ireland on service in 1690, and settling there, married. His son, the father of John Shaw, also entered the army, serving as an officer in the fourth regiment of heavy horse, on the Irish establishment, and also served four years in Germany with his regiment. In 1779 he left the army and retired to a farm. His family became so numerous that it was decided to send two of the sons to the new world to shift for themselves; accordingly, John and an elder brother sailed in 1790 for New York, from which they soon removed to Philadelphia. In March, 1791, John Shaw sailed for China as one of the crew of the ship Samson, and during the next six years made four other voyages, performing his duties with such intelligence that on the last trip he acted as first officer. Near the close of 1797 he became master of a brig sailing to the West Indies, and returned the following spring to Baltimore, where some citizens of influence secured him an appointment to the navy, which he entered as a lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1798, joining the Montezuma. After a cruise with two other vessels in the West Indies, the Montezuma returned in October, 1799, and through the recommendation of his commander, Capt. Murray, young Shaw was given command of a schooner, the Enterprise, of 165 tons burden and carrying twelve light guns, and proceeded to the West Indies. In March, 1800, he left the Delaware again to join Com. Truxtun at Jamaica. During a cruise lasting six months he captured eight French privateers, including la Seine, la Citoyenne, l'Aigle, which had been very destructive to American and British trade, le Guadaloupéenne and le Flambeau. The engagement between the Enterprise and le Flambeau was one of the most exciting combats of the war of 1798. The French vessel mounted the same number of guns as the American, but of heavier metal, and had a larger crew. The action lasted forty minutes with a loss to the French of forty killed and wounded, and to the Americans of eight or ten. In four out of five notable engagements in which the Enterprise figured, she captured her antagonists. Lieut. Shaw now asked to be relieved on account of ill health, and sailed for the United States, where he arrived in January, 1801. He was personally thanked by the president, and in the spring was put in command of the George Washington, and made a cruise of the Mediterranean. In 1803–04, having received a furlough, he made a voyage to Canton as master of a vessel. In 1805 he was appointed to the command of the John Adams, and with three gunboats sailed to join Com. Preble, then engaged in operations against Tripoli, but arrived after peace had been declared between the United States and that country. Returning in December he was ordered to repair to New Orleans and superintend the construction of a flotilla of gunboats for service in that part of the country, and thus was begun the practice of building gunboats for use on our own waters. When Aaron Burr's plot was discovered, this means of defense seemed more than ever imperative. After Burr was arrested, Capt. Shaw was ordered to Washington, and thence to Richmond to testify against him. On Aug. 27th of the same year, 1807, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and a few months later he sat on the court which tried Com. Barron of the Chesapeake for surrendering some alleged deserters on demand of a British captain. From May, 1808, until August, 1810, Capt. Shaw had charge of the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va. He was then ordered to New Orleans, and at Natchez aided Gov. Claiborne who had been ordered to seize Baton Rouge. During 1811 he began preparations for the defense of New Orleans, including the construction of a block ship. In 1813 he commanded the naval force that aided Gen. Wilkinson in capturing Mobile. Returning to Washington in the spring of 1814, Capt. Shaw was transferred to the command of the squadron in the Thames, at that time blockaded by the British. In September, 1815, he joined the squadron under Com. Bainbridge at Malaga, and soon afterward succeeded him in command of the station, returning home in command of the Constellation in November, 1817. His closing years were spent in charge of the navy-yards at Boston, Mass., and Charleston, S. C. Com. Shaw was twice married: first, to Elizabeth Palmer, a Quakeress of Philadelphia, who bore him several children, and second, to a Miss Breed of Charlestown, Mass. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1823.

REID, Samuel Chester, naval officer, was born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 25, 1783, the son of Lieut. John Reid, of the British navy, who was captured at New London, Conn., in October, 1778, while in command of a night-boat expedition sent out from the British squadron, under Adm. Hotham, then ravaging the coast. Lieut. Reid was a son of Lord John Reid of Glasgow, Scotland, and lineal descendant of Henry Reid, earl of Orkney, and lord high admiral to Robert III. (Bruce) king of Scotland in 1393. William Reid of Aikenhead, county of Clackmannon, was the great-grandson of Henry, earl of Orkney. Robert Reid, the son of William, became bishop of Orkney in 1543, and these were the progenitors of Lieut. John Reid. While Lieut. Reid was still a prisoner and held as hostage, he resigned his commission under George III. and espoused the American cause. In February, 1781, he was married to Rebeca Chester, by whom he had two sons, the elder of whom died young, leaving Samuel Chester Reid the only child. Miss Chester was a descendant of the fourth generation of Capt. Samuel Chester, formerly an officer of the British navy, who, in 1662, emigrated to Connecticut and settled in New London. He was a son of Sir Robert Chester, knighted by James I. in 1603, and a direct descendant of the earls of Chester. Robert's son John, was the great grandfather of Rebeca Chester, and in 1685 was one of the magistrates of the upper house of the assembly, which sat as the supreme court of the colony of Connecticut. He was succeeded in 1747 by his son, John Chester, 2d, who was succeeded in 1786 by his son, John Chester, 3d, a soldier in the battle of Bunker Hill, afterward a delegate to the Connecticut convention which, in January, 1778, ratified the constitution of the United States, and the father of Rebecca Chester. Samuel Chester Reid early followed in the footsteps of his father, going to sea at the age of eleven, and beginning his experience in warfare with a six-months' confinement as prisoner of war at Basterre, Gaudaloupe, during the short period of hostilities between France and the United States. He later entered the navy, and served with Com. Truxtun's West India squadron. The war of 1812 found him promoted to the rank of captain and, in command of the privateer brig Gen. Armstrong, he achieved one of the most notable naval feats of the war. In September, 1814, having put into Fayal for provisions, he was followed by a British squadron of three vessels — the Plantagenet, seventy-four guns; the Rota, thirty-eight, and the Carnation, eighteen — under Adm. Cochran. The British commander caught sight of the Armstrong, and distributed his vessels to make escape of the privateer an impossibility, and believing that the enemy intended to capture his vessel, Reid also prepared for action. On the following morning all the boats of the British squadron, fully armed and equipped, put out toward the American. Capt. Reid's warnings to them were of no avail, and when they approached dangerously near he opened fire upon them and drove them back. Then, expecting a general attack, Capt. Reid put his ship nearer the shore. The expected attack came at midnight, and the fight was at close quarters and fierce and bloody. Three of the enemy's boats were sunk. The British outnumbered the Americans, and they were more strongly equipped, and this gave them the courage to swarm over the side of the American, swinging their cutlasses in every direction, and crying, "No quarter." The Americans returned the cry, and shot the enemy down with their pistols and prodded them with their long pikes. The sides of the vessel and the water were stained with blood, and victory was with the Americans. The Fayal authorities warned the British commander on the following morning that hostilities must be discontinued, but the latter replied that he intended to destroy the privateer and kill her officers and crew if he knocked down the entire town. Capt. Reid waited for the final attack, but he did not have to wait long. The three British vessels with their 130 guns and 2,000 men, against nine guns and ninety men, opened fire, and when he found that further effort would prove futile, Capt. Reid lowered his boats, scuttled the ship by sending a cannon ball through her hull, set her on fire, and then pulled for the shore. The British threatened to pursue the Americans, but Capt. Reid seized a stone convent and dared them to follow. The Portuguese authorities refused to give them up to the British, whose vessels were so badly damaged that they had to return to England for re-

Samuel Reid

pairs. This battle, taking place in the port of a neutral power, lead to an extended diplomatic correspondence from 1815 until the administration of Pres. Zachary Taylor, and, being finally submitted to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, was by him decided against the American contention. During the administration of Pres. Harrison the famous old twenty-four pound gun, "Long Tom," which Reid had used to scuttle the Armstrong, was presented to the U. S. government by the king of Portugal, and is now preserved among the treasures of our country's history. Reid was suitably honored throughout the country on his return after his heroic adventure. He was awarded a sword by the legislature of New York, and afterward served as sailing master in the navy and warden of the port of New York city. Among the services in the last-named offices, which should render him famous for all time, was the invention and constructing of the signal telegraph at the battery and narrows, and the regulation of the pilot boat system off Sandy Hook. It was he also suggested the retaining of the thirteen stripes in the national ensign and the increase in the number of the stars to denote the added states of the Union. The flag finally adopted from this suggestion was first raised over the hal. of representatives in Washington on Apr. 13, 1818. Capt. Reid was married, on June 8, 1813, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Nathan Jennings, of Willington, Conn., who was a volunteer at the battle of Lexington, and afterward crossed the Delaware with Washington, and was mentioned for gallant services on the battle-field of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. Capt. Reid died in New York city, Jan. 28, 1861.

SHUBRICK, John Templer, naval officer, was born on Bull's Island, coast of South Carolina, Sept. 12, 1788, son of Thomas Shubrick, and the eldest of four brothers, all of whom entered the navy. His father was an officer in the revolutionary war, and served with distinction under Gen. Greene. He was educated in the schools of Charleston and under Rev. Thomas Thacher of Dedham, Mass., who, it would appear, had a small private school, and then returning to Charleston, in 1804, began the study of the law in the office of his relative, Col. Drayton. His progress showed that he would attain distinction at the bar, but abandoning his books, he entered the navy, Aug. 19, 1806, and was attached to the Chesapeake, which was fitting at Washington for the Mediterranean station. He was in that vessel when she was fired upon by the British frigate Leopard and the seizure of alleged deserters was made, and remained in her after she was transferred from Com. Barron to Com. Decatur. In 1808 he was transferred to the Argus, and remained cruising along the coast under different commanders until early in 1810, when he joined the United States. In consequence of a dispute with an officer he was ordered to the Viper, with the acting appointment of lieutenant, and cruised southward along the coast and to New Orleans. In 1811 he was transferred to the Siren, and soon was intrusted with the duties of first lieutenant. On May 28, 1812, he was commissioned lieutenant, joined the Constitution a few days before war was declared, and shared in her experience of a chase by a British squadron, July 17-20. During the cruise, during which the Constitution captured the Guerrière, he commanded the quarter-deck guns, as fifth lieutenant. In October, 1812, he sailed again in the same vessel as second lieutenant, and during the bloody two-hours' combat with the Java, off the coast of South America, Dec. 29th, ending in the destruction of the British frigate, he was stationed on the gun-deck, but escaped without injury. In January, 1813, he was transferred to the Hornet, and acted as first lieutenant, Feb. 24th, during the fifteen-minutes' engagement that resulted in the capture of the British sloop Peacock, and returning to the United States in the Hornet, sailed in her, under Capt. Biddle, when Com. Decatur's squadron was chased into Long Island sound. He secured a transfer to the United States under his old commander, Decatur, and with the latter was transferred to the President, which sailed from New York, Jan. 14, 1815. The vessel, after a long chase by a British squadron, and a long engagement, in which Shubrick acted as second lieutenant, and virtually became first lieutenant, surrendered to its antagonist, the frigate Endymion. Shubrick, with his usual remarkable luck, escaped injury, but was carried a prisoner to Bermuda, and was not released until the close of the war. He then received three silver medals and votes of thanks from congress for his assistance in the capture of the Guerrière, Java and Peacock, and South Carolina gave him a vote of thanks and a sword. On May 21, 1815, he sailed from New York as first lieutenant of the Guerrière, a new frigate, in a squadron under Decatur, bound for the Mediterranean. On June 17th, off the coast of Africa, the vessels attacked and captured an Algerine frigate and a brig, and by this demonstration of force induced the dey of Algiers to sign a treaty with the United States. Lieut. Shubrick was directed to bear this document to the United States, and sailed, in command of the Épervier, early in July. The ship is known to have passed the straits of Gibraltar about the tenth of the month, and that was the last ever known about her. Although his term of service in the navy was nine years only, Lieut. Shubrick obtained a record for valor and ability that was unusual. He was married, in the summer of 1814, to Elizabeth Matilda Ludlow of New York city. Their only child, Edmund Templer Shubrick, entered the navy.



WOOLSEY, Melancthon Taylor, naval officer, was born in New York state about the year 1782, son of Melancthon L. Woolsey, a native of Long Island, who was an officer in the revolutionary war and became general. Subsequently he was appointed collector of the port of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. His wife was a member of the noted Livingston family of New York and the daughter of a clergyman of some eminence. One of her sisters was the wife of James Platt, a U. S. senator, who became chief justice of the supreme court of New York. Early in 1800 young Woolsey entered his office at Whitesboro, Oneida co. But his preference was for the navy rather than the bar, and through his uncle's influence he entered the service as a midshipman, Apr. 9, 1800, and cruised in the sloop Adams, Capt Valentine Morris, in the West Indies. On the return of the vessel in 1801 he was transferred to the Boston, Capt. McNeill, which joined the Mediterranean squadron. He remained connected with this squadron, serving on various vessels, and received an acting appointment as lieutenant, Feb. 14, 1807. Not long afterward he returned to the United States on the Constitution, to which he had been transferred, and went to Washington, where he remained some time engaged in preparing a code of signals. In 1808 the government sent him to Oswego to superintend the building of a brig, the Oneida, of which he became commander. The naval station was removed to Sackett's Harbor in 1810, and here Woolsey was in command when the war of 1812 broke out. On June 19th, having landed the guns from his brig, he, aided by a small force of troops, repulsed a British squadron that had demanded the surrender of the Oneida under penalty of destroying Sackett's Harbor. The force on Lake Ontario was now increased. Com. Isaac Chauncey was placed in charge, and Woolsey became second in rank. His brig took part in an attack on Kingston in November, 1812, in another on York (now Toronto) in April, 1813, and in the capture of the batteries of Fort George on May 27th. On July 24th he was promoted to be a commander, and in August was transferred to the Sylph. On Sept. 28th he participated in one of the sharpest contests of the war, Chauncey having engaged the whole English squadron under Sir James Yeo, and almost succeeded in capturing it. On Oct. 5th and 6th the Sylph captured two British gun-vessels and near 300 prisoners. Early in 1814 Woolsey was sent to Oswego to superintend the transportation of guns and cables to Sackett's Harbor which had been blockaded. While he was thus engaged, the British squadron made its appearance off Oswego, but having caused a report to reach the enemy that caused them to look for his departure in another direction, he safely conveyed his stores away by night and reached Big Sandy Creek before the British gained upon him. Having been reinforced by a party of riflemen, he prepared an ambuscade, and the enemy, entering the creek with their gunboats, were all captured; then returning to Sackett's Harbor, he raised the blockade. From this time until the close of the war he commanded the Jones, a brig of twenty-five guns, and in 1817 was promoted to be a captain. He remained in charge of the station until 1824, and was later in command of the frigate Constellation, then attached to the West India squadron, until June, 1827. He had charge of the navy-yard at Pensacola during 1827–31, and in 1832, at his own request, was placed in charge of a squadron which was sent to the coast of Brazil. This period of service lasted two years. In 1836–37 he had charge of the surveys of Chesapeake bay, but his health began to decline, and he retired to private life. He was married about the year 1817, to a Miss Treadwell of Long Island. His eldest son, Melancthon Brooks, entered the navy, was in active service on the Federal side during the civil war, and in 1871 was promoted to be commodore. Com. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey died at Utica, N. Y., May 18, 1838.

PETERSON, Robert Evans, physician and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1815, brother of Henry Peterson, author and publisher. Like his father and one of his uncles, he was employed in the hardware business when a youth; then he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Later he engaged in the second-hand book business. After the death of his father-in-law, John Bouvier, in partnership with George W. Childs, he founded the publishing house of Childs & Peterson. Being of a restless disposition, not long after he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated a doctor of medicine in 1862, enriching the institution by a present of his late father-in-law's extensive library. He edited one volume of "Bacon's Abridgement of the Law" and an edition of "Familiar Science" (London, 1850), and he was the author of "The Roman Catholic Church, not the Only True Religion; not an Infallible Church" (1869). Mr. Peterson was thrice married. His first wife, Hannah Mary Bouvier, was born in Philadelphia in 1811. She was highly educated and astronomy was one of her favorite studies. She published, in 1857, "An Introduction to the Study of the Heavens," the use of which was adopted by many institutions of learning. She died at the residence of her son in-law, George W. Childs, Sea View Long Branch, N. J., in 1870. In 1872 Mr. Peterson was married to Blanche Gottschalk, a sister of Louis M. Gottschalk, the pianist; and after her death, in 1879, he was married to Clara, another sister. In 1881 he published a translation of Gottschalk's "Notes of a Pianist." He died at Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 30, 1874.

COLE, Charles Knox, physician, was born in Plainfield, Ill., Apr. 5, 1852, son of Charles Nelson and Lovisa Brainard (Wood) Cole. His early life was surrounded with obstacles particularly in regard to education, but he, with a courage and enterprise remarkable in one so young, pursued his school course and maintained himself from the early age of nine years. He completed the course at the public school of Plainfield in 1868, and then entering the Lincoln University, Illinois, was graduated in 1872. He began the study of medicine under Dr. David Prince of Jacksonville, Ill., and in 1876, received his medical degree from Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O.; later supplementing this course by post-graduate studies at various intervals both in this country and abroad. He settled in the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Ill., but feeling desirous of filling a larger field of labor, he removed, in 1880, to Helena, Mon. The scarcity of good physicians in the territory, coupled with the great variety of ailments incident to the casualties and exposure of a wild frontier life, demanded a broad range of medical and surgical knowledge. Dr. Cole, however, was fully alive to every requirement of his new location, and his inherent progressiveness by degrees has placed him among the prominent medical men of the country. His skill has met with high appreciation in his state and town, and he has now a large and growing practice; surgery and gynecology demanding most of his time. Dr. Cole is a fellow of the American Surgical Association; a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; the New York State Society of Railway Surgeons; the National Association of Railway Surgeons; and the Medical Association of Montana, of which he was president in 1884. He is also president of the board of medical examiners of Montana; ex-president of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons; surgeon to St. John's Hospital since 1880, and to St. Peter's since 1882, and chief surgeon to the Montana Central railroad. He has recently been appointed a delegate from the medical profession of Montana to the Pan-American medical congress in Mexico. Dr. Cole's contributions to medical literature embrace "Results in Surgical Cases in the Rocky Mountain Region"; "Health Conditions in Montana"; "A Proposed New Method in the Treatment of Eczema by Galvano Puncture"; "Treatment of Burns and Scalds"; "Emergency Surgical Practice" and "Head Injuries and Operations." He has taken a prominent part in state and municipal affairs. In 1889 he acceptably filled the position of president of the state senate of Montana; in 1894 was chosen by the Montana legislature as one of the five commissioners in the construction of the capitol building. He was president of the chamber of commerce of Helena in 1887; vice-president and director of the Second National Bank of Helena (1883–94); and president of the Helena Hotel Co. (1890–97). He owns considerable town property in Helena as well as a large stock ranch in Madison county, Mon. Dr. Cole was married, June 22, 1881, to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Philip G. Gillett of Jacksonville, Ill. They have two children, Philip Gillett and Alma Ellen Cole.

Charles K. Cole

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TILTON, Theodore, editor and author, was born in New York city, Oct. 2, 1835. After studying in the public schools he entered the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1855. He was connected with the New York "Observer" for a short time and then joined the staff of the "Independent," with which he was connected from 1856 until 1871, the latter part of the period as its editor-in-chief. After leaving the "Independent," Mr. Tilton was for a few months editor-in-chief of the Brooklyn "Union," succeeding Stewart L. Woodford, and then, in 1872, founded a weekly journal of his own, called "The Golden Age." Two years later he sold it to his associate, William T. Clarke, but continued to write for it as a special contributor. During all this time he was prominent as a public speaker and lecturer. He was a very handsome man, of noble figure and commanding presence, strongly poetic in temperament, and very eloquent. He was a strong advocate of woman's rights, and frequently addressed conventions of the supporters of the movement; he was also an ardent abolitionist. In 1874 he preferred serious charges against Henry Ward Beecher, who had been his pastor and intimate friend, as well as his predecessor as editor of the "Independent," alleging that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of criminal misconduct with his wife. A committee of Mr. Beecher's church, after investigating the charges, pronounced them baseless; but Mr. Tilton brought a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, demanding $100,000 damages. The trial, which was held in Brooklyn, consumed six months, and at its close the jury, after deliberating for a week, failed to agree: nine sustaining the defendant and three the plaintiff. The verdict was "not proven," and the case was not tried again. For seven or eight years after this event, Mr. Tilton devoted himself to literary work, and in 1883 went to Europe, where he has since resided. His prose is marked by strength and dignity, though at times somewhat stilted. Much of his verse is musical and pervaded with pathos and delicate humor. As a writer for children he is particularly successful. In 1862 he wrote the memorial of Mrs. Browning prefixed to the American edition of her later poems. His other works include "The Fly" (1865); "The Two Hungry Kittens" (1865); "Golden-Haired Gertrude" (1865); "The King's Ring" (1866); "The True Church" (1867); "The Sexton's Tale, and Other Poems" (1867); "Sancta Sanctorum, or Proof-Sheets from an Editor's Table" (1869); "Tempest-Tossed," a romance (1873; new ed., 1883); "Thou and I," poems (1880); "Swabian Stories," ballads (1882); "Great Tom; or the Curfew-Bell of Oxford" (Paris, 1885); "The Chameleon's Dish," lyrical tales (Oxford, London, Paris, 1893; 3d ed., 1895); "Heart's Ease," a companion volume (*Ibid*, 1894); "A Career Unique," nineteen sonnets commemorating the life and genius of Frederick Douglass (Paris, 1895). In 1897 Mr. Tilton published in London, Oxford and Paris his "Complete Poetical Works" (one volume), with a preface on ballad-making and an appendix on Norse myths and fables.

Theodore Tilton

FISK, James, jurist, was born in Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 4, 1763. Little is known of his ancestry or early youth. His father died when he was two years old. In 1779 he enlisted in the revolutionary army, in which he served for three years, and then returned to Greenwich, where he obtained work as a farm-hand, and devoted what spare time he had to his education. He was only twenty-two years old when he was elected representative to the general assembly of Massachusetts. Shortly after that time he began to preach as a Universalist minister. He went to Barre, Vt., in 1798, where he purchased a farm, and in his leisure hours studied law, in the practice of which he rapidly rose to eminence and influence. After serving as selectman of Barre for one year, he was sent to the legislature, representing the town from 1800 to 1805, in 1809 and 1810, and 1815. He took an active part in the legislation for the observance of the Sabbath, the taxing of liquor selling, the support of the Gospel, the collection of debts, proceedings in cases of absconding debtors, land taxes, the reorganization of the judiciary system, and the regulation of marriage and divorce. He was prominent in the fight of 1804 over the law of libel, when it was proposed to do away with the old principle of privilege, "the greater the truth the greater the libel." He was a judge of the Orange county court in 1802 and 1809, and in 1816 the legislature chose him one of the three judges of the supreme court of the state. The next year he was re-elected, becoming the first assistant, and with his undoubted talent as a lawyer was on his way to the chief justiceship, when he resigned to accept an election to the senate. He was elected a representative in congress in 1804, serving two terms, and again two terms from 1811 to 1815. Then after his two years' service on the supreme court, he was chosen by the legislature U. S. senator in 1817, to succeed Dudley Chase, but resigned after less than two years' service, and William A. Palmer was elected to succeed him. He was a close friend and confidential adviser of Pres. Madison and the administration through the war of 1812; he voted for the declaration of that war, and his counsel was constantly sought with reference to war measures. Mr. Fisk was nominated and confirmed judge of the territory of Indiana in 1812, but declined the office after the Federalist presses in Vermont had wasted considerable energy in ridiculing the appointment. He did not cut much of a figure in his senatorial service, because it was too brief to permit him, even under the rules then in force, to get to the front. He resigned in 1819 to accept the post of collector of customs for the district of Vermont, which he held for eight years. Judge Fisk married Priscilla West of Greenwich, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters. He died at his home in Swanton, Vt., Dec. 1, 1844.

TRIPP, Bartlett, diplomat, was born at Harmony, Me., July 15, 1842. He is of English extraction on both sides of the house, his mother being a member of the Bartlett family. Both grandfathers served in the revolutionary war, and his father in the war of 1812. He was educated at the various common schools of the "circuit," where his father was stationed until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the academy at Hartland, Me.; later he attended the academy of Corinna, in the same state. He began teaching school at the age of fourteen, and at the age of sixteen became assistant teacher in the academy at Corinna. He completed his preparatory studies at the Classical Institute at Waterville, Me., and in the fall of 1857 entered Waterville College (now Colby University). He paid the expenses of his college course by teaching during vacations in academies and high schools at Bucksport, Oldtown and other places in his native state. In the spring of 1861, on leaving college, he began an overland trip to California, and spending the winter at Salt Lake City, engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1862 he continued his journey to California, where he obtained a position as an assistant civil engineer, and took part in running the preliminary lines of the Central Pacific railroad. Imperfect health and the offer of a good position as teacher at Salt Lake City led him to return to Utah in the winter of 1862, and there he remained for two years. Among his pupils were many who subsequently became distinguished, notably Frank J. Cannon, U. S. senator, and Gov. Heber M. Wells. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Tripp returned to the East, and after taking the course at the Albany Law School, removed to Augusta, Me., where he began professional practice in partnership with Eben F. Pillsbury, a prominent lawyer and several times Democratic candidate for governor. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Tripp was elected alderman of his ward. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Dakota territory, and settled at Yankton, where he continued to practice law, and where he held various minor offices, such as that of president of the school board, etc. In 1875 he was appointed by the governor commissioner of revision and codification of the laws of the territory. In 1878 he ran for delegate to congress as a Democrat, and succeeded in carrying a large number of strong Republican counties, but was defeated by a few hundred votes. He was president of the first convention that drafted a constitution for the state of South Dakota, held at Sioux Falls, Dakota territory, and was for many years president of the Bar Association of the territory of Dakota and of the state of South Dakota. In 1885 he was appointed chief justice of Dakota territory, and remained in office until the states of North and South Dakota were admitted to the Union in 1889. In April, 1893, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, and still holds that official position. He was married, in 1863, to Ellen M., daughter of Stephen D. Jennings of Garland, Me. She died in 1884, and he married, for his second wife, Mrs. J. D. Washburn, daughter of Maj. H. M. Davis of St. Paul. By his first wife he had two daughters, both of whom are dead. Up to the time of his appointment as U. S. minister, Mr. Tripp gave his chief attention to the practice of his profession, "taking such part," to use his own words, "only as the citizen interested in the progress of his city and state must, from time to time, take in the conduct of public affairs."

PAINE, Elijah, jurist and statesman, was born at Brooklyn, Windham co., Conn., Jan. 2, 1757, the son of Seth Paine, a farmer, and grandson of Seth Paine of Pomfret, Conn. In 1774 he entered Harvard College, but his studies were interrupted soon afterwards by the outbreak of the revolution. He enlisted, and served in the American army until the close of the struggle, and then returning to Harvard, was graduated in 1781. He was the first president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard, and delivered its first oration. On leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1784 he went to Vermont and settled upon a farm at Windsor, but shortly afterwards went further into the unsettled country and took up lands at Williamstown. He was the first farmer in the state to raise Merino sheep, and also had large numbers of horses and cattle. On his farm he frequently employed thirty or forty men in the cultivation of the fields. He also established a large manufactory of broadcloths on his estate, erected the first saw and grist mills in the neighborhood, and constructed twenty miles of turnpike road from Brookfield to Montpelier. At the same time he was a practicing lawyer and an active politician. In 1786 he served as secretary of the convention to revise the constitution of the state; from 1787 to 1791 he represented Williamsburg in the general assembly; for the following three years he was judge of the superior court, and in 1794 was elected U. S. senator. In 1800 he was offered re-election for a second term, but having been appointed shortly before U. S. district judge for Vermont, he declined to be nominated. He held this second judicial position until his death, a period of forty years. His remarkable versatility brought him into prominence all over the United States, as well as making him one of the wealthiest men of Vermont. He was a personal friend of Gen. Washington; was one of the commissioners who finally settled the controversy between New York state and Vermont, and when Lafayette visited America was chosen to deliver to him the address of welcome. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College and by the University of Vermont. He was president of the Vermont Colonization Society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a trustee of Dartmouth College. A part of his large fortune was devoted by him to the advancement of education and to public benefactions in Vermont; he was always liberal towards charities, and was a man of orthodox religious convictions. He is described by Walton as a "tall, well-proportioned gentleman, dressed in the style of Pres. Washington, of a grave countenance and dignified bearing, scornful to none but affable to all." He was married, June 7, 1790, to Sarah, daughter of John Porter, a lawyer of Plymouth, N. H. They had four sons. Judge Paine died April 28, 1842.

LOUNSBURY, Thomas Raynesford, philologist and author, was born at Ovid, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1838. He studied at Yale University, was graduated there in 1859, and subsequently was employed in writing biographical sketches for Appleton's "New American Encyclopædia" in New York city until the civil war engaged his active sympathies. In August, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 126th regiment, N. Y. S. volunteers, and, entering immediately upon active service, he was in the following month made prisoner at Harper's Ferry. He was exchanged in November, and returning to the field, remained until after Gettysburg, when he was detailed as adjutant-general of the draft rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y. After the close of the civil war he resided near New York for three years, teaching and studying Anglo-Saxon and early English, subjects with which he became so thoroughly conversant that his notes and editorial arrangement of texts in these languages have been classed amongst standard works of the kind. In 1870 he was appointed instructor in English at the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, and in the following year, professor in charge of the English department. He is a member of the governing board of the school. He edited the department of Middle English (Chaucer) in "The Century Dictionary," and prepared a student's edition of Chaucer's "Parlament of Foules." His purely literary work consists of a "History of the English Language," published in 1879, a life of James Fenimore Cooper, which appeared in the "American Men of Letters" series in 1883, and "Studies in Chaucer" (3 vols., 1892). The "Nation" pronounced this second work, "an admirable specimen of literary biography. . . . It gives the reader not only a full account of Cooper's literary career, but there is mingled with this a sufficient account of the man himself, apart from his books, and of the period in which he lived, to keep alive the interest from the first word to the last." The "Academy" said: "The biographer keeps himself and his reader awake and alive with interest all through his three hundred pages."

T. R. Lounsbury

ASTOR, John Jacob, merchant and capitalist, born at Waldorf near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, youngest of the four sons of John Ashdoer, or Astor, a butcher. There was little in the parental home to hold the sons of the family, and one by one they left, last of all John Jacob. His mother died, and a stepmother replaced her, with whom the father quarreled so bitterly that the boy had a dismal time of it. It was not often that there was enough to eat, and as to money he had absolutely none. He disliked the trade of a butcher, and was loath to become a laborer or servant, but hearing of the good fortunes of his brothers who had gone to America, he was inflamed with a desire to seek a career in the new world. The news of the revolutionary war, which drew all eyes upon the United States, also had its effect upon him. With a small bundle of clothes slung over his shoulder he set out on foot for the Rhine, a few miles distant, and thence managed to work his way to London, where one of his brothers gave him employment in the pianoforte factory of Astor & Broadwood. He brought with him, according to an old Lutheran clergyman who once wrote his history, "a pious, true and godly spirit, a clear understanding, sound elbow grease, and a wish to put it to good use." For two years he stayed in London with a threefold object—to save money, to learn English, and to find out everything about America. In September, 1783, he possessed a good suit of Sunday clothes and about $75 in money, the result of two years' toil and pinching economy. He paid $25 for a steerage passage to America, and investing his remaining capital in seven flutes, with this slender outfit embarked to seek his fortune. But the new world gave him a cold welcome. The winter of 1783–84 was noted on both sides of the Atlantic for its storms. December gales wreaked their fury upon the ship, and it was January before it reached the Chesapeake. Floating ice filled the bay, and the ship escaped wreck with difficulty. On one of these days of peril young Astor appeared on deck in his best clothes, and being asked the reason, replied that if he escaped with his life, he should save his clothes, while if he lost his life his clothes would be of no further use to him. When the ship was within a day's sail of port the wind died away, the cold increased, and for two entire months it was immovably wedged in a sea of ice. It was March before the ice broke up and the ship got to Baltimore. The long detention in the frozen Chesapeake, which at the time he regarded as a great hardship, was the origin of John Jacob Astor's fortune. On the passage he had made the acquaintance of a German engaged in the fur trade, who over their pipes during the long winter nights in the bay beguiled the weary hours by relating his adventures among the Indians in search of furs. With German frankness he imparted to the young emigrant the secrets of the business—how, that for a few trinkets, skins could be bought from the Indians and sold with great profit to the furriers of New York; but that the most profitable mode of dealing in furs was to buy in America and sell in London, where skins were worth five times what they brought in New York. Young Astor treasured this information, resolving to avail himself of it at no distant day. Soon after landing at Baltimore he hastened to New York, where Henry Astor, an elder brother, was already established in business. Though Henry's circumstances were not then very prosperous, he did what he could for his younger brother—securing him a temporary home in the house of an honest baker, one George Dietrich, on the present site of No. 351 Pearl street, corner of Frankfort street. To avoid depending on his brother, the young man worked with the baker for a few weeks, until in the summer of 1784 he hired himself to one Robert Browne, who is mentioned as a "kind-hearted old Quaker," his principal duty being to beat furs day after day, summer and winter. His wages were but two dollars a week and his board, but he worked hard, and at the end of the first month his pay was increased. This was his first introduction to the fur business, and the commencement of the largest fortune ever accumulated by a single individual in America up to half a century ago. Astor had an affection for furs, and in his later years he was accustomed to have handsome specimens hung around his counting-room. In 1786, with a few dollars capital, he set up for himself in a little house on Water street. He did everything with his own hands—bought, cured, beat, sold and packed his skins, laboring from dawn to dark. With his pack on his back and on foot he made long and dangerous journeys; climbing mountains, wading or swimming rivers, until he reached the home of the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas and other Indian tribes. He used to relate that, at this time, a new row of houses in Broadway was the talk of the town, owing to their size and cost. Passing them one day, he remarked: "I shall build some day a greater house than any of these, and in this very street." Having set up for himself, he worked with the indomitable ardor of a man who sees his future before him. As soon as he accumulated a few bales of skins suited to the English market, he took passage in the steerage of a ship and carried them to London. There he sold his skins and secured the agency for New York of Astor & Broadwood, for the sale of their pianos, flutes and violins. In 1790, seven years after his arrival in New York, he was of sufficient importance to appear in the directory thus: "Astor, J. J., fur trader, 40 Little Dock street" (now part of Water street). Being very successful in those early ventures, he extended his operations, and with Peter Smith, the father of Gerritt Smith traveled from Schenectady to Utica, bartering gewgaws with the Indians for furs. "Many a time," said a gentleman of Schenectady, "I have seen John Jacob Astor with his coat off, unpacking in a vacant yard near my residence a lot of furs he had bought dog-cheap off the Indians, and beating them out, cleaning and repacking them in more elegant and salable form to be transported to England and Germany, where they would yield him 1,000 per cent. on the original cost." As his business increased Astor ventured to marry. He selected as his helpmate Sarah Todd, a connection of the Brevoort family, who brought him a fortune of $300, a very acceptable addition to his capital. She entered with zeal into her husband's business, and soon became so good a judge of furs that when it became necessary to select those of the finest quality the matter was left to her judgment; and she never made a mistake. Furs for the Chinese trade were always chosen by her. On Astor's first business voyage to London, he amused himself by visiting the objects of interest. Among other places he went to the East India house, and, ascertaining that the governor was a German with a name very familiar to him, he sought an interview and was admitted. On entering his office, he asked: "Is not your name William ——, and did you not go to school in the town of ——?" "I did, and I remember you well; your name is Ashdoer," replied the financial magnate. This led to a long talk over old school-days. The governor invited Astor to dine with him, and asked if there was anything he could

John Jacob Astor

John Jacob Astor

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do to serve him. Astor replied that he needed neither cash nor credit. The governor then pressed him to mention what present would be acceptable, but Astor again declined any gratuity. Finally, two days before he sailed, Astor called to bid the governor good-by, and was then handed two papers, with the quiet remark, "These may be of use to you." One of the papers was a Canton price-current, the other a handsomely engrossed parchment, authorizing the ship that bore it to trade freely and without molestation at any of the ports monopolized by the East India Company. This was the origin of John Jacob Astor's splendid commercial transactions with China, which he continued with immense profit for seventeen years. His first ship sailed for the East in the year 1800, and his share of the profits amounted to $55,000. On the outward voyage she touched at the Sandwich Islands to take in water, fire-wood and fresh provisions. On arriving at Canton a mandarin came on board, and, noticing the fire-wood, asked the price of it. The captain laughed at the question, but the mandarin said he wanted it, and offered to pay $500 a ton, buying all of the "fire-wood" at that price. It was sandalwood, and for nearly twenty years thereafter Astor enjoyed a monopoly of this lucrative trade. At last the secret was discovered by a shrewd Boston merchant, who sent one of his vessels to follow Mr. Astor's on its voyage to the East. Astor was determined to send a ship to China in spite of the embargo of 1807–09. The astonishment of the ship-owners of New York, whose vessels were lying idle in the docks, may be imagined when, in the "Commercial Advertiser" of Aug. 13, 1808, they read this piece of shipping news: "Yesterday, the ship Beaver, Capt. Galloway, sailed for China." Everybody knew that the ship Beaver was owned by John Jacob Astor. The other merchants were naturally indignant that he had been so highly favored, but at last it was discovered that he had a special permission from the president of the United States for his ship to carry home to Canton a great Chinese mandarin. It was asserted that Astor had picked up a Chinaman in the park, dressed him to fit the mandarin story, secured the presidential permit, and dispatched his ship before the story got abroad. A rival merchant wrote to Pres. Jefferson, informing him that the Chinese mandarin was no mandarin at all, but only a common Chinese dock loafer. The writer further suggested that, if the government had given the permit under a misunderstanding, the error should be corrected, and the honor of the administration vindicated by punishing the offender. Astor's friends called upon him on the departure of his ship, congratulated him upon the success of his enterprise, and had a hearty laugh over the affair. He could well afford to laugh over the result of this coup, for the Beaver returned to New York in the following year with $200,000 more than she had carried away. As the Chinese trade developed, Astor's enterprises increased. His vessels were sent to Oregon to purchase furs, which were obtained there in great abundance and at low prices; thence they were taken to Canton and sold at great profit, and the money invested in teas, which were brought back to New York, and his money was again doubled. His profits by these speculations were four times as large as the regular tea merchant made in the most prosperous days of the trade. The grandest commercial enterprise ever undertaken by an American was Astor's attempt to establish the trading-post of Astoria on the Pacific coast. It failed, not from any want of foresight on the part of its founder, but because the war of 1812 prevented the government from sending an armed vessel to protect the infant settlement. "But for that war," Mr. Astor used to say, "I would have been the richest man that ever lived." In 1800 John Jacob Astor was worth a quarter of a million dollars, accumulated in the fur trade. His tastes were plain and simple, and so continued throughout his life. His luxuries were a pipe and a mug of beer, a ride on horseback and the theatre; he seldom missed the first night of a play at the old Park. He was in active business in New York city for about forty-six years—from his twenty-first to his sixty-seventh year, but towards the year 1839 he began to withdraw from business, and undertook no new enterprises except to make large investments in city real estate, which has since immensely increased the fortunes of his descendants. Having thus, in effect, retired from business, he determined to fulfill the vow of his youth, and build in Broadway a house larger and costlier than any the city could then boast. The result was the Astor House, which remains to this day one of the most solid and imposing structures in New York. The ground on which the hotel stands was covered with substantial three-story brick houses, one of which Mr. Astor himself occupied; and it was then thought a wasteful and rash proceeding to destroy them. It was at this time that he removed to a wide, two-story brick house, on Broadway, near Prince street, the front door of which for years bore a large silver plate, exhibiting to all passers the words, "Mr. Astor." Soon after the hotel was finished he made a present of it to his eldest son, or, in legal language, sold it to him for the sum of $1. In personality he was most interesting; a shrewd and enterprising man of business, yet large-hearted and public spirited to a fault. When in 1834 the New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. was robbed of its entire surplus of over $250,000, he made a gratuitous loan sufficient to enable it to continue. In his dealing with the Indians he was careful to maintain a wise and liberal course, which reflects credit upon his sagacity and humanity. In his business dealings he was the soul of honor and integrity, and enjoyed the respect of all. In his later years he traveled much in Europe, acquiring a knowledge of the French language in an amazingly short period. He was also presented at the court of Charles X., and made the acquaintance of many prominent personages. Although quite self-educated, he succeeded in the midst of a busy life in acquiring an extensive culture, and among his closest friends were many of the lights of literature and science. By his will he donated $400,000 to found the Astor Library, a scheme suggested to him by his friends Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck. He also left $50,000 for an orphanage in his native town of Waldorf, which was opened in 1854, and still continues its beneficent work under the name of the Astor House. Of his estate four-fifths went to his son, William. B. Astor. He had another son, John Jacob Astor, 2d, whose life and powers were blighted by an unfortunate accident in early manhood. Although he lived to old age, he was quite unable to undertake business cares, and spent most of his time composing verses, some of them of con-

siderable merit. John Jacob Astor, 1st, died in his house on Broadway, N. Y., from the simple effects of old age, March 29, 1848.

ASTOR, William Backhouse, merchant and capitalist, was born in New York city, Sept. 19, 1792, son of John Jacob, 1st, and Sarah (Todd) Astor. He was educated in the public schools, and, when about sixteen years of age, was sent to Germany to finish his education. For several years he studied at Heidelberg and Göttingen, having as tutor for a time the distinguished Chevalier Bunsen. He was a witness of the grandeur of the Napoleonic era in Europe; the mustering of the vast army to invade Russia; its ignominious defeat, and the uprising of the German peoples against the conqueror. Returning to this country in 1815, he was at once admitted to a co-partnership in his father's extensive business, the house being known as John Jacob Astor & Son. He continued the mercantile business after the withdrawal of his father, but within a few years relinquished it to attend altogether to his extensive real estate interests. He was a remarkable exception to the rule that rich men's sons squander in extravagance what their fathers have acquired by hard work. By his careful management and shrewd investments his inherited fortune doubled itself many times during the quarter of a century that he controlled it, so that when he died he was the richest man in the United States. Moreover, he was wealthy in his own right long before his father's death, having been very successful in the fur trade, and occupying the presidency of the American Fur Co. By the death of his uncle, Henry Astor, he had inherited $500,000, and also held the Astor House in fee simple from his father. Under his management the Astor estate was molded into a precise and undeviating system, which is still rigidly maintained. His habits were extremely methodical. At 9 o'clock every morning he left his house, and walked to his business office, on Prince street, near Broadway, where he remained until 3 P. M. He was thoroughly familiar with every matter connected with his enormous estate, even to the simplest detail; and, although his houses numbered more than a thousand, he could name the lessees of all that were occupied. Born and brought up in a period when the enervating luxuries of life were neither so numerous nor so accessible as at the present day, the habits of abstemiousness and simplicity of life were early acquired and confirmed in him. He was ever devoted to out-of-door exercise, walking and horsebackriding, and in his younger days was proficient in fencing, dancing and the popular sports of his time. Even in advanced years he was possessed of an iron constitution and perfect health, and, like his father, died of old age merely. Active in business almost until the day of his death, he personally supervised the general management of his vast estate, as in former years. Indeed, he seemed to find both pleasure and genuine recreation in the routine of office work. In character he was retiring and unostentatious, eschewing mere display, and having a lasting aversion to politics and partisan statecraft. Like his father, he was a great reader and student, possessed of good intellectual faculties, and delighting in the friendship of men eminent in literature and affairs. He also inherited the quality of public-spiritedness, adding greatly to the endowment of the Astor Library in successive gifts, and by his will devising to the institution $250,000 in money and $200,000 in books. Towards his tenants he was always liberal, displaying an unfailing honor and integrity in all his dealings, and his generous charities were great in number and amounts. He was one of the greatest builders of his day, having erected over 700 stores and dwellings throughout the city, in every case immensely enhancing the actual value of his holdings. For many years he occupied a house in Lafayette place, near the present Astor Library, but before he died he removed to 350 Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street. Mr. Astor was married, in 1818, to Margaret Rebecca, daughter of Gen. John Armstrong, who was secretary of war under Pres. Madison. They had two sons, John Jacob and William Astor; and three daughters: Emily, wife of Samuel Ward; Alida, wife of John Carey of England, and Laura, wife of Franklin Delano. The bulk of his estate was divided between his two sons, John Jacob and William, and at the time of his decease was estimated by Peter Cooper at an even $200,000,000. Mr. Astor died in New York city, Nov. 24, 1875.

W. B. Astor

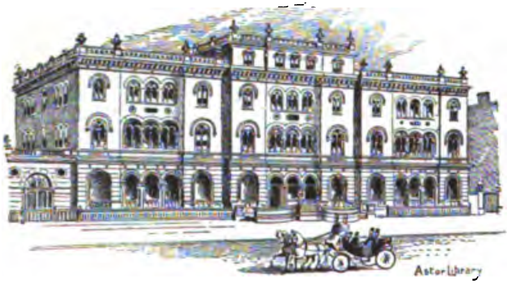
ASTOR, John Jacob (3d), capitalist and philanthropist, was born in New York city, June 10, 1822, son of William Backhouse and Margaret Rebecca (Armstrong) Astor. He received a careful education, and after graduation at Columbia College, studied for a time in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He also traveled extensively in Europe, acquiring a familiarity with the French and German languages. Returning to America, he began the study of law in the Harvard Law School, and after a year's practice with a leading firm, he entered the office of the John Jacob Astor estate. The office of the estate was at that time located on Prince street, but about the date of his father's death it was removed to the two-story marble building on Twenty-sixth street, where a large force of clerks was employed and kept constantly busy on the vast and complicated accounts. Like his father, Mr. Astor was the soul of method, and even in minute matters was governed by the strictest principles. Although entertaining on a magnificent scale, filling his house with splendid collections of books and paintings, and making his name notable for his princely charities, he seemed to take pleasure in the small economies characteristic of the methodical man of business. He would frequently walk down town, not so much, it is said, from the pleasure he found in the exercise, as because he thought it necessary to his health. He ever adhered firmly to the lesson instilled by his father, that the management of his vast estate should not be a mere sordid acquisition of property, but a recognition of the duty an heir owes his ancestry to maintain and enhance the fortune from which the honors, pleasures and advantages of life are largely derived. In his personal character he was singularly modest, retiring and unselfish, immensely superior to the common temptations of wealth, and would apply to the promotion of his many charitable activities the thoughtful earnestness and zeal usually associated with purely personal interests. The great fortune which he commanded could not have been entrusted to better hands, and thousands of the unfortunate had their wretched lives brightened because he lived. While he contributed hundreds of dollars at a time for the benefit of organized institutions, he lent assistance in a simple, generous way to deserving in-

dividuals upon whom the hand of adversity had been laid. If the money which he gave in this way, little by little, were brought together, it would make an enormous sum. It seemed, indeed, a delight with him to personally assist the worthy poor and witness their immediate relief. In friendship he was constant and devoted, although his intimates were few. His library, well stocked with the finest works in literature and science, was his favorite resort, and from extensive reading he became a well-versed scholar in several branches. With all its varied activities and multiplicity of far-reaching influences, his life was singularly uneventful; a calm and peaceful round of contentment, harmonious in all its relations, and a long record of good deeds. He was possessed, too, of considerable artistic taste and appreciation, and, with the soul of a poet, drank in the beauties of nature and the varied effects of rural landscapes. Of such a nature and disposition, he naturally shrank alike from vain display and the seeking after public preferment. He was nearly persuaded, in 1879, to accept from Pres. Hayes the mission to England, for which, by his practical judgment and knowledge of society, gained in the course of numerous European trips, he was well qualified; but in the end his habitual modesty determined his declination. By continual purchase and improvement of real estate in the most desirable quarters of New York city, seldom selling, he increased his fortune immensely; and, although the precise assets of the Astors have always been carefully kept secret, his estimated worth at the time of his death was between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, making him the largest private owner of real estate in the metropolis. Mr. Astor was a director and trustee in many business institutions; one of the principal shareholders in the Union Trust Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., and a heavy stockholder in many of the largest New York banks. He was also a vestryman in Trinity Church, always active in its interests; and for forty years a trustee of the Astor Library, to which he donated in all, at various times, about $250,000. In 1862, after the first reverses of the Federal troops, he enlisted in the army of the Potomac, and served with great credit on the staff of Gen. McClellan. Mr. Astor was married, in 1846, to Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, a South Carolina lady, of excellent family, who afterward became a very conspicuous helper of worthy charities. Millions of dollars were given away by her, through her husband, and many institutions remain as mute but eloquent testimonials to her splendid beneficence. Mr. Astor had thorough confidence in her judgment in charitable matters, and everything she did in that work met with his prompt approval and coöperation. He furnished the money; she distributed it. She expended not only large sums, but personal energy and sympathy in behalf of the poor of New York, contributing thousands of dollars to the Children's Aid Society, and thousands more to establish young boys and girls in the West, where they could start in life with less competition and better surroundings. When she died, in 1887, her collection of laces, the finest in the country, was given to the Metropolitan Museum, and by her will she bequeathed large sums in charity. Few women in a wholly private sphere have exerted so wide and beneficent an influence upon the community. She was one of the most kindly and dignified figures, not only in the world of society which she adorned, but among the poor and suffering, for whose relief and comfort her heart and mind were always engaged. She died in December, 1887, universally honored and lamented. After a life well spent in useful activities and crowned with the respect and esteem of all, Mr. Astor died at his home in New York city, Feb. 22, 1890.

ASTOR, William Waldorf, capitalist and author, was born in New York city, March 31, 1848, son of John Jacob and Charlotte Augusta (Gibbes) Astor. His education was chiefly conducted at home by private tutors, among them a professor of the University of Marburg. At the age of twenty-three he was taken into the office of the Astor estate, and began a practical training in the duties of each department, but recognizing the need of a thorough legal education, he studied for two years in the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1875. He devoted another year to general practice in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, and soon became a recognized expert in real estate law. In the management of the family estate he spared himself no exertions which could yield him experience, and frequently attended personally to matters which might readily have been delegated to agents. His exceptional business ability was recognized by his father, who by power of attorney gave him absolute control over all his property. His grandfather, William B. Astor, also named him an executor and one of the trustees of his estate. In 1877 Mr. Astor was elected to the New York state legislature from the eleventh assembly district, receiving a plurality of 1,525 over the Tammany Hall and independent Democratic candidates. He served as chairman on the committee on militia and a member of the committees on cities and expenditures, and in the autumn of 1879 was elected to the state senate by a majority of 2,956 from the tenth senatorial district. Mr. Astor's service in the legislature was of great benefit to New York, and indirectly to all the cities in the state. Being a heavy tax payer he recognized the need of positive reform in municipal management, and devoted much time and energy to this end. His appeals for self government in cities, and his stand against corruption were warmly praised by the press, and undoubtedly had a material influence on legislation. In 1881 he was nominated for congress in the district previously represented by the Hon. Levi P. Morton, but after a sharp political campaign was defeated by Hon. Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Astor was appointed minister to Italy by Pres. Chester A. Arthur, Aug. 6, 1882, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate on the following day. He succeeded Hon. George P. Marsh, the well-known author and economist, and ably represented his government in diplomatic duties. He attained a wide social popularity, and his ample means enabled him to entertain on a scale which rivaled that of all other members of the diplomatic corps. Gifted with a taste for literature and archæology, he busied himself during his stay in Rome in studying the early history of the country as revealed in its literary and art treasures, and upon his return home in 1885, he published his novel "Valentino," embodying his researches in the mediæval history of Italy. It is extremely well written and true to the facts of history, while sustaining complete vraisemblance where history is not exactly followed. A handsomely bound and illuminated copy of this book was presented by Mr. Astor to Pope Leo XIII. His later novel, "Sforza," dealing with the conquest of Italy by the French, under Charles VIII., displays equal skill and historical knowledge. Shortly after the death of his father Mr. Astor began the erection of the magnificent Netherlands Hotel, on Fifth avenue and 59th street, New York, and later of the Hotel Waldorf, on the site of the old family residence. These hostelries are

among the most popular in New York, and are justly notable as specimens of architectural beauty. In September, 1890, Mr. Astor removed to London, where he purchased 18 Carlton House Terrace, one of the most beautiful mansions in the city, and began a notable career in journalism. He purchased the well-known "Pall-Mall Gazette," and later started the "Pall-Mall Magazine," both of which have been conducted with marked ability and enterprise. Mr. Astor enjoys the esteem of all classes of society in the English capital, and owns membership in several prominent clubs and literary organizations. While a resident in New York he was a vestryman and regular attendant of Trinity Church. He was active and generous in many unostentatious charities, and a moving spirit in the erection of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine. As a financier he branched out considerably beyond the management of his vast real estate interests, and was actively interested as a stockholder and director in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the Delaware and Hudson canal, the Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., and others. He was also a member of the Union, Union League, Knickerbocker, Century, Tuxedo, Country and Lawyers' clubs, but resigned from several of them after his father's death. He was married, June 6, 1878, to Mary Dahlgren, daughter of James W. Paul, of Philadelphia, Pa.—she died in 1894. They had four children: Waldorf, Pauline, John Jacob and Gwendoline Enid Astor.

ASTOR, William, capitalist and railroad developer, was born in New York city, July 12, 1829, second son of William Backhouse and Margaret (Armstrong) Astor. From early life he showed decided ability in literary and scientific pursuits, and after a careful preparatory training entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1849, second in his class. He was then noted as a fine athlete, excelling in all out-of-door sports; thoroughly manly, stanch in friendship, generous, kind-hearted and sincere. Immediately after graduation he began an extended tour through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land; making numerous intelligent observations on life, scenery and associations along the by-paths of travel, and ascending the Nile to a higher point than the tourists usually reached in those days. The impressions then received by his receptive mind created a life-long interest in Oriental art and literature.

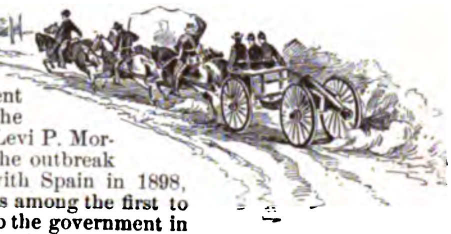


Returning to New York city he entered the office of the Astor estate on Prince street, and by his aggressive and intelligent policy in managing and augmenting the vast properties of the family, speedily added a reputation for business ability to his other attainments. Moreover, such was his system and regularity that his times of leisure were frequent. He was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the breeding of high stock, racing and trotting horses. His country-seat "Ferncliff" was a park and farm combined, his stables being among the best appointed in the country. He was also an enthusiastic sportsman with rod and gun, but found by far his favorite recreation in travel. In the course of his life he was the owner of several yachts, the best of their time. The Ambassadress, built for him in 1867, was the largest private sailing yacht ever constructed, and also one of the swiftest. In 1884 he built the Nourmahal, a heavily sparred steamer, capable of a rapid run under sail alone, and was planning for a trip around the world in her at the time of his death. During the civil war Mr. Astor was earnest and active in his support of the Federal cause, foregoing his desire to enlist only in compliance with his father's earnest protest. He was instrumental, however, in recruiting and equipping a regiment at Rondout and a gun squad at Rhinebeck, but felt obliged to decline the command of both. A stanch Republican through life, he was in hearty sympathy with the abolition of slavery, and particularly interested in the movements for reconstruction. He was rigorously faithful in performing the duty of voting at all times, yet, as was characteristic in his family, never sought or desired public preferment of any kind. He several times refused offers of nomination to prominent offices. In 1875 he made an extensive tour along the coast of Florida in his yacht Ambassadress, gaining a broad acquaintance with the resources of the state. During his sojourn there occurred the troubles with the Indians in the Everglades; and Mr. Astor, ever to the fore in his country's service, organized a gun squad, and as an aide on the governor's staff rendered other notable services. He later built a railroad from Palatka on the St. John's river to St. Augustine, which has proved one of the most efficient means in development of resources in that part of the country. Purchasing a large tract in Jacksonville, he erected a block of houses, still the handsomest in the city. In recognition of the state's indebtedness to Mr. Astor's enterprising public spirit, the legislature awarded him a grant of 80,000 acres of land in Lake county. It likewise gave his name to a thriving town in the same county, which, with Lake Schermerhorn, named for his wife's family and the town of Armstrong for his mother's, will serve to perpetuate the memory of his services. He was also offered a nomination as U. S. senator. Mr. Astor was married, in New York city, Sept. 23, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, a descendant of one of the oldest Holland-Dutch families in the city. The original ancestors of the family came from the town of Schermerhorn in Holland, and landed in New Amsterdam in 1642. The name has since been one of the most prominent in the country, while in New York city it has been associated with all that is most conspicuous in social and political life. Mr. and Mrs. Astor were for years the unchallenged social leaders of the metropolis, their cultivation, discriminating taste, refinement and princely hospitality setting an example which society sought to follow. While in New York Mr. Astor was a constant attendant at Trinity Church, and generous contributor to its charitable activities. He and his wife were largely interested in philanthropic enterprises, but with a graceful and refined reserve concealed their generosity from the public eye, performing some of their greatest benefices even *incognito*. Mr. Astor was a Mason of high degree, and a member of several clubs of New York city. He had five children: four daughters, and one son, John Jacob Astor (4th). He died, after a lingering illness, in Paris, France, April 25, 1892.

ASTOR, John Jacob (4th), traveler, author and inventor, was born at "Ferncliff," Rhinebeck-on-Hudson, N.Y., July 13, 1864, only son of William and Caroline (Schermerhorn) Astor. Great-grandson of the notable founder of the Astor family and fortunes, he is descended from several of the most distinguished and historic families in America; among others being, by the maternal line, fifth in descent from Robert

Livingston, original patentee of the manor of Livingston, which included most of Dutchess and Columbia counties; and ninth from Jacobus Van Cortlandt, mayor of New York city in 1719. He obtained his preparatory training at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and then entered Harvard College, where he completed the course of scientific study in 1888. While in college he took high standing in technical studies, and showed great aptitude in several directions. He also enjoyed popularity with his fellow-students, and was a member of the Delta Phi fraternity and other prominent under-graduate clubs and societies. From his father Mr. Astor seems to have inherited the love of travel, and that genuine spirit of adventure which delights in following untrodden by-paths and exploring unfamiliar corners of the world. Before entering Harvard, he made an extensive tour along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, then uncompleted, and journeyed by stage through the mountain lands of Idaho and Montana. After graduation he visited various countries of Europe, sojourning for considerable periods in Greece and Norway, everywhere making exhaustive studies and observations. While in Turkey he was awarded the somewhat unique honor of a personal audience with the Sultan Abdul Hamed, who being satisfied that the young American traveler was neither spy nor agent, treated him with great courtesy and condescension. Mr. Astor subsequently made an extended and systematic tour through Florida, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, using his advantages as a means of education rather than as a mere pleasure jaunt, and ever showing his originality by avoiding the familiar routes of travel. Returning home, he entered the office of the Astor estates. He speedily acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and has since managed it with consummate tact and success. Mr. Astor is also a director in the National Park Bank, the Mercantile Trust Co., the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., the Plaza Bank, and other notable financial concerns. He is a member of the Riding, Racquet and Tennis, Country, Tuxedo, New York Yacht and other athletic and sporting clubs, and a governor of the Newport Golf Club and Casino. The extensive breeding-stables established by his father at "Ferncliff" he still maintains, although instead of racers, as formerly, high-class hackney and carriage horses are now raised there. In his great steam-yacht, Nourmahal, he has made annual cruises in the summer months, and her graceful figure was familiar in many ports. He has taken letters patent for several useful inventions; one of them, a contrivance for removing the pulverized waste material from macadamized roads, by means of an air-blast, was exhibited at the Columbian exposition, and attracted favorable comment. It is likely to prove of great utility, and has been highly recommended by the "Scientific American." Another invention, or suggestion of brilliant conception, but doubtful utility, is a rain-making machine, to be operated by removing to the upper atmosphere through a closed conduit, a volume of warm moist surface air, which, it is believed, will be condensed, and precipitated as rain. Mr. Astor has also made a successful début in the domain of authorship, having published, in 1893, a novel entitled "A Journey in Other Worlds: A Romance of the Future," which for beauty of style and brilliancy of conception ranks with the best imaginative fiction of the day. The book had a large sale in the United States; was republished in London, and has also been translated into the French language. Mr. Astor is a constant student and a wide reader, devoted to scientific and philosophical research. His high social station insures him an *entrée* into any circle, but many more welcomes come to him on account of his intellectual abilities and graces of manner. He was for years one of the regular patrons of the Patriarchs' ball, the greatest annual social event of the metropolis, and owns membership in the Knickerbocker, Union, Metropolitan, Down Town, and Delta Phi clubs, the Society of the Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1894 he accepted the appointment of colonel on the staff of Gov. Levi P. Morton. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898, Mr. Astor was among the first to offer his aid to the government in various ways; placing his splendid yacht at the disposal of the navy department, and equipping a regiment of artillery at his own expense. On May 8th Pres. McKinley nominated him U. S. inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Astor was married, in 1891, to Ava Lowle, daughter of Edward Shippen and Alice C. (Barton) Willing, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Astor comes of a distinguished and honored ancestry, which counts the names of many of the heroes and builders of our nation. The genealogy of the American family traces to Charles Willing, son of Thomas Willing, of Bristol, England, and grandson of Joseph and Ava (Lowle) Willing, of Gloucestershire, who came to America in 1728, and was mayor of Philadelphia in 1747 and 1754. His son, Thomas Willing (1731–1827), was mayor of Philadelphia in 1763, judge of the supreme court of the state (1767–1777), and first president of both the Bank of North America and the Bank of the United States. He was a member of the commission which drew up the Constitution of the United States, and it was he who designed the national coat of arms. Although a lawyer and jurist, he was until 1809 a member of the great commercial firm of Willing & Francis, which after his withdrawal was continued by his son, Thomas Wayne Willing, and his son-in-law, Thomas Willing Francis. Richard Willing (1775–1858), son of Robert Wayne, was the father of Edward Shippen Willing, who in 1860 married Alice C. Barton, and became the father of Mrs. Astor. The Barton ancestry is equally long and honorable, being traceable in direct line to Coloney W. Barton, member of parliament in 1653. They have one son, William Vincent Astor.

J J Astor



SEVERANCE, Caroline M. (Seymour), reformer, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1820, daughter of Orson and Caroline M. (Clarke) Seymour. Her father was a prominent banker, and a member of one of the oldest Connecticut families, and her mother was of Scotch-English and "Knickerbocker" descent. After her father's death in 1825, she removed with her mother to her grandfather's home, near Auburn, N. Y. Her early education was received at the Upham Female Seminary, Canandaigua, and at Mrs. Ricord's boarding-school, Geneva, N. Y., where she was valedictorian of her class. She was married at Auburn, N. Y., in 1840, to Theodoric C. Severance, a banker of Cleveland, O., and a gifted and popular man, whose sympathy and co-operation supported her in all her public work until his death at Los Angeles, Cal., in October,

1892. Five children blessed their union. Her book reviewing, and reports of woman's suffrage meetings attracted attention in Ohio, and in 1851 led to a request from the Ohio Woman's Rights Association to prepare and present a memorial to the state legislature; presented there by her friend, Senator John A. Foot. In 1853 she accepted an invitation to speak before the Young Men's Library Association, of Cleveland, being the first woman in America honored by such an invitation. Her address on "Humanity: a Definition and a Plea" was strong and logical, and later she was invited to repeat it before the Parker Fraternity in Tremont Temple, Boston, and elsewhere. She removed to Boston in 1855, and there her broad views and literary tastes soon brought her in contact with progressive and intellectual men and women. Realizing the disadvantages suffered by women from the lack of organization and wider social opportunities, in 1868 she accomplished the organization of the New England Woman's Club, of Boston, which she served as first president until 1872. She was also active in the organization and work of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and of the Moral Educational Association, of Boston, being president of the latter for many years. In April, 1875, Mrs. Severance removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where she opened the parlors of her home for the services of the Unitarian church, when it was founded in 1876. It has since become one of the strongest churches of that city. For many years she was a trustee of the society, and also, for one term, a member of the board of the Los Angeles Free Library Association, elected by unanimous vote of the city council and mayor. In 1876 she was instrumental in founding the first kindergarten in the city, and later the Free Kindergarten Association, and in 1889–90 kindergartens were made a part of the public school system of the city. To her influence must also be credited the settling of the ideal Froebel Institute, near her own home, as well as the gradual spread of the kindergarten throughout California. The first book club and the first woman's club in Los Angeles, founded in 1879, and another founded in 1885, out of which have grown many permanent clubs, were inspired by her. At seventy-seven years of age she is strong and vigorous, a born leader, with a love of home, of culture, and the refinements of life. She has always had the courage of her convictions, and has dared to advocate, by tongue and pen, all causes which appealed to her sense of right and justice. Much of the religious, social, educational and literary growth of Los Angeles during the last twenty years may be traced to her inspiration and support.

Caroline M. Severance

REMMEL, Harmon Liveright, manufacturer and underwriter, was born at Stratford, Fulton co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1852, son of Godlove and Henrietta (Beven) Remmel. His father was a manufacturer from near Cologne, Prussia, who emigated to America in 1848. Mr. Remmel's education was obtained in the public schools and at Fairfield Seminary in his native state. He taught school one term, and then removing west located at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he engaged in business with his brother, Augustus. After a few years he went to New York city as the eastern representative of his firm, which was engaged in a large wholesale lumber business, and in 1876 he removed again, to Newport, Ark., where, under the firm-name of Remmel Bros., he engaged extensively in the manufacture of walnut and other hardwood lumbers. He is still (1898) at the head of the manufacturing firm which he originally established, and has been closely identified with the city's development. In 1885 he rendered his first service to the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York city, and in 1896 was appointed its general agent in Arkansas. He is now president of the Arkansas Life Underwriter's Association. A wide-awake aggressive Republican, he has held numerous important offices and positions of trust, both local and national. He assisted in organizing the town of Newport into a separate school district, and was president of its school board for eight years He has frequently been a member of the city council, and in 1884 was the Republican candidate for congress from the first congressional district of Arkansas. In 1886 he was elected a member of the state legislature from Jackson county, against a large Democratic vote, and during his term was recognized as the leader of the minority. In 1888 he was chosen secretary of the state bureau of immigration, and did much effective work in bringing immigration and capital to Arkansas. In 1894 and 1896 he was elected president of the State League of Republican clubs, and the same years was Republican candidate for governor. He made a joint canvass of the state with his opponents, and materially reduced the Democratic majority. Gov. Clark, his successful opponent in 1894, appointed him a member of the state board of charities, he being the first Republican ever appointed to so important a position of trust by a Democratic governor. In the election for U. S. senator before the legislature in 1895, he was given a complimentary vote for this exalted position. Gov. Jones, his successful opponent in 1896, appointed him aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. R. G. Shaver, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the state guards and reserve militia. In the exciting presidential campaign of 1896, after the arduous labors of his own campaign, he stumped the state of Indiana for the Republican national ticket. Pres. McKinley, recognizing his eminent services to his party, appointed him collector of internal revenues for the state of Arkansas in 1897. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896, and in the latter year a member of the committee of notification. On fulfilling this mission he made a short speech to the assembled thousands from the porch of Mr. McKinley's house at Canton. Mr. Remmel was appointed a delegate to the monetary conference at Indianapolis in 1897 and 1898, and is a member of the executive committee, and was chosen national committeeman from Arkansas of the Republican National League in 1897. He moved to Little Rock in 1896, is a member of the Little Rock board of trade, director of two of the leading banks, and interested in numerous business and manufacturing enterprises throughout the state. In 1876 he was married to Laura Lee, daughter of John Stafford, a prominent and substantial citizen of Staunton, Va. Mr. Remmel and his wife are prominent in the councils of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which they are members, and in all movements that have for their object the advancement of humanity. He is popular as a speaker and lecturer, while his splendid ability and universal urbanity make him popular among all classes. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

H L Remmel

WHITTIER, Elizabeth Hussey, poet, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 7, 1815, daughter of John and Abigail (Hussey) Whittier and the younger sister of John Greenleaf Whittier. Her mother was a daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Evans) Hussey of Somersworth, N. H.; and it is a curious coincidence that her ancestor, Christopher Hussey, and Thomas Whittier, ancestor of her husband, were the only two out of the sixteen petitioners against the order restraining the Quakers in Massachusetts in 1652, who braved the displeasure of the court, and refused to withdraw. In her childhood Elizabeth was the poet's special pet and playfellow, and as they both grew older she became his beloved and sympathetic companion. She and his elder sister alike encouraged him in his early ambitions, but Elizabeth's poetic temperament made her best suited to understand his genius. When their parents died, and the rest of the family had left the old homestead at Haverhill, Elizabeth continued to keep house for her brother, and they were constant companions except when the poet's participation in the national struggle called him away from home. In her little poem, the "Wedding Veil," she suggests that the reason of her remaining unmarried was because she had lost her lover by death. Her grief did not, however, darken her life; for in spite of her extreme sensibility she was always gay and cheerful. She has been described by T. W. Higginson as "the gifted sister Lizzie, the pet and pride of the household, one of the rarest of women, her brother's complement, possessing all the readiness of speech and facility of intercourse which he wanted, taking easily in his presence the lead in conversation, while he sat rubbing his hands, and laughing at her daring sallies. She was as unlike him in person as in mind; for his dignified erectness she had endless motion and vivacity; for his regular, handsome features, she had a long, Jewish nose, so full of expression that it seemed to enhance, instead of injuring, the effect of the large and liquid eyes that glowed with merriment and sympathy behind it . . . Her quick thoughts came like javelins; a saucy triumph gleamed in her great eyes; the head moved a little from side to side like the quiver of a great weapon, and lo! you were transfixed. . . . She was a woman never to be forgotten, and no one can truly estimate the long celibate life of the poet without bearing in mind that he had for many years at his own fireside the concentrated wit and sympathy of all womankind in this one sister." Elizabeth Whittier was as ardent an opponent of slavery as was her brother; as far as it was possible for a woman shut up in a little village, she aided in the great reform of the times. In 1836 the poet sold the Haverhill farm and purchased a little cottage in the village of Amesbury, and Elizabeth sorrowfully severed her early connection to accompany him thither. The change was a matter of great importance to the simple country girl, and she never was quite as happy as in her new home. In 1840 she wrote in her diary, "I am not homesick in Amesbury, but it never seems like home when Greenleaf is away." Soon after her arrival there she was elected president of the local Women's Anti-Slavery Society. And it is evident from her diary that she occasionally was actively implicated in the escape of slaves to Canada. Of her poetical work her brother wrote, "As she was very distrustful of her own powers, and altogether without ambition for literary distinction, she shunned everything like publicity, and found far greater happiness in generous appreciation of the gifts of her friends than in the cultivation of her own. Yet it has always seemed to me that had her health, sense of duty and fitness, and her extreme self-distrust permitted, she might have taken high place among lyric singers." These remarks he prefaced to his "Hazel Blossoms," in which little volume he included selections from his sister's poems. Of these the most pleasing is "Lines on Dr. Kane in Cuba," which he tells us was read to that venerable traveler while on his death-bed, and brought tears of pleasure to his eyes. Her political sympathies are ardently expressed in her verses on "John Quincy Adams." "Snowbound" was written by Whittier the year after the loss of this beloved sister, whom he never ceased to mourn. She died at Amesbury, Mass., Sept. 3, 1864.

CARY, Edward, journalist, was born at Albany, N. Y., June 5, 1840, of Quaker parentage and New England ancestry. He received his education at Union College, where he was graduated in 1863, and was afterwards graduated at the Albany Law School. He was the first editor of the "Brooklyn Union," of which he had control from 1863 until 1870, when he became an editorial writer on the New York "Times." Since 1881 he has been a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, and was chairman of the committee on examinations, which drew up the rules, in substance, now in force in the police and fire departments of the city. Until 1884 he was a Republican; since then he has been an Independent. The general line of his writing is national politics, finance, political economy, and civil-service reform. He is the author of a "Life of George William Curtis," in the "American Men of Letters" series.

BASH, Appleton, clergyman, was born in Indiana county, Pa., near Mechanicsburgh, March 21, 1862. His ancestors, of Scotch and German extraction respectively, settled in Pennsylvania about 1780. In 1866 his parents removed to Johnstown, Pa., where he was sent to the public schools until his thirteenth year. He then entered the employment of the Cambria Iron Co. as hammer boy, running a large steam forge hammer. Here he remained for nearly four years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of mechanical smithcraft. He had, meanwhile, continued his studies, and having saved his money, was enabled to enter the high school and sustain himself for two years. He then attended the State Normal School, at Millersville, two years, and next taught a year in Mapleton, Pa., to complete his course at the Mt. Union College, Ohio, where he was graduated B.C.S. The next two years he served as principal of the high school in Millvale. In February, 1885, he received license to preach from the quarterly conference of the Coopersdale Methodist Episcopal Church. In October of that year he was admitted to the Pittsburgh annual conference, and stationed at Somerset, Pa., being one of the first Methodist Episcopal ministers to serve a five-year term, and in October, 1890, he was transferred to Springdale, Pa. In July, 1893, he was elected associate president of Beaver College, having, the previous June, completed the necessary post-graduate studies in Allegheny College at Meadville, receiving the degree of

Appleton Bash

A.M. *pro merito* and Ph.D. In October, 1894, he resigned the associate presidency, to become pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh. He was married, Oct. 15, 1885, to Lizzie May, daughter of James A. Swearer of Brownsville, Pa. She is a graduate of California State Normal School.

THAYER, Simeon, soldier, was born in Meriden, Mass., April 30, 1737, the son of David and Jane (Keith) Thayer. In his youth he was apprenticed to a peruke-maker in Providence, but left his trade to become a soldier in 1756. As a member of a Rhode Island regiment, he fought in the French war, and was at Fort William Henry when it surrendered to Montcalm. He resumed his early calling a short time after, but on the outbreak of the revolutionary war, again entered service, with a captain's commission. In the attack on Quebec, he was captured by the British, and was held prisoner for nine months. When at length able to rejoin the American army, he was presented by the general assembly with a sword, in recognition of his services, and was appointed major of a Rhode Island regiment, Jan. 1, 1777. For his subsequent defence of Fort Mifflin and Red Bank, he received great commendation, and became known as the "Hero of Fort Mifflin." He fought in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, remaining at his post throughout the engagement, in spite of a wound which caused him great suffering and afterwards resulted in the loss of his right eye He retired from the service Jan. 1, 1781, but was subsequently, for three successive years, chosen by the general assembly to serve as brigadier-general of the militia of Providence county. Maj. Thayer was three times married: first, to Huldah Jackson; then to Mrs. Mary Tourtellot; and the third time, to Mrs. Angell, the sister of his first wife. He had nine children. He died Oct. 14, 1800.

A. A. Wiley

WILEY, Ariosto Appling, lawyer, was born at Clayton, Barbour co., Ala., Nov. 6, 1849, son of James McCaleb, and Cornelia Ann (Appling) Wiley. His family is of Welsh extraction; the first representatives in this country being three brothers, who early in the eighteenth century settled in the middle states. Their descendants have spread throughout the West and South and are distinguished by the respective spellings of the name —Wylie, Wyly and Wiley. His grandfather, Evans Wiley, a native of Cabarrus county, N. C., was a colonel of the North Carolina line in the revolutionary army. James McCaleb, the eldest son, was a colonel in the Mexican army, under Gen. Santa Anna, but refusing to fight against the Texan revolutionists, he was tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot. Through the influence of the Masonic fraternity in Mexico his life was saved, but he was imprisoned until the close of the war, when he began the practice of law in Barbour county, Ala. For twelve years he was judge of the eighth circuit. His second wife, the mother of our subject, was a granddaughter of Rev. John Brown, ex-president of the University of Georgia. She was also closely related to the Georgia Lamar family, and was a niece of Col. Daniel Appling who fell in the Mexican war. Ariosto A. Wiley was educated in the schools of his native county, and entering Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., was graduated in 1871. Settling then in Montgomery, Ala., he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court the following year, and formed a partnership with Judge Samuel F. Rice, which lasted until the latter's death in 1890. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court, and has since conducted some important cases before that tribunal. He was a member of the legislature in 1880–81 and 1884–85; and of the state senate in 1888–89, and he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880 and 1884. For ten years he was a member of the city council of Montgomery and was attached to the staff of Gov. Seay with the rank of colonel. He was captain of the Montgomery mounted rifles, and as such saw active service on several occasions. Mr. Wiley was presidential elector for his district in 1880; and in 1896 was appointed colonel and inspector-general on the staff of Gov. Oates, and again elected to the legislature. In every position of public trust he has shown marked ability and painstaking care in the discharge of his duties, and is regarded as one of the most truly representative men of the South. For several years he has been division counsel for the Plant System and the Southern Express Co. He is in religious faith a Presbyterian, and is a prominent member of the F. and A. M., Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men. His success is due entirely to his own abilities and industry. In 1877 Mr. Wiley was married to Mattie A., daughter of B. F. Noble, and they have one son.

CLARKE, Mary Bayard, poet, was born in Raleigh, N. C., in May, 1822. She was the daughter of Thomas Pollock Devereux, who owned large plantations on the Roanoke river, was a lawyer of eminence, and was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards. She was thoroughly educated and was married at an early age to William John Clarke. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1841; saw service in the Mexican war, and was brevetted for gallantry at National Bridge, Paso Ovejas and Cerro Gordo, and retired on a pension for wounds. He then practiced law; was state comptroller of North Carolina (1851–55); served through the civil war as colonel of the 24th North Carolina regiment; became a judge of the superior court in 1871, and died in 1886. After her marriage, Mrs. Clarke resided for some time in Texas, New Orleans, and in Havana, where she became the queen of a select circle of English and American residents. She contributed to the "Southern Literary Messenger," to "Peterson's Magazine," and to "The Land We Love." Under the name of Stuart Leigh, she translated "Marguerite, or Two Loves," from the French, for a Confederate publication, and some of her translations from Victor Hugo were republished in England because of the beauty of the verse. She wrote an opera called "Pocahontas," but most of her poetry appeared only in newspaper form. She published under the name of Tenella, "Wood Notes, or Carolina Carols; a Collection of North Carolina Poetry," 2 vols. (Raleigh, 1854), which contains besides her own poems, contributions from Walker Anderson, P. W. Alston, William Gaston, F. L. Hawks and others. Her other publications are: "Reminiscences of Cuba," in the "Southern Literary Messenger" (1855); "Mosses from a Rolling Stone; or, the Idle Moments of a Busy Woman" (1886); "Clytie and Zenobia; or, the Lily and the Palm" (1870). Mrs. Clarke died in Newbern, N. C., March 31, 1886. Her son, William Edwards Clarke, a graduate of Davidson College, North Carolina, and Columbia Law School, New York city, became an instructor of the deaf and dumb, and served in the North Carolina legislature.

STORRS, Richard Salter, clergyman and author, was born at Braintree, Norfolk co., Mass., Aug. 21, 1821, son of Richard Salter Storrs, D.D.

His father, a graduate of Williams College and prominent as an editor of religious journals, was pastor for sixty-two years of a Congregational church at Braintree; his grandfather, who bore the same name, was pastor for thirty-three years of the Congregational church at Long Meadow, Mass.; his great-grandfather, John Storrs, was a chaplain in the patriot army during the revolutionary war, and before and after, pastor of the First Church of Southold, L. I.; and his uncle, Rev. Charles Backus Storrs, was first president of Western Reserve College (1831–33). His first American ancestor, Samuel Storrs, emigrated from Nottingham, England, to Massachusetts, in 1663, and from Massachusetts to Connecticut, settling at Mansfield, Tolland co. Richard Salter Storrs, Jr., was fitted for college at the celebrated academy at Monson, Mass., and then entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1839. He taught in Monson Academy, at whose semi-centennial, in 1854, he delivered the leading address, and in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., and then entered the office of Rufus Choat in Boston. By all the laws of heredity, however, he was destined for the pulpit instead of the bar, though the highest honors in the profession of the law might easily have been his, and after a few months of study he decided to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors; receiving the commendation of Mr. Choat on the wisdom of his decision. In 1842 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1845 was graduated. Soon after, the Harvard Congregational Church of Brookline, Mass., called him to become its pastor, and he was ordained on Oct. 22d. Meanwhile a new Congregational society had been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y. (which at that time had a population of about 60,000 and an area of twelve square miles), a house of worship had been erected—the one still in use—and in June, 1846, a unanimous call was presented to the brilliant young preacher at Brookline, by the Church of the Pilgrims. He accepted the call, was installed on Nov. 19, 1846, and began the long and splendid series of efforts that connect his name with every great religious, philanthropic or patriotic movement that has arisen either in Brooklyn itself or in the United States. While among Congregationalists he holds a prominent place, his influence as a religious teacher has extended far beyond the limits of his own church and denomination. In 1887 he was elected president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of which he had long been a member. Much dissatisfaction with the policy of that organization existed among its constituency and a division seemed imminent; but the tact and personal influence of Dr. Storrs restored harmony and the society came through the crisis. He was re-elected annually until 1897, when he resigned on account of the weight of years. His sermons and addresses at the meetings of the benevolent societies of the Congregationalist denomination are masterly efforts and have had a powerful effect in quickening religious zeal and in deepening denominational loyalty. Dr. Storrs has received many flattering calls from great churches throughout the United States. In 1869 he considered seriously an invitation from the Central Congregational Church of Boston, but the remonstrances of his congregation, and the protest of more than 120 leading citizens of all creeds, as well as of his fellow clergymen, finally prevailed. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his installation was observed for ten days, begining Nov. 15, 1896, with a sermon of historical character delivered by Dr. Storrs. Complimentary dinners were given by the Hamilton Club and the Congregational Club of Brooklyn; the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers presented him with a loving-cup; and the citizens of Brooklyn, at a public reception in the Academy of Music, gave him a gold medal in token of their appreciation of his services as a citizen as well as a clergyman. Nearly all the great institutions of Brooklyn: its hospitals, asylums, educational institutions, musical societies and art associations—to mention only a few—came into existence or were developed after Dr. Storrs began his pastorate, and with nearly all he has been identified either as founder or promoter. He found time to serve as a park commissioner in 1889, and he was the first to propose that a statue be erected to James S. T. Stranahan, for more than twenty years president of the park commission. As an orator, Dr. Storrs holds a pre-eminent place and few, if any, public speakers surpass him in eloquence. From the beginning he has made it a rule to speak without notes, and his sermons and addresses, which are models of erudition and scholarly composition, often extend far beyond the usual allotment of time without break or lack of continuity. In 1855 his lecture before the Brooklyn Institute in the Graham course "On the Wisdom and Goodness of God," on the subject, "The Constitution of the Human Soul," was acknowledged as a masterpiece of thought and expression. In 1879 he delivered the L. P. Stone lectures at Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1875 and 1881 lectures on "Preaching Without Notes," and "The Divine Origin of Christianity," before the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. Two of the courses were repeated before the Lowell Institute, Boston. His address on the "Appeal of Romanism to Educated Protestants," before the Evangelical Alliance in 1873, was the most noteworthy of the many able addresses before that body. His published works, many of which are in pamphlet form, include "The Constitution of the Human Soul" (1856); "Oration on Abraham Lincoln" (1865); "Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes" (1875); "Early American Spirit and the Genesis of It" (1875); "Declaration of Independence and the Effects of It" (1876); "John Wycliffe and the First English Bible" (1880); "Recognition of the Supernatural in Letters and in Life" (1881); "Address on the Opening ot the Brooklyn Bridge" (1883); "Manliness in the Scholar" (1883); "The Divine Origin of Christianity Indicated by its Historical Effects" (1884); "The Prospective Advance of Christian Missions" (1885); "Forty Years of Pastoral Life" (1886); "Broader Range and Outlook of the Modern College Training" (1887); "Bernard of Clairvaux, the Times, the Man, and his Work" (1892), and "Foundation Truths of American Missions" (1897). He was one of the editors of the "Independent" from 1848 until 1861; edited "The Drum Beat," a little paper published during the Sanitary fair in Brooklyn in February, 1864; and took an active part in the "Report on the History and Recent Collation of the English Version of the Bible." Dr. Storrs received the degree of D.D. from Union College in 1853, and from Harvard in 1859; that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1874, and that of L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887. He was elected in 1863 a trustee of Amherst College, and since 1873 has been president of the Long Island Historical Society, which he helped to found. He delivered the centennial oration in New York city in 1876, and the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard in 1881.

Richard S. Storrs

CARTER, Joel Walker, soldier, merchant, banker and manufacturer, was born near Florence, Ala., Nov. 10, 1845, son of Ichabod Walker and Martha Jane (McMillan) Carter. He traces his descent from prominent families in Germany, Scotland and England. His father was a man of cultivated taste, and fond of literary pursuits, to which he devoted such time as could be found during the course of an active business life. In his youth he worked on his father's plantation, attending school a few months each year, and acquired a fair education, together with habits of industry and frugality that were important factors in after life. At the outbreak of the civil war, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the Confederate army. He served during the entire war in the 9th regiment, Alabama cavalry, engaging in the battles of Murfreesboro and subsequent engagements of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, until the last fight at Bentonville, N. C. He was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 14, 1865, and returned to his home, to continue work on the plantation and to go on with his interrupted studies. As the result of his first year's operations, he sold six bales of cotton for $2,000, and invested the proceeds in merchandise, opening a store at Leighton, Ala., in 1867. Close attention to business, good judgment and strict honesty brought him immediate prosperity, and enabled him to enlarge his operations by establishing a branch store at Florence, Ala. In the same year he removed to Nashville, and became a traveling salesman for the firm of O'Bryans & Washington, but retained control of the stores in northern Alabama. In 1876 he entered into partnership with E. R. and J. B. Richardson and J. R. Mason, under the firm name of Richardsons, Carter & Mason, wholesale shoe-dealers. Their business amounted to nearly $350,000 every year; but the partnership was dissolved in 1882, and Mr. Carter associated himself with James S. Dunbar, under the style of Carter, Dunbar & Co. In 1896 Mr. Dunbar sold his interest to James H. Fulton, and the style became and remains, J. W. Carter & Co. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Nashville, and has served as its president since 1894. For many years he has been an important factor in the growth and prosperity of Nashville, and has been honored with positions of trust, as a recognition of his sagacity and enterprise and the principles he has embodied. He was married, Sept. 27, 1871, to Nannie, daughter of Thomas Crutcher of Murfreesboro, by whom he has had four children: Birdie M., Joel B., Horace J. and Esther A. Carter. He is a contributor to many public charities, and is quick to take part in any measure or project that makes for the prosperity of his adopted city.

Joel W. Carter

HAYDEN, Everett, meteorologist, was born in Boston, April 14, 1858. His father was William Hayden of Boston, and his mother was Louise Annie Dorr, of the same city. He completed the course at the Boston Latin School in 1875, and in the same year was appointed to the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, where he was graduated in 1879, standing third in his class in the final examination in 1881. He was detailed for special scientific duty at the Smithsonian Institution, and accompanied field parties of the U. S. geological survey on expeditions westward. On one expedition he met with a very serious accident, due to a land slide, which resulted in his retirement from active service for "injuries received in line of duty." Mr. Hayden was successively at the Harvard College observatory (1884), in the U. S. geological survey (1885) as draughtsman and assistant geologist, and in the U. S. hydrographic office (1887), where he was made chief of the division of marine meteorology and afterwards marine meteorologist. He resigned the last mentioned position in 1893. Since 1887 he has edited the "Monthly Pilot Chart" of the north Atlantic Ocean. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; vice-president of the National Geographical Society (1890–93), and is an associate editor of the "American Meteorological Journal." He has published numerous scientific papers chiefly relating to the subject of ocean storms, on which he is an acknowledged authority. Among some of his most important papers may be mentioned: "The Charleston Earthquake" (Proc. of the Philos. Society of Washington); "A Loop in the Track of an Ocean Storm" (U. S. Naval Institute; also printed in the "American Meteorological Journal"); "The Great Storm off the Atlantic Coast of the United States, March 11–14, 1888" (Nautical monograph No. 5, U. S. hydrographic office. Republished in parts in the "National Geographic Magazine"); "West Indian Hurricanes and the March Blizzard, 1888"; "The Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean" (Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia); "Tropical Cyclones" ("United Service Magazine." Republished in the "Revista General de Marina," Madrid, and the "Nautical Magazine," London); "Hurricanes in the Bay of North America" (Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Washington); "The Modern Law of Storms" ("United Service Magazine)"; "The Law of Storms" ("National Geographic Magazine"); "The Samoan Hurricane of March, 1889" (U. S. Naval Institute. Republished in the "American Meteorological Journal"); "Hydrography" ("Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia"); "Storms of the North Atlantic" (Paper before the congress of meteorology, world's congress auxiliary of the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893).

STEVENS, Abel, clergyman and author, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1815. He was educated at Wesleyan University, entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, and from 1834 to 1840 served as pastor of churches in Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I. After that date he was chiefly engaged as an editor on church publications, although from 1860 to 1865 he again filled pastorates in New York city and Mamaroneck, N. Y. He made two journeys to Europe previous to 1856, and afterwards returned and remained as pastor of the Union Church at Geneva, Switzerland, whence he corresponded regularly for several American newspapers. The journals with which Mr. Stevens has been editorially connected are: "Zion's Herald" of Boston, the "National Magazine" and "Christian Advocate and Journal" of New York, and the "Methodist." His editorial labors led him to study the history of Methodism, and he embodied the results of his research in a series of works which continue to be the standard authority on the subject. His chief publications are: "An Essay on Church Polity" (1847); "Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism in the Eastern States" (1847–52); "Preaching Required by the Times," "The Great Reform" (1856); "History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century, called Methodism" (1858–61); "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America" (1864–67); "The Centenary of American Methodism" (1865); "The Women of Methodism; Its Three Foundresses, Susanna Wesley, the Countess of Huntingdon, and

Barbara Heck" (1866); "A Compendious History of American Methodism" (1867), and "Christian Work" (1882); also "The Life and Times of Nathan Bangs" (1863); "Character Sketches" (1882), and "Madame de Staël: a Study of her Life and Times" (1881). Of this last the "Saturday Review" said: "The pages which Dr. Stevens has devoted to his heroine's surroundings, to the political and literary people with whom she was brought in contact, are perhaps the most interesting, and are certainly the least debatable, in the volumes." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the learned writer in 1856, by Indiana University. He died in October, 1897.

OWEN, David Dale, geologist, was born at Braxfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, June 24, 1807, fourth son of Robert and Anne Caroline (Dale) Owen. His mother was a daughter of David Dale, merchant and lord provost of Glasgow. His father was the well-known philanthropist who founded a commercial settlement at New Harmony, Posey co., Ind., and on the failure of the enterprise, returned to Great Britain to make similar experiments there. David Owen's early surroundings "were calculated to promote and strengthen his inherent artistic taste and skill. . . . Within a radius of a few miles were the noted Cartland crags, Wallace's cave, and other scenery introduced by Sir Walter Scott into some of his romances; besides, within a short distance, was the classic ground described in the 'Lady of the Lake.'" He began his studies at home, under a private tutor, but a part of each day was spent in acquiring facility in the use of carpenter's tools in the mechanical department connected with the cotton-manufacturing establishment of his father; later, he attended the academy at Lanark, where he continued his classical studies. In 1824 he and his younger brother, Richard, were sent to Emanuel von Fellenberg's noted school at Hofwyl, near Berne, Switzerland, where their elder brothers, Robert Dale and William, had previously been trained. In this institution a number of studies in the curriculum were elective, and in addition to the usual mathematical and literary branches, the Owens chose chemistry, drawing and modern languages. Every summer, a part of Switzerland was traversed on foot by the pupils, whose physical training was carefully attended to; and by these excursions David Dale Owen's interest in science was first awakened. The two brothers returned to Scotland in September, 1826, and took courses in chemistry and physics with Dr. Andrew Ure, lecturer at the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow. In November, 1827, they emigrated to America, and arriving in New Orleans, proceeded up the Mississippi by steamboat to New Harmony, Ind., the site of their father's socialistic community, where they arrived in January, 1828. Their father's library, scientific apparatus and collection of minerals were there, and although the community disbanded soon after, David Dale and Richard remained, carrying on chemical experiments. In 1831, in order to further qualify himself in chemistry and geology, David Dale went to London and spent a year attending the lectures of Dr. Turner at the London University. He returned in 1832. At that time geology and paleontology had come to be subjects of special study, and David Dale Owen, becoming convinced that a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology was requisite to intelligent understanding of the latter, entered Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and was graduated in 1836. He spent the summer of that year as an assistant to Dr. Gerard Troost, a former resident of New Harmony, who had been appointed state geologist of Tennessee, and was then exploring the Ocoee district, near the North Carolina boundary. In 1837 Dr. Owen was appointed state geologist of Indiana, and after a preliminary reconnaissance in 1837-38, published a report, which was reissued in 1859. At the time of his appointment, Hon. James Whitcomb of Indiana was commissioner of the general land office, and two years later he selected Dr. Owen to superintend a government survey of 11,000 square miles of land, now mainly included in the states of Wisconsin and Iowa. An investigation of the mineral resources of this extensive region being the chief object of the survey, it was necessary to secure and drill a large force of assistants—139; but Dr. Owen's skill as an organizer and director was equal to the test, and in less than seven months' time, Sept. 17, 1839 to April 2, 1840, the work was completed, and in 1844 he published at Washington his "Report of a Geological Exploration of a Part of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, with Charts and Illustrations" His next important service was performed in the distribution of the extensive cabinet of minerals and fossils left by William Maclure, the geologist. Portions of this, by the terms of his will, were to be given to several educational institutions, the remainder to constitute the nucleus of a museum. The latter was largely increased by Dr. Owen, and after his death it was sold for $20,000 to the Indiana University. In 1847 he was appointed U. S. geologist and placed in charge of the Chippewa land district, and a little later in the same year was directed to broaden his field of operations so as to make a more careful survey of parts of the northwest territory, congress having appropriated $40,000 for this purpose. This work consumed five years, the last being given to laboratory and office work, and in 1852 appeared his "Report of a Geological Exploration of a Part of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, Incidentally, a Portion of Nebraska Territory" (Philadelphia). It contained numerous illustrations, after drawings by Owen, done in the finished style that characterized his artistic work, including figures of the gigantic mammal remains found in the "bad lands" of Nebraska. In 1854 he was appointed state geologist of Kentucky, and served until 1859, publishing a report in four large volumes (Frankfort, 1856-61). During this period (1857-59) he was state geologist of Arkansas, as well, and two reports were prepared, one on the northern counties, issued at Little Rock in 1858, and the other on the middle and southern counties, at Philadelphia in 1860. He returned from his explorations in the malarious bottom-lands of Arkansas with impaired health, and though he accepted the appointment, a second time offered, of state geologist of Indiana, the work was performed by his brother Richard. Dr. Owen's direct service to the science of geology was very great, and his indirect service equally so, inasmuch as he trained a number of men who became eminent. A year or two before his death he erected a chemical laboratory for his own use, at a cost of $10,000. He was married, March 23, 1837, to Caroline C., daughter of Joseph Neef, who had been associated with Pestalozzi. She, with two sons and two daughters, survived him. One son, William H., is a distinguished astronomer. Dr. Owen died at New Harmony, Ind., Nov. 13, 1860.

D. D. Owen

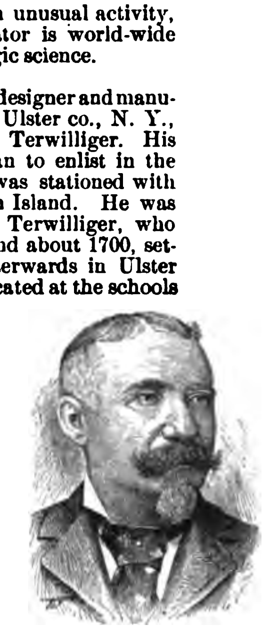
ROOT, John Wellborn, architect, was born at Lumpkin, Stewart co., Ga., Jan. 10, 1850, the son of Sidney and Mary (Clark) Root. His father came of old New England stock, and his mother of a family prominently identified with the history of the state of Georgia. From his ancestors John Wellborn Root derived varied talents. From his earliest years his artistic and musical talents were manifest, and his choice of a profession assured. His drawings were instinctively architectural rather than pictorial. At the outbreak of the civil war his father gave his allegiance to the southern cause and undertook embassies to foreign nations for the Confederate government. In 1864 John Wellborn Root went with his father to England on a blockade runner. He was there placed in school at Claremont, near Liverpool, studying drawing and music in addition to the regular course. In 1867 he passed the examination for Oxford, but being recalled to America about that time he entered the University of New York, New York city, where the family was then residing. He was graduated with honor in 1870, in both the technical and classical courses. He gained experience as a draughtsman in the architectural offices of James Renwick and John Grook, having been employed with them on such important structures as the Grand Central Station and St. Patrick's Cathedral. In the spring of 1872, the rebuilding of Chicago after the great fire offered unusual opportunities to architects, and led young Root to locate in that city. He subsequently formed a partnership with Daniel H. Burnham, which ended only with his death. These young men were the pioneers in the West of the new architecture. The first two years of Mr. Root's labors may be regarded as educational; an effort to lift the people out of the conventional rut of bad design and false ornamentation into a finer sense of architectural beauty and truth. During the last six or eight years of his life the young firm worked up an extensive practice and became, in the artistic value of its labors and in the amount of work accomplished, the leading architectural firm of the country. The first principle of architecture in John Root's mind was truth. Every building must simply and perfectly express the purpose for which and the material with which it is constructed. He rejected as too costly and too spacious the system of stone foundations, which was universal until his inventive genius conceived the idea of mounting heavy piers upon a foundation of crossed layers of steel rails embedded in concrete. This system he experimented with in the Montauk block without entirely giving up the use of stone. In the "Rookery" he dared adopt it exclusively, and the foundations of this vast eleven-story building were the first ever laid in the winter under a temporary roof, a feat which at the time seemed a miracle. For this invention Mr. Adler, of Adler & Sullivan, said, that "Root deserved the same sort of praise which is accorded the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before." Among the buildings he designed, the First Regiment Armory I. N. G., the Chicago "Herald" Building, the Art Institute, and the Woman's Temple Building of Chicago, are conspicuous examples of his rare skill. During the summer of 1890 the directory of the Columbian exposition appointed him architect-in-chief of that great enterprise. Mr. Root organized the Western Association of Architects; was secretary of the American Institute of Architects, and outside of his profession was a man of varied and brilliant acquirements and of rare strength of mind and character. It was said by a well-known pianist that "a great musician was lost when John Root became an architect." He was a scholarly and sympathetic performer, and a composer of great imaginative power and delicacy. He was married, Dec. 12, 1882, to Dora Louise, daughter of Henry Stanton Monroe, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar. Almost at the outset of his arduous labors in connection with the Columbian exposition, Mr. Root died suddenly of pneumonia, on Jan. 15, 1891.

John W Root

MILLARD, Stephen C., congressman, was born at Stamford, Bennington co., Vt., Jan. 14, 1841, son of Stephen C. and Harriet Elizabeth (Richmond) Millard, natives of Vermont. Stephen was the youngest of ten children, seven of whom were boys. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, and was so excellent a student that he became a teacher at the age of seventeen, and at eighteen had charge of the local high school. By strict economy he succeeded in saving from his salary sufficient money to enable him to pursue an advanced course of study. Accordingly, in 1861 he entered Williams College, where he was graduated with honors four years later, taking the first prize for oratory. For a time after leaving college Mr. Millard was principal of the High School at Clyde, N. Y. In the winter and spring of 1867 he attended the Harvard Law School, and on completing his course went to Binghamton, N. Y., where he was eventually induced to settle. He obtained a position as clerk in the office of Mr. O. W. Chapman, district attorney at Binghamton, where he read law until his admission to the bar in 1867. In 1873 Mr. Millard entered the firm of Hotchkiss & Seymour, who carried on the largest law business in Binghamton, a vacancy having occurred through the death of Mr. Seymour. He remained associated with Mr. Hotchkiss until the death of the latter in 1878, when he took into partnership Frank Stewart, and founded the firm of Millard & Stewart. Mr. Millard devoted himself to his profession with great assiduity, and in time obtained a leading position at the bar of his county. From 1877 to 1881 he was chairman of the Republican county committee. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the twenty-eighth congressional district of New York state and was elected by a majority of 1,800 votes, running far ahead of his party ticket in his district, notwithstanding the fact that Cleveland carried the state by an unprecedented majority. He was renominated and re-elected to congress in 1884. His career in congress was marked by vigor and uprightness. Mr. Millard has had an extensive practice in the state and federal courts. In 1871 he was married to Helen Johnson, daughter of Hon. Abel Bennett of Binghamton. They have three children, Norman Bennett Millard, Charles S. Millard and Richmond Millard.

HAZEN, Henry Allen, meteorologist, was born in Serur, India, Jan. 12, 1849, son of Rev. Allen and Martha R. (Chapin) Hazen. He was educated at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and later at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1871. For four years he was assistant instructor in drawing in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and for four years more in the same institution, assistant in meteorology, to Prof. Elias Loomis. He went to Washington, May 1, 1881, as computer in, and to make original investigations for, the U. S. signal service. His present position is as professor of meteorology in the U. S. weather bureau. While with Prof. Loomis at New Haven, he devised a system for reducing barometer observations to sea-level by making use of the actual readings at the base and summit of a mountain. This method was adopted by Prof. Loomis, afterward published, and finally adopted by the U. S. government weather service. In February, 1883, he began a systematic study to determine the best method for observing atmospheric moisture. A paper on this subject, urging the necessity of ventilating the psychrometer, was published in June, 1883. In September of the same year he devised a form of sling psychrometer, in which two thermometers were joined together; with this he showed that there was no difference in evaporation from an ice and water-covered thermometer. He also made more than 1,000 observations and established a psychrometric formula, which was later corroborated by Prof. Ferrel. Psychrometric tables were prepared and presented to the Philosophical Society of Washington on Oct. 24, 1885. In 1886 they were adopted for voluntary observers, and for regular observers in 1887. Prof. Hazen's study of thermometer exposures resulted, in 1885, in the adoption of the Hazen thermometer shelter by the U. S. signal service. While with Prof. Loomis he took a decided stand against the convection theory of storms, but prepared no paper on the subject until March 15, 1884. Abstracts from this paper were published later, and again in a more complete form in the same year. His studies culminated in an excellent little book, "The Tornado" (143 pp.). In October, 1887, he became one of the regular officers of the U. S. weather service, who make forecasts for the whole country, and he has continued in this work. In 1886 he took strong exceptions to some studies by meteorologists, in which it was attempted to prove that the air temperature at some height above the ground in storms is relatively lower, while in areas of high atmospheric pressure it is relatively higher than at the earth. This led to some controversial articles, the publication of which has been maintained to the present time (1898). In 1888, feeling the great need of convenient meteorologic tables, he prepared for publication a handbook of 133 pages, the best small collection of tables published; it is in daily use by most practical meteorologists. In meteorological work Prof. Hazen has made persistent demand for facts and not theories, and for many years he has strongly urged meteorologists to make balloon ascensions for the purpose of obtaining data. He made his first balloon voyage on June 24, 1886, and since then has made several ascents in the interests of science. Of his five voyages the one on June 17, 1887, to 16,000 feet, was the highest but one made in this country. His last voyage, Oct. 27, 1892, was the most successful. He has written not far from 400 scientific papers, the most important of which are given by title in the annual report of the chief signal officer, U. S. A., for 1891, p. 403, and a few are appended here. "The Convection Theory of Storms" ("Science" XVIII. p. 176); "Professional Paper, Signal Service, No. VI." (1892); "Tornadoes" ("American Journal Science," September, 1884, p. 181); "Vertical Currents in Cyclones" ("American Met. Journal," August, 1886, pp. 184–186); "Secrets of the Atmosphere, with diagram" ("Science," April 14, 1893, p. 202); "Handbook of Meteorological Tables" (pp. 133); "A Balloon Ascension" ("American Met. Journal," January, 1893, p. 403); "Physical Fields," ("Science," XV., p. 97); "Eddies in the Atmosphere" ("Science," XVII., p. 346); "The Motion of Storms and High Areas" (XVII., p. 150); "Is the Climate Changing?" (1893); "Fog Signals and Their Aberrations" (1895). Among other of his studies may be mentioned those upon anemometry, climate and its changes, cold waves, droughts, floods, flying-machines, frosts, hot winds, magnetism, origin of storms, meteorologic periods, rainfall, sky glows, sun spots, thunder storms and weather forecasts. Prof. Hazen has carried on his scientific work with unusual activity, and his reputation as an investigator is world-wide among the students of meteorologic science.

TERWILLIGER, Lorenzo, designer and manufacturer, was born at High Falls, Ulster co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1847, son of Frederick R. Terwilliger. His grandfather, Derick, the first man to enlist in the war of 1812 from Ulster county, was stationed with the United States troops at Staten Island. He was a direct descendant of Solomon Terwilliger, who came to this country from Holland about 1700, settling first in Schenectady and afterwards in Ulster county, N. Y. Lorenzo was educated at the schools of his native town, and afterwards found employment as clerk in a country store. He removed to New York in 1869, and entered the service of the National Wood Manufacturing Co., and soon after became a stockholder and director. He showed a special adaptation for every branch of the business, but more especially that of drawing and designing, in which he soon became expert. At the end of seven years he withdrew from the old firm and assisted in organizing a new one, known as the Wood Manufacturing Co. He devoted all his energies to the development of this business, and soon distanced his old competitors. The sales increased, from year to year, extending into the suburbs and to the adjoining states, this department being under the control of Mr. Terwilliger. His great success caused him to withdraw from the Wood Manufacturing Co., and form a copartnership with J. W. Boughton of Philadelphia, who had been engaged in the manufacture of the goods almost from the beginning. Under Mr. Terwilliger's management, the excellence of the goods and the quality of the work has greatly increased, and parquet floors, on account of their hygienic qualities, as well as of their beauty and economy, have become a necessity rather than a luxury. Thus a new industry was created. The character of the goods is no longer confined to the "thin strips of wood glued to cloth" which the original patent called for, but the finest German and English floors, in every variety of pattern, are now placed within the reach of persons of moderate means. Mr. Terwilliger has long been a member of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M.



Lorenzo Terwilliger

HIGGINSON, John, clergyman, was born in Claybrooke, England, Aug. 6, 1616. In 1629 he accompanied his father, Francis Higginson, to Massachusetts, and grew up with all the fervor and prejudices of the Puritan colonists. The year after their arrival in New England, the father died, and the responsibility of providing for the family devolved upon John, he being the oldest son. He taught at Hartford for a number of years, to assist in the support of his mother and brothers, and in 1637 filled his first office in connection with the church, acting as clerk of the synod of the Massachusetts colony. In the same year he was appointed chaplain of the fort at Saybrook, and remained there until 1641, when he became assistant to Rev. Henry Whitefield at Guilford. In 1660 he was ordained, and appointed pastor of the church at Salem, Mass. He was gifted with great eloquence, and his sermons became extremely popular. Two hundred of them were sent to England in manuscript, and nearly one hundred of them were published, besides voluminous tracts, and a work entitled a "Survey of the Sum of Church Discipline" (1648), concerning which Dr. Thomas Goodwin declared that to praise either author or work "were to lay paint upon burnished marble, or add light unto the sun." His other works are: "The Application of Redemption by the Effectual Work of the Word and Spirit of Christ, for the Bringing Home of Lost Sinners to God," and "The Poor Doubting Christian Drawn to Christ." He lived to the ripe age of ninety-two years, seventy-two of which he had passed in the ministry. Nicholas Noyes, his associate at Salem, wrote the following quaint elegy on him:

> "For rich array cared not a fig,
> And wore Elisha's periwig.
> At ninety-three had comely face,
> Adorned with majesty and grace.
> Before he went among the dead,
> He children's children's children had."

He was married to a daughter of Rev. Henry Whitefield, and died Dec. 9, 1708, at Salem, Mass.

RUSSELL, Edward Lafayette, lawyer, was born in Franklin county, Ala., Aug. 19, 1845, son of George Daniel and Emily (Stovall) Russell. For years his family has been connected with the county; the county seat, Russellville, and Russell Valley having been named in honor of his great-grandfather, Maj. William E. Russell. Maj. Russell's son, William, was married to a Miss Hudson of Alabama, a woman of high character and intelligence, and their eldest son was George Daniel Russell, who gained an enviable reputation in his section of the state through his natural leadership and his zeal in the Baptist ministry. His wife was the daughter of William Stovall, a wealthy planter of Lawrence county, and a member of one of its most distinguished families. The son was educated by his father, who, while pastor at Tupelo, Miss., taught a small school. When old enough to work he took his place on the farm and labored incessantly until February, 1862, when he was seized with the war fever, and enlisted in the 41st Mississippi. He fought his first battle at Farmington, near Corinth, where Beauregard and Halleck opposed each other, and later he joined Bragg in his Kentucky campaign. He was present at the battles of Perryville, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege of Atlanta. At the battle of Jonesboro, Russell was recommended for conspicuous gallantry on the field, and made color-bearer of his regiment, with the rank of ensign. He served in the Franklin and Nashville campaigns under Hood, and when the Confederate lines were broken at Nashville he retreated to Franklin and swam Harper's Creek during the night to save his colors. At the end of his military service Mr. Russell engaged in cotton planting near Verona, Miss., meanwhile studying law at intervals. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Verona in the following year. In May, 1876, he became general counsel for the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and has since served as director of the company, and as counsel has argued before the U. S. supreme court most important transportation and constitutional questions. Though not seeking office, he has always been active in politics, and served as Democratic elector for the first congressional district in 1888, and elector-at-large in 1892. In 1896 he was elected a delegate from Mobile county to the state convention on the sound-money platform, and again received the honor of presidential elector for the first congressional district of Alabama. On March 1, 1897, he was elected first vice-president of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co., and at the same time was put in charge of the property, as acting president. During the first year of his administration, the company's receipts were the largest in its history. Mr. Russell is a Mason, a K. of P., and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married, in January, 1869, to Emma Davis of Verona, Miss., and has one daughter living.

E. L. Russell

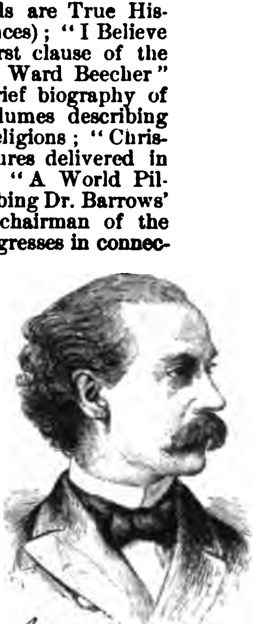
CARPENTER, William Henry, philologist, was born at Utica, Oneida co., N. Y., July 15, 1853. He was educated at Utica Academy, Cornell University, Leipzig and Freiburg, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at Freiburg in 1881. He was fellow, by courtesy, at Johns Hopkins University (1881–83); instructor in rhetoric and lecturer on north European literature at Cornell (1883); instructor in German and the Scandinavian languages at Columbia College, New York (1883–89); assistant professor (1889–90); adjunct professor of the Germanic languages and literatures (1890–95); and professor of Germanic philology (1895). Upon the death of Professor H. H. Boyesen, in 1895, he succeeded him as head of the department of Germanic languages and literatures. He has published "Grundriss der Neuisländischen Grammatik" (Leipzig, 1881); "Nikolas-drapa Halls Prests," an Icelandic poem from A.D. 1400 (doctor's dissertation; Halle, 1881), and has contributed numerous articles and reviews to magazines and journals, among them the "Atlantic Monthly," the "New Englander and Yale Review," the "American Journal of Philology," "Modern Language Notes," and "Nation." He has, also, been a contributor of special articles to "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia" and the "International Cyclopædia"; and wrote the articles on Teutonic mythology, ethnology and legend, together with those on the principal names in German, Dutch and Scandinavian literatures, in the "Century Cyclopædia of Names."

BALL, Burges, soldier, was born in Lancaster county, Va., July 28, 1749. He was closely related to Mary Ball, the mother of Washington. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal for three generations, with the single exception of his great-grandmother, were lineal descendants of William Ball, Washington's great-grandfather. Burges Ball's father was Jeduthon Ball, a wealthy planter, great-grandson of William Ball. His mother was Elizabeth Burges, fourth in descent from Wm. Ball. At the beginning of the revolution Col. Ball was for a time a volunteer aide to Washington. He afterwards raised and equipped a regiment of infantry at his own expense, and commanded it in person until captured at Charleston in 1780. At the close of the war he was engaged in privateering in Virginia waters. Col. Ball was throughout life the friend and correspondent of Washington. The closeness of their intimacy is shown by the statement that it was he who first announced to Washington the death of his mother, and afterwards of his only surviving brother. Already closely related by blood, Col. Ball was further connected with Washington by marriage, his second wife being Frances Washington, daughter of Washington's brother Charles. Washington was god-father to their eldest son. Their descendants are probably the nearest living relatives of Washington. After the war Col. Ball retired to private life and died near Leesburg, Va., March 7, 1800.

EMBREE, Elihu, abolitionist, was born near Jonesborough, Tenn., about 1790, son of Thomas Embree, a Quaker farmer, who had lately removed to Tennessee from Pennsylvania. Of his boyhood little is known, although it is certain that in some way he acquired much more than an ordinarily good education. Possibly he was a pupil of Dr. Samuel Doak at the old Washington College. While still a very young man he began the manufacture of iron, in connection with his elder brother, Elijah. For a while in early manhood he held decided deistic sentiments; but not a very great while later, becoming convinced of the verities of Christianity, joined the Society of Friends. As early as 1815 a strong anti-slavery sentiment had pervaded Eastern Tennessee, and societies were formed in many quarters for the purpose of effecting, forcibly, the emancipation of the negroes. Mr. Embree, who up to that time had been a slaveholder, at once took steps to manumit his own slaves, and then threw himself heart and soul into the new movement, of which he rapidly became a recognized leader. In 1820 he began the publication, at Jonesborough, of "The Emancipator," which he continued until his death, six months later. In this paper he repudiated compromise measures of every sort, and advocated the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, as demanded by the Golden Rule of Christ. Had he lived a few years longer he would doubtless have allied himself with Garrison, Wendell Phillips and the other aggressive abolitionists of the North.

GOODELL, Henry Hill, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, was born at Constantinople, Turkey, May 20, 1839, son of Rev. Dr. William and Abigail Perkins (Davis) Goodell. His parents, both natives of Massachusetts, were missionaries in Turkey for over forty years. He received his early education at Constantinople, came to America at the age of seventeen, being prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. In 1862 he was graduated at Amherst College, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1865. During the war he served as second and first lieutenant in the 25th Connecticut volunteers, and accompanied Gen. Banks' expedition against Port Hudson, Aug. 2, 1862, to Aug. 26, 1863, taking part in the battles of Irish Bend, Bayou Vermillion, and the general attacks on Port Hudson and Donaldsonville. From 1864 to 1867 he taught at Williston Seminary, and from 1867 to 1886 was professor of modern languages and English literature in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. In 1886 Prof. Goodell was elected to the presidency of the latter institution, a position which he still holds. He represented the district at the general court in 1885. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Amherst College in 1891. He was married, Dec. 10, 1873, to Helen Eloise, daughter of John Stanton of Ossipee, N. H.

BARROWS, John Henry, clergyman, was born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847, son of Rev. John Manning Barrows, afterwards professor of natural science in Olivet College, Michigan, and Catherine Payne Moore, an early graduate of Oberlin College. Having been graduated with honor at Olivet College in June, 1867, he studied in Yale, Union, and Andover theological seminaries. For three years he lived in Kansas, doing home missionary work and performing the duties of a county school superintendent, and for one year he ministered to the Congregational Church in Springfield, Ill. He went abroad for a year's travel in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, preaching for several months in the American Chapel in Paris. In 1875 he was married to Sarah Eleanor Mole, of Williamstown, Mass., and assumed the pastorate of the Eliot Church at Lawrence, Mass. In 1880 he was called to the Maverick Congregational Church of East Boston, and the following year became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which he had charge for more than fourteen years, taking leave of it in February, 1896, in order to found a Christian lectureship in India, under the direction of the University of Chicago. During his long residence in Chicago, Dr. Barrows made his influence deeply felt in the city's higher life. He is well known as a lecturer and has a high reputation as a pulpit orator. For four years he addressed large congregations at evening services in the Central Music Hall. Among his greatest efforts in oratory may be mentioned his Grand Army addresses; his sermon on "Municipal Patriotism," at the Union Thanksgiving service in Plymouth Church, Nov. 27, 1890; his oration on America, at the Washington centennial, in 1889; his famous lecture on Samuel Adams, which has been delivered in many parts of the country, and his lectures on Rembrandt, Shakespeare and John Stuart Mill, delivered at Chautauqua and elsewhere. He has published many sermons and addresses, besides the following books: "The Gospels are True Histories" (a work on Christian evidences); "I Believe in God" (an exposition of the first clause of the Apostles' Creed); "Life of Henry Ward Beecher" (which is regarded as the best brief biography of that famous man); two large volumes describing the history of the parliament of religions; "Christianity, the World-Religion" (lectures delivered in India and Japan in 1896–97); and "A World Pilgrimage" (a book of travels, describing Dr. Barrows' journey round the world). As chairman of the general committee of religious congresses in connection with the world's fair, he occupied a conspicuous position and came into intimate relations with the representatives of all religions. The parliament, which assembled in Chicago in September, 1893, was attended by representatives of all Christian sects and bodies; also by Jews, Buddhists, Hindus, Confucianists, Mohammedans, Jains and by representatives of the Greek and other Oriental churches. Dr. Barrows was the organizer and conductor of this unique parliament, a meeting which Prof. Max Müller of Oxford has called "one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world." Hon. William E. Dodge, president of the Evangelical Alliance, said: "There is one man who, by virtue of the marvelous ability with which he organized and conducted the great parliament of religions, is, I think, fairly entitled to be called the foremost evangelist in the world." After leaving Chicago in 1896, Dr. Barrows remained for six months at the University of Göttingen, Germany. In April of that year he delivered in Paris an oration in French on "Religion as the Unifier of Mankind," before the scholarly representatives of many faiths in the capital. The winter of 1896–97 was spent in India, where he delivered 115 lectures and addresses in almost every part of the Indian Empire. The Indian lectureship was founded by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, who also gave $20,000 to establish a lectureship in comparative religion, in connection with the University of Chicago, which Dr. Barrows permanently holds. Of the lectures in India, the "Indian Witness" of Calcutta said: "We doubt very much whether India has ever been favored with so worthy a presentation of the Christian faith . . . . The lectures are a magnificent contribution to the Christian evidences, well worthy of a permanent place in literature. Many competent critics have pronounced the lecture on the Universal Book the finest presentation of the incomparable place in the world's life and literature of the Christian Scriptures which they have read or heard." Since his return to America, Dr. Barrows has de-



John Henry Barrows

livered, in nearly all the great cities of the country, addresses on his observations of Christian missions and Oriental religions. In February, 1898, he delivered the Morse lectures before the Union Theological Seminary of New York, on "The Christian Conquest of Asia."

BROWNE, John Ross, traveler and author, was born in Ireland in 1817, and was brought to this country when a child by his father, who settled in Kentucky. When he was eighteen years of age young Browne embarked from Louisville on a flatboat for New Orleans, where he remained for several years engaged as a shorthand reporter in the state senate. He then returned and found his way to Washington, his aim being to reach New York and go thence to the Orient, but his eagerness to travel was offset by lack of money. Sooner than give up his cherished plan, he shipped before the mast in a whaler, and in this way visited many strange lands. On his return to the United States he went to Washington, where he spent four years as private secretary to Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury; then yielding to his old passion for adventure, he decided to start for the Orient again. His only way of accomplishing this was by obtaining a governmental position on the Pacific coast, whence he could set sail whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself. Accordingly he secured an appointment as third lieutenant in the revenue service, with instructions to proceed to California and then to Oregon. After a long and tedious voyage around Cape Horn, he arrived in San Francisco, in 1849, penniless; only to find that congress had reduced the number of revenue vessels meantime, and that there was nothing for him to do. Soon after the convention called to frame a state constitution met, and Mr. Browne was appointed to report the debates. For this he received a sum that enabled him to return to the East, and in 1851 he started on a third voyage to the eastern hemisphere, this time as a newspaper correspondent, and visited Sicily, Palestine and other countries. After his return he was appointed inspector of customs on the northern frontier and the Pacific coast. In 1861 he revisited Europe, making an extended trip that included Iceland and Algeria. Returning to the United States, he was commissioned by the government to investigate the mineral resources and commerce of the Pacific slope. His next public position was that of minister to China, which he held for a little over a year (March 11, 1868, to July 5, 1869). On his return he resided at Oakland, Cal. He was the author of "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, with Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar" (1846); "Yusef, or the Journey of the Fragi; a Crusade in the East" (1853); "Crusoe's Island; with Sketches of Adventure in California and Washoe" (1864): "An American Family in Germany" (1866); "The Land of Thor" (1867); "Report on the Mineral Resources of the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains" (1868); "Adventures in the Apache Country": a Tour through Arizona and Sonora (1869), and many articles contributed to periodical literature. His books of travel were illustrated with reproductions of humorous sketches made by himself. Mr. Browne died at Oakland, Dec. 9, 1875.

TAYLOR, Hannis, diplomat, lawyer and author, was born in New Berne, Craven co., N. C., Sept. 12, 1851, son of Richard N. and Susan (Stevenson) Taylor. His maternal ancestors came from England and settled at New Berne before the revolution, some members of the family serving in the colonial army. His paternal grandfather, William Taylor, emigrated from Paisley, Scotland, toward the close of the last century, and was for many years a respected citizen and merchant of New Berne. One of William Taylor's sons, William, uncle of Hannis, was the real inventor of the submarine armor, first exhibited and tested at the Battery, New York city, many years ago. Hannis Taylor was educated at private schools of his native state under some of the best masters of the day, and at the age of sixteen entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He was, however, obliged to discontinue his course at the end of the first year, on account of family misfortunes, and at once entered upon the study of law, which he began to practice at Mobile, Ala., whither his family removed in 1869. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of Mobile, being at the same time appointed solicitor for Baldwin county, an office poor in remuneration but affording ample opportunities for experience to the ambitious young lawyer. He rapidly built up a good practice, and, before his twenty-first birthday, was admitted to the supreme court at Montgomery, Ala. Since then he has risen to prominence in the state and national courts, and is recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the country on questions of constitutional law. In 1892 he was retained by the Louisiana Lottery Co., together with James C. Carter of New York and Thomas J. Semmes of New Orleans, two leaders of the American bar, to argue their great case involving the freedom of the press before the U. S. supreme court. From the beginning of his professional life, Mr. Taylor has been an active student, quick to discern shortcomings in the practical administration of government, and ever ready to advance any hopeful schemes of betterment. It was his proud achievement in 1879, at the early age of twenty-eight, to originate a line of legislation for the entire reorganization and reform of the municipal government of Mobile, whereby its expensive and cumbersome machinery was immeasurably simplified and the public expense reduced about one-half. During the past seventeen years (1898) the city has been successfully governed under this system with little or no amendment. About the same time he drafted a bill for the reform of the jury system of Mobile county, under which a certain number of the best citizens are selected for duty and the juries chosen from them by a lottery scheme, which renders it utterly impossible for the court officers to influence the combination. The law has been in successful operation for many years to the entire satisfaction of both the bar and public. Mr. Taylor's best years and energies, however, have been devoted to the undertaking for which he will be longest remembered, his monumental work, "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution." The first volume of this historical treatise was published in 1892, has passed through four editions, and has met with enthusiastic reception at the hands of the foremost scholars of the day, such as Freeman, Bryce, John Fiske, Justice Blatchford, and many others. It has also been adopted as a text-book at Harvard, Boston and Michigan universities, and is everywhere recognized as a standard and sufficient authority on the genius and development of the English state and the American commonwealth derived from it. In recognition of his high service to scholarship, the degree of LL.D. has been conferred on Mr. Taylor by North Carolina, Alabama, and Washington and Lee universities; and in April, 1893, Pres. Cleveland appointed him minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, a post for many years reserved for those prominent in authorship. In his diplomatic work he has met with an even success and acceptability in the face of many grave and important issues; having also achieved a deserved popularity at court. Mr. Taylor is a member of the governing committee of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, and has been president of the state bar association of Alabama. He is a frequent contributor to the "North American Review" and other standard periodicals. He was married, May 8, 1879, to Leonora, daughter of William A. Le Baron of Mobile, Ala. They have five children.

SMITH, Seba, ("Jack Downing"), journalist and humorist, was born in Buckfield, Me., Sept. 14, 1792. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, and immediately entered upon a journalistic career. In Portland, Me., he was successively editor of the "Eastern Argus," the "Family Recorder" and the "Portland Daily Courier," and after 1842 he was engaged as a journalist in New York city. During the administration of Pres. Jackson he wrote a series of satirical letters, which he signed "Major Jack Downing," and which, as Duyckink says, "are among the most successful adaptations of the Yankee dialect to the purposes of humorous writing." These letters were published in book form in 1833, and passed through several editions. Mr. Smith published "Powhatan, a Metrical Romance," in seven cantos, in 1841, and in 1855 a collection of his tales from various magazines, entitled "Way Down East, or Portraitures of Yankee Life." His other works include "New Elements of Geometry"; "My Thirty Years out of the Senate"; and "Dew Drops of the Nineteenth Century." He was married to Elizabeth Oakes Prince, who aided him in editing several newspapers, and herself published a number of books. His death occurred at Patchogue, L. I., July 29, 1868.

ROGERS, Sherman Skinner, lawyer, was born in Bath, Steuben co., N. Y., April 16, 1830, son of Gustavus A. and Susan Ann (Campbell) Rogers. His father was a prominent physician, and his mother the daughter of Robert Campbell, one of the pioneer settlers of Steuben county. The son was educated in the public and private schools of his native town, where he was prepared for college, but at sixteen years of age he chose to enter a law office rather than take a college course, and therefrom read law with McMaster & Read, in Bath, and continued with Haven & Smith and with John Ganson of Buffalo. Upon reaching his majority in 1851, he entered into partnership with his maternal uncles, Robert and Charles W. Campbell, practicing lawyers, of Bath. In 1854 he withdrew to become a partner with his uncle, Henry W. Rogers, and Dennis Bowen, of Buffalo, the new firm becoming Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. He continued the practice of his profession in Buffalo with some changes in firm name until 1883, when he made his present connection as senior of the firm of Rogers, Locke & Milburn. In early life Mr. Rogers was a Democrat, but he joined the Republican party in 1861, and has since worked devotedly in its behalf. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state of New York. In 1875 he was elected a state senator, which office he resigned in 1876 to accept the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor of New York, on the ticket with Edwin D. Morgan for governor. In 1881 Mr. Rogers was strongly supported as the Republican candidate before the state legislature for U. S. senator, but the nomination went to Warner Miller. Mr. Rogers is prominent in the civil service reform movement, and from its organization has been president of the local association in Buffalo. He is a director in the Bell Telephone Co. of Buffalo, and a director and vice-president of the Bank of Buffalo. Mr. Rogers was married, in 1858, to Christina Cameron, daughter of Ira Davenport of Bath, N. Y. Their son, Robert Cameron, has published several works in prose and verse.

HAMLIN, Charles, soldier and lawyer, was born at Hampden, Me., Sept. 13, 1837, eldest son of Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States, and Sarah J., daughter of Judge Stephen Emery, a prominent lawyer of Maine. His ancestry was of English origin; his paternal great-grandfather was a major in the revolutionary war, with three sons enlisted in the same company. Charles was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857, and after reading law with his father, was admitted to the bar of the supreme judicial court of Maine in October, 1858. On the outbreak of the civil war, he was active in recruiting for various regiments and for the navy, obtaining commissions for officers in the 1st Maine cavalry, and for acting masters in the navy. In the summer of 1862, he assisted in raising the 18th Maine infantry (afterwards reorganized into the 1st. Maine heavy artillery, second on the list of Fox's "Regimental Losses," and in August, 1862, he was promoted major. He served with this regiment in the defences of Washington, D. C., until May, 1863, when he resigned to enter the field for more active service, having been appointed assistant adjutant-general United States volunteers upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hiram G. Berry, of the second division of the third corps, army of the Potomac. Gen. Hamlin remained with this division until February, 1864, when it was consolidated with the second corps. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and the subsequent campaigns of the army of the Potomac, including Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove and Mine Run. For his services on the field at Gettysburg, he received the official thanks of Maj.-Gen. Humphreys, commanding the division. He was placed on duty in February, 1864, with Gen. A. P. Howe, inspector of artillery, and served at Harper's Ferry, Va., with that general, during Early's raid in the following summer, relieving Gen. Sigel. In September, 1865, having been promoted brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, he resigned and resumed the practice of the law at Bangor, Me. Gen. Hamlin was city solicitor, register in bankruptcy, United States commissioner, and reporter of decisions of the supreme court of Maine. He served as member of the Maine legislature in 1883 and 1885, and was speaker of the house in 1885. He is author of the "Insolvent Laws of Maine." He was also chairman of the executive committee of the Maine Gettysburg commission, and presented to the legislature the first memorial asking for funds. With these Maine has erected sixteen monuments on that memorable battle-field.

Chas. Hamlin

GREEY, Edward, merchant and author, was born in Sandwich, Kent, England, Dec. 1, 1835. He received a military education, and in 1855–56 was a member of the British naval expedition to Japan, where he learned the language of the country. In 1860 he received a captain's commission in the English army, subsequently served in China, and was for some years attaché of the British legation in Japan. He came to America in 1868, and established himself as a merchant in New York city. He wrote five plays "Vendome"; "Mirah"; "The Third Estate"; "The College Belles," and "Uncle Abner" and a number of books dealing with Japanese life and history: "Blue Jackets" (1871); "Young Americans in Japan" (1881); "The Wonderful City of Tokio" (1882); "The Golden Lotus" (1883); "Bear Worshippers of Yezo" (1884), and "A Captive of Love" (1885). With Shinichiro Saito, he translated "The Loyal Ronins; an Historical Romance" (1880, new ed., 1884). Mr. Greey was a member of the Zoölogical and Anthropological Societies of London. He died in New York city, Oct. 1, 1888.

SMITH, John Cotton, clergyman, was born at Andover. Essex co., Mass., Aug. 4, 1826, son of Rev. Thomas Mather Smith, D.D., who was fifth president of Kenyon College (1850–54), and a descendant of Increase Mather, the Puritan divine. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1847, and then entered the theological seminary at Gambier, O. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1849 and priest in 1850. During the period 1850–60 he was successively rector of St. John's Church, Bangor, Me., and assistant at Trinity Church, Boston. From Boston, in 1860, he was called to become rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York city, and remained in charge until his death. By his strong preaching, his scholarship, his broad churchmanship and his activity in mission work he became one of the most prominent clergymen in the city. During his rectorship the church gave $1,000,000 for charitable work, built several mission chapels. two blocks of improved tenement houses—the first erected in New York city—also a hall at the theological school near Alexandria, Va., a hall and church for Kenyon College, and the Church of the Ascension, at Ipswich, Mass. Dr. Smith was a member of the American Bible Society, and one of a committee of three to revise the Greek text. For several years he edited "Church and State," a newspaper published in the interest of the liberal wing of the Protestant Episcopal church. His works, in book form, comprise: "Limits of Legislation as to Doctrine and Ritual" (1874); "Miscellanies Old and New" (1876); "Briar Hill Lectures: certain aspects of the church" (1880); "The Church's Mission of Reconciliation" (1881), and "The Liturgy as a Basis of Union" (1881). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1862. Dr. Smith died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1882.

John Cotton Smith

GILMAN, Nicholas Paine, author and journalist, was born at Quincy, Adams co., Ill., Dec. 21,, 1849, son of Charles and Annette Maria (Dearborn) Gilman, and descendant of Edward Gilman, who emigrated to Hingham, Mass., from Wales in 1638 and founded the Gilman family in America. His father, son of Allen Gilman, first mayor of Bangor, Me., of the Exeter, New Hampshire, branch of the family, removed to Illinois, where he practiced law at Quincy, and was reporter to the supreme court. Nicholas Gilman was educated in academies at Parsonsfield, Me., and Effingham, N. H., entered Harvard Divinity School in 1868 and was graduated in 1871. He was settled over Unitarian churches at Scituate and Bolton, Mass., in 1872–74 and 1875–78; and at Wayland and Sudbury, Mass., in 1882–83. From 1878 until 1881 he was professor of English literature and German, and college preacher at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O. From 1884 until 1893 he lived at West Newton, Mass., devoting himself to literature; and in 1895 became professor of sociology and ethics in the Meadville (Pa.) Theological Seminary. From 1885 until 1889 he was assistant editor of the "Unitarian Review"; from 1888 until 1895 was editor of the "Literary World"; and since 1892 has been the managing editor of the "New World," a quarterly, all of these journals being published in Boston. Deeply interested in social questions, Mr. Gilman began, in 1887, the preparation of a comprehensive work on "Profit-sharing between Employer and Employee," considered as one remedy for labor troubles. The volume was published in 1889 with the sub-title "A Study in the Evolution of the Wages System," and had a large sale, both in the United States and in Europe, receiving high praise from critics and from such students of economics as Carroll D. Wright, U. S. commissioner of labor, who declared it to be the very best work on the subject that had appeared in the English language. The author was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1889, and the book was translated into German in 1891. Other works by Mr. Gilman are: "Laws of Daily Conduct" (1891), intended to aid teachers in giving moral instruction without dogma; and "Socialism and the American Spirit" (1893). Among Mr. Gilman's articles in periodicals are: "Nationalism in the United States" ("Quarterly Journal of Economics," October, 1889); "Industrial Partnership" ("The Arena," February, 1890); "Christian Socialism" ("Unitarian Review," October, 1889); and "The Way to Utopia," (the same, July, 1890). Mr. Gilman is a member of the council of the American Economic Association. He was married in Boston, in 1895, to Mary Sherwood Stubbs of Concord, N. H.

CORWIN, David Rittenhouse Porter, financier, was born in Fallston, Wyoming co., Pa., July 18, 1838, son of David and Hester (Totten) Corwin. Among his first American ancestors were Capt. George Corwin of Salem, Mass., and Mathias Corwin of Long Island, N.Y., about 1638. David's great-grandfather, Joshua Corwin, signed to support the Continental congress in 1775. David received his education at the public schools, supplemented by a short course at college. He found his first employment as a messenger boy at the canal in 1854,, and from that by successive promotions to various positions of trust in the canal and railroads of western Pennsylvania. In 1862 he joined the railroad corps of the U. S. army and served until July 3d, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., on account of disabilities. He returned to the general transportation business, and was made secretary of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Co., and subsequently its treasurer. He is president of the Corwin Land Co., vice-president of the Glassport and Mendelssohn Bridge Co., and president of the Pittsburgh Security and Savings Association. He was appointed one of the fish commissioners of Pennsylvania by Gov. Hastings, on May 2. 1895, and subsequently was elected secretary of the commission. Mr. Corwin is prominently connected with the various social clubs of Pittsburgh. He was married, in 1860, to Sue, daughter of John Irwin of Allegheny city.

D. R. Porter Corwin

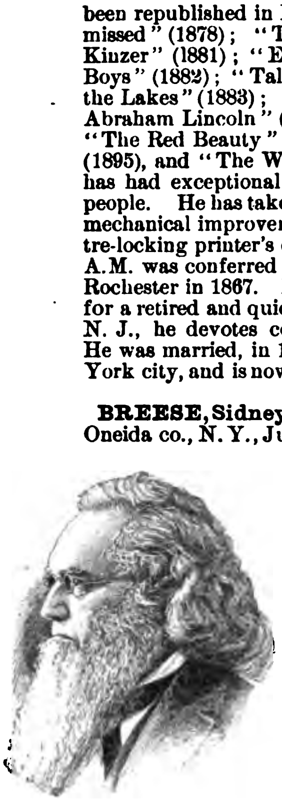
OLMSTED, Denison, physicist, was born at East Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1791, and was the son of a farmer. Among his ancestors were Richard and James Olmsted of Suffolk, England; men of means who settled in Hartford in 1639. He was graduated at Yale College in 1813 and then became principal of the Union School at New London; but in 1815 returned to New Haven to act as tutor and to study theology. In 1817 he accepted a call to become professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the University of North Carolina, and held the position for seven years, during that period carrying on a geological survey of North Carolina; the first undertaken in the United States. He proposed this survey himself, and the state authorized its execution; but he received nothing for his labors. His reports were published in 1824 and 1825. While at Chapel Hill he contributed to the "American Journal of Science" papers on the gold mines of North Carolina and on the production of illuminating gas from cotton seed. In 1825 he went back to New Haven, having been appointed to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, and from that time until his death he was a resident of the "city of elms." In 1836 he requested that the chair be divided, and his desire being granted, Anthony D. Stanley took charge of the department of mathematics. In 1830 he published an article containing opinions regarding hailstones, which provoked considerable dissent but finally met with the endorsement of meteorologists in general. In November, 1833, a remarkable shower of shooting stars occurred, and Prof. Olmsted made a close study of the phenomenon, clearly demonstrating its cosmical origin in 1835. When Halley's comet reappeared, Prof. Olmsted and his associate, Elias Loomis, at that time a tutor, were the first in this country to observe it. The aurora borealis was also made the subject of continued observation, and the results were printed in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (Vol. VIII., Washington, 1856). He had considerable mechanical talent, and invented a number of articles for household use, including a stove; but seldom secured his rights by patent. Prof. Olmsted's chief works were: "Thoughts on the Clerical Profession," essays (1817); "Students' Commonplace Book" (1828); "Introduction to Natural Philosophy" (2 vols., 1831); "Compendium of Natural Philosophy" (1832); "Introduction to Astronomy" (1839); "Compendium of Astronomy" (1841); "Letters on Astronomy, Addressed to a Lady" (1841), and "Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy" (1844). More than 200.000 copies of his text-books were sold. Among Prof. Olmsted's contributions to periodical literature, besides many articles on purely scientific subjects, were moral essays and biographical sketches. One of his associates in astronomical work, for a few years, was Ebenezer Porter Mason, a brilliant young man, who died at the age of twenty-two, and whose precocity and scientific acquirements were commemorated by Prof. Olmsted in "Life and Writings of Ebenezer Porter Mason" (1842). His "Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy" was written in such simple language that it was published in raised letters for the blind, and also was used as a text-book in asylums for the deaf and dumb. Prof. Olmsted was a member of many scientific societies, both American and foreign. His sons, Francis Allyn and Alexander Fisher, were graduates of Yale. The former became a physician, but died at the age of twenty-five; the latter made chemistry his profession, and for several years was a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina. Prof. Denison Olmsted died in New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1859.

Denison Olmsted

STODDARD, William Osborn, author, was born at Homer, Cortland co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1835, son of Prentice S. and Sarah (Osborn) Stoddard, both of New England ancestry. His grandfather, John Osborn, was among the pioneer settlers of Cortland county. As a boy, William Stoddard was very fond of outdoor sports and of fishing and hunting, and was in the habit of spending days in the woods with his gun, before he had entered his teens. His education was begun at home, for the houses of his father, who was a bookseller and publisher first in Rochester and then in Syracuse, and of his grandfather, were well supplied with books, and his mother was a woman of unusual intellect and culture. He attended Homer Academy and afterwards private schools in Syracuse, preparing for the University of Rochester. Being graduated with honors in 1857, he went to Chicago to take an editorial position on the staff of the "Daily Ledger," a journal destroyed by the panic of that year. After spending the winter in a prairie log-house, he became, in the early spring of 1858, editor and part proprietor of the "Central Illinois Gazette" at Champaign, Ill. Here he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and conceived a great admiration for him, so great that in April, 1859, he contributed to the "Gazette" an elaborate two-column article, nominating Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. He was the first journalist to do so, and he continued to press Mr. Lincoln's claims in letters to eastern newspapers. As an acknowledgment of his services, the latter, after his election, invited Mr. Stoddard to Washington as a member of his own official staff. His first appointment was as secretary to sign land patents, but he obtained the president's permission to serve three months in the army, and was sworn in, April 15, 1861, a private in the first company of volunteers enrolled. On returning from military service he was put in charge of the president's private correspondence and other confidential business, as assistant private secretary, with an office in the White House. In the following year he was made grand secretary of the Union League of America, but it was mainly an honorary position, not taking him away from his regular duties. He continued with Mr. Lincoln three and a half years, and on Sept. 24, 1864, was appointed U. S. marshal of Arkansas. At the close of 1865 he was forced by ill health to resign and go north, but in a short time was able to engage in business on Wall street, and was connected with a number of railway, telegraphic, manufacturing and other enterprises. From 1871 to 1873 he held a responsible position under the New York city government. During the entire time, however, he continued to give much attention to current literature, and for a number of years held a position on the staff of the New York "Examiner." His first published work, an illustrated satire on Tammany Hall, appeared in 1869, and was followed soon after by a volume of poems. From that time on he gave himself more and more to authorship, until his books of verse, fiction, history and biography are more than forty in number. Several have

W. O. Stoddard

been republished in England. They include: "Dismissed" (1878); "The Heart of It" (1880); "Dab Kinzer" (1881); "Esau Hardery" (1882); "Saltillo Boys" (1882); "Talking Leaves" (1882); "Among the Lakes" (1883); "Wrecked?" (1883); "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1884); "Two Arrows" (1886); "The Red Beauty" (1889); "On the Old Frontier" (1895), and "The Windfall" (1896). Mr. Stoddard has had exceptional success as a writer for young people. He has taken out a number of patents for mechanical improvements, including one for a centre-locking printer's chase. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1867. His tastes outside of books are for a retired and quiet life, and at his home, Madison, N. J., he devotes considerable time to gardening. He was married, in 1870, to Susan E. Cooper of New York city, and is now a widower with four children.



BREESE, Sidney, jurist, was born in Whitesboro, Oneida co., N. Y., July 15, 1800. He was graduated at Union College in 1818, studied law, and began practice in Illinois in 1821. There he became successively assistant secretary of state, state attorney and, in 1827, U. S. attorney. In 1831 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the volunteers raised to oppose the Indians under Black Hawk, and served until the defeat of that warrior. He was elected a circuit judge in 1835, and again in 1855, and judge of the supreme court in 1841 and 1857, and in 1873 became chief justice. From 1843 to 1849 he sat in the U. S. senate as a Democrat. He was chairman of the senate committee on public lands, and reported in favor of a transcontinental railroad to the Pacific. He was one of the originators of the Illinois Central railroad. He published a work on Illinois and "Origin and History of the Pacific Railroad." He died at Pinckneyville, Ill., June 27, 1878.

BEACH, Alfred Ely, editor and inventor, was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1826; is a descendant of the Plymouth pilgrim, Elder William Brewster, and of Elihu Yale, patron of Yale College, and son of Moses Yale Beach, formerly proprietor of the "New York Sun." He was educated at Monson, Mass., under the direction of his uncle, Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D. He learned the printing and newspaper business in every detail, in his father's office; was a newsboy selling extras; set type; worked on the steam press; and also served as a clerk and reporter. At the age of twenty (1846), he negotiated the purchase of the "Scientific American" from Rufus Porter, and induced his former schoolmate, Mr. Orson D. Munn, to remove from Monson, Mass., and join him in the publishing and patent business, in equal partnership, under the firm name of Munn & Co. Under their direction the "Scientific American" became the most celebrated and lucrative scientific periodical ever published. For many years Mr. Beach had the editorial direction of the "Scientific American," the "Scientific American Supplement," "Scientific American Architects' and Builders' Edition," and "La America Cientifica," the Spanish edition of the "Scientific American." In addition to editorship, Mr. Beach was a skilled patent lawyer, and had superintendence of Munn & Co.'s great patent bureau, and of their vast correspondence. Hundreds of thousands of workers, inventors and men of science in all parts of the world have received, by letter, the benefits of his experience and advice. Several notable inventions also have been designed by him, among them a typewriter. This he invented in 1847–48, and patented in 1856. The patent shows the keyboard, pot of type, levers, spacing-bar, paper moved at each stroke, the printing ribbon, etc. He exhibited a beautiful typewriting machine, the first ever publicly shown in this country, at the Crystal Palace exhibition, New York, 1856, where it took the first prize and a gold medal as one of the most novel and interesting objects presented. In 1864 he patented cable railway devices, which were purchased by the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway Co., in New York, prior to the adoption of locomotives on that road. In 1865 he obtained patents for carrying letters and mail matter through pneumatic tubes under the streets. He mapped the city out for a general system of receiving and distributing stations, all united by pneumatic tubes which should pass under the lamp posts, so arranged that the matter dropped in at any post was swept along by the air current and delivered upon a receiving table at the nearest distributing station, then sent on in same manner to its destination. By this system the collection and delivery of the mails could be accomplished with extraordinary rapidity. He also designed, in 1865, a traveling belt, or hollow cable, for the same purpose. It was arranged to move in tubes from the post office, to pass under each lamp post, collect and carry forward all mail matter as fast as dropped in, and convey it to the next distributing station. One form of his pneumatic mail collector and conveyor, also passenger car, was exhibited in full operation at the fair of the American Institute in 1867, and formed one of the most striking objects of the exhibition. In 1868 he designed his hydraulic tunnelling shield; also a pneumatic passenger railway, and in 1869–70 constructed a short section of the railway in New York, extending from the junction of Warren street down Broadway nearly to the post office. This novel piece of engineering he executed beneath the middle of the street, with all the crowds of omnibuses and other vehicles thundering along directly over the heads of the workmen. Few persons were aware that the work was in progress; but when it was completed it was thrown open to the public and thousands of people enjoyed a ride in a car driven by atmospheric pressure. This tunnel was nine feet four inches in exterior diameter; the curved portion was walled with cast iron plates, put up in segments and united by means of bolts, the straight portion being walled with brick masonry. The tunnelling shield was a strong cylinder, somewhat resembling a huge barrel with both heads removed; the front end was sharpened so as to have a cutting edge to enter the earth. The rear end, for a length of two feet or so, was made quite thin, and called the "hood." Arranged around the main walls and longitudinally, there were series of hydraulic pistons, all operated from a common pump, each piston having cocks, whereby it could be cut off from the pump whenever desired. Within the shield were vertical and horizontal braces and shelves. When at work the iron plates or the masonry of which the tunnel was composed were first built up within the thin hood of the shield; the hydraulic pistons made to press against the end of the tunnel plates or masonry, which had the effect to push the shield ahead into the earth, for a distance equal to the length of the pistons of the jacks, about two feet, or not quite the length of the hood, and as the shield advanced, men employed in the front of it dug out and carried back the earth through the shield. By the advance of the shield, the hood, within which the iron or masonry tunnel was built, was drawn partly off from and ahead of the constructed tunnel, thus leaving the hood empty. The pistons of the hydraulic jacks were shoved back into their cylinders, and a new section of tunnel built up within the hood as before. The shield was then pushed ahead. The extreme end of the tunnel was always within and covered and protected by the hood. In this manner the earth was rapidly excavated or bored out without disturbing the surface of the ground, and the workmen were protected. By means of this system of hydraulic pistons, capable of either combined or separate action, Mr. Beach was enabled to govern the direction of his tunneling shield with the utmost precision, making it ascend or descend in the earth, according to the grade required, or travel on a curve of any desired radius. The Beach hydraulic tunnel is now extensively employed. With it the new electric underground railway tunnels in London were built and carried under the Thames river; at Glasgow the Clyde river was tunneled; at Liverpool the river Mersey. The great railway tunnel at Port Huron, Mich., under the St. Clair river, between Canada and the United States, was executed by means of his shield; as also the great railway tunnel under the Hudson river at New York. Mr. Beach died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1896.

ROBERTS, William Randall, U. S. minister to Chili, was born in county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1830, son of Randall and Mary (Bishop) Roberts. Having received a fair education, he emigrated to this country at the age of nineteen. He settled in New York and engaged in mercantile pursuits with such success, that he eventually amassed a handsome fortune, which enabled him, in 1876, to retire from active business, and thereafter, so far as his personal affairs were concerned, to devote himself to the care of his real estate, of which he owned a large amount. In the meantime he gained a wide reputation for his generous benefactions to all charitable and patriotic movements in the United States, besides the exercise of his practical sympathy with all efforts to benefit his native land. In 1870 Col. Roberts was elected to the forty-second congress from the city of New York, receiving 13,000 votes out of the 15,000 polled for the three candidates. He was reelected to the forty-third congress in 1872, the year in which Horace Greeley ran for president on an independent ticket, running ahead of both the presidential and state tickets. In 1874 he was offered a second renomination, but declined. His career was especially distinguished by his inflexible opposition to all schemes having for their object the depletion of the national treasury. He also opposed vigorously all measures tending to keep open the wounds inflicted by the civil war. Always a Democrat, he was the only one in that party, excepting Clarkson N. Potter, who supported the supplemental civil rights bill, in 1873, recognizing the civil rights of the colored people. It is asserted that his speech against the extra subsidy of half a million a year to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was the cause of the defeat of that measure. It was also through a resolution of his that the grant of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, to the Pacific railroad, passed by the house, was recalled from the senate and eventually killed. Col. Roberts was also distinguished for his advocacy of the rights of American citizens in foreign countries; and, in the case of Dr. Howard, a citizen of Philadelphia, who was imprisoned in a Spanish dungeon for alleged sympathy with the Cuban patriots, it was largely through his action and a particular speech of his in the house of representatives in 1872, that liberation was finally effected. By a resolution of Col. Roberts the Fenians imprisoned in Canadian jails on account of the invasion of 1866, were also liberated. A speech of Col. Roberts on the Alabama Claims question, delivered in the house on May 20, 1872, was admitted by eminent public men to be one of the ablest presentments of the attitude of Great Britain in her relation to the United States, especially in regard to the injury inflicted through English means upon the union cause. He opposed the "back pay" bill, in congress, on principle, and when it passed, he was one of the first to turn his portion of the pay, amounting to some $5,000, into the U. S. treasury, refusing even to draw it. He thus set an example which was eventually followed by several other members. For a time Mr. Roberts was a member of the Tammany Society in New York city, but he at length severed his connection and joined the county organization, by which he was nominated and elected alderman at large, being also president of the board, and on several occasions discharged the duties of acting mayor. In the New York board of aldermen, Mr. Roberts displayed the same traits which he had exhibited in congress—opposition to corporations and continued endeavors to defeat railroad and other "jobs" in that body. In connection with Irish affairs, he was for a time the unpaid head of a national Irish-American organization. Col. Roberts sustained Grover Cleveland during his candidacy for the governorship of the state of New York, and afterwards for the presidency; and on Mr. Cleveland's election, he was appointed by him envoy extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Chili. Col. Roberts died in New York city, Aug. 9, 1897.

HAWES, Peter, lawyer, was born June 6, 1768. He was the son of Joseph Hawes, an ensign in the Continental army throughout the revolutionary war, and was descended through four generations from Edward Hawes, who left England as a mere lad in 1635, and settled at Dedham, Mass. Peter Hawes was graduated at Rhode Island College, now Brown University, with high honors and as salutatorian of his class in 1791. In the following year he went to New York city, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and by the display of unusual talent and perseverance became one of the leading legal practitioners of the day. That he was also a lover of literature is shown by the fact that he and several other young men founded the Calliopean Society in 1793, which met periodically to listen to the original poems and essays of its members. The society seems to have dissolved in 1799, for on Feb. 3d of that year the last entry was made in the minute book by Peter Hawes. He was equally prominent in financial and civic affairs. He organized one of the first fire insurance companies of the United States, the "Washington Insurance Co.," and was its secretary until his death. From 1807 to 1809 he was secretary of the New England Society, and from 1809 to 1812 he served on the common council, or board of aldermen of New York. On Dec. 2, 1811, he and other members of the common council were appointed a committee of defense, which protected the interests of New York for three years, during the period of disturbance occasioned by the war with England. His residence was situated on the corner of William and John streets, on what was then known as Golden hill. There he also transacted his legal business and the affairs of the insurance company. In 1797 he was married to Nancy Post, a young woman whom he had previously described in verse as the most beautiful of the "Belles of Cherry street."

After her death he married Margaretta Ray, and by these two marriages he became the father of fourteen children, one of whom, William Post Hawes, also distinguished himself at the New York bar. Peter Hawes died in New York in 1829.

LEAVENWORTH, Francis P., astronomer, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ind., Sept. 3, 1858, son of Seth M. Leavenworth, a banker. His first American ancestor was Thomas Leavenworth, who came to this country from England about 1675 and settled at Woodbury, Conn. Francis received his preliminary education at Mt. Vernon, and when he was eighteen years of age he entered the University of Indiana, and was graduated in 1880. He then went to the Cincinnati Observatory where he studied astronomy for two years. In 1882 he accompanied Prof. Stone to the McCormick Observatory, acting as assistant astronomer until 1887, when he was appointed director of the Haverford College observatory. While there he made numerous observations of double stars and comets, and was engaged in measuring the parallax of fixed stars. In 1892 he accepted the position of assistant professor of astronomy in the University of Minnesota, where he has since devoted his time to teaching. In 1896 the observatory of the university was constructed under his supervision. Among other achievements he computed the period of Tuttle's comet in 1885, and has located 250 nebulæ. He is the author of "Observations of Double Stars" (1890); "Parallax of Delta Herculis and Other Astronomical Work" (1891); and "Stellar Parallax" (1892). Prof. Leavenworth is an industrious student of the science of astronomy, and possesses rare abilities as an instructor. He is an influential member of the Presbyterian church. In 1883 he was married to Jennie C. Campbell of Bloomington, Ind.

Chas Burke

BURKE, Charles, comedian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1822. His father was Thomas Burke, long a favorite comedian in Philadelphia, and his mother was a popular actress and singer, who, after her first husband's death, became the wife of Thomas Jefferson and the mother of Joseph Jefferson. Charles Burke made his entrance on the stage when a child, and became in his maturer years a comedian of singular humor and pathos, his art being exquisite in its delicacy and finish. He dramatized the story of Rip Van Winkle and won fame by his delightful and lovable impersonation of the careless and light-hearted hunter of the Catskills. In many other rôles he was also unequalled and without serious rivals among artists of his class. His half-brother, Joseph Jefferson, once wrote of him, "Charles Burke was to acting what Mendelssohn was to music. He did not have to work for his effects; he was not analytical. Whatever he did came to him naturally as grass grows or water runs. It was not talent that informed his art, but genius." Burke's career was cut short by consumption. He died in New York city on Nov. 12, 1854, at the age of thirty-two. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. His daughter, Ione Burke, a girl of great beauty and exceptional talent, appeared on the stage some years ago, and gave every promise of a brilliant future, but has long been living in retirement in England.

PUMPELLY, Harmon, financier, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., in 1795, son of John and Hannah (Bushnell) Pumpelly, and grandson of John Pompilly, a member of a Huguenot family from Avignon, France, but of Italian extraction, the original name being Pompili. His father served in the French and Indian war. At one time he was in the company known as Rogers' rangers, and was made a sergeant for distinguished bravery. During the revolution, he served for a short time as commissary under Gen. Putnam. After some years of work as superintendent of the iron works at Salisbury, he removed in 1803 to the wilds of western New York, and bought a large farm at Danby, Tompkins co. As there were few teachers in that part of the state, Harmon never received more than one month's instruction in his life, but gained a knowledge of surveying and civil engineering, and learned to rely upon his own resources. With such education as the youth could gather from a constantly interrupted reading of books, he began the battle of life with an equipment in which energy and perseverance more than compensated for any lack of educational training. Together with his three brothers, he dealt in lumber and cattle, always showing remarkable business ability, and very often cleared large sums in the transactions. Subsequently he became the accredited agent of a number of New York land owners, and by the sale of farm and other lands in the "southern tier" of towns still further increased his fortune. During the latter part of the reign of Louis Philippe he went to Paris, and became intimately acquainted with many of the most cultured persons of the court. He also traveled through France, Italy, Switzerland and England, going from place to place in a beautiful private carriage with postilions and outriders. In 1841 he removed to Albany, N. Y., but after that date never engaged actively in business. He became prominently identified with the Albany Savings Bank, the Albany Insurance Co., the Albany Gaslight Co., and other institutions of the city, and their prosperity was largely due to his wise business management, clear foresight, and sound judgment. In business affairs he was quick, exact and always reliable. He was successful in nearly all that he undertook, and preserved his mental faculties to the very last day of his life. His library was one of the best in Albany county, and and at a time when there were only three private collections in Albany, his was one of them. He was noted for his great refinement of manner, which he undoubtedly inherited with his French blood. His fine presence and manly bearing, his love of sport, his loyalty to friends, and above all, his open-handed hospitality, gained him friends and supporters wherever he went. He was an adviser to thousands of people throughout the northern and western parts of the state of New York. Mr. Pumpelly was twice married: first, to Delphine, daughter of Judge John R. Drake of Owego; and second, to Maria, daughter of Peter Brinckerhoff of New York city. By his first marriage he had two daughters, Mrs. Meredith Read of Paris, and Mrs James Kidd of Albany. Mr. Pumpelly died at Albany, Sept. 28, 1882.

WADDELL, Alfred Moore, soldier, lawyer and congressman, was born in Hillsboro, N. C., Sept. 16, 1834. His great-grandfather was Gen. Hugh Waddell, a native of Lisburne, county Down, Ireland, who came to North Carolina about 1754, and took a prominent part in the French and Indian war; led the first armed force in America against the landing of stamps in 1765, and in the war of the revolution commanded a part of the colonial forces opposed to the Regulators, although not present at the battle of the Alamance, May 16, 1771. His grandmother was a daughter of Gen. Francis Nash of North Carolina, who fell at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, and his mother was a granddaughter of Alfred Moore (1755–1810), a justice of the supreme court of the United States (1799–1805). Mr. Waddell was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1853, studied law, and was admitted to the bar two years later. He removed to Wilmington, purchased the "Wilmington Herald," a leading Whig paper, in 1860, and became its editor. He was opposed to secession, but joined the Confederate army in 1861; became adjutant and afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 41st North Carolina regiment, third cavalry, and served until August, 1864, when his health compelled him to resign. Col. Waddell entered public life in 1870. That year was a critical period in the history of North Carolina. The state was under control of the Republicans, who had determined to maintain their power at any cost. Kirk and his brutal hirelings were overrunning a large portion of the state, the civil law was "exhausted," and drum-head courts martial were in vogue. The outlook was gloomy. The congressional elections were near at hand; the nominee of the Democratic convention in the third district had declined to encounter what was then regarded as certain defeat. The executive committee was in despair; the election was only seventeen days off, and Oliver H. Dockery, the sitting member, was the Republican candidate, and had been for some days actively canvassing the district. The committee then turned to Col. Waddell. Dockery was a strong man on the stump; was backed by personal popularity and by the extensive influence of his father, who had long been a power in that section of the state. Waddell had had little experience, but he overwhelmed his opponent from the outset, and was elected to the forty-second congress by a majority of 351. He took his seat in 1871, and was re-elected in 1872, 1874, 1876, but was defeated in 1878 by a combination of circumstances. Col. Waddell's first speech in the house was in April, 1872, on the condition of the South. He was then one of the five Democrats on the special committee of thirteen, known as the Ku Klux committee. The speech was a manly and eloquent defense of the southern people. He served on the post-office committee and became its chairman in 1877; was a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1880, and urged the omission of the word "only" from the tariff plank. He became editor of the "Charlotte Journal" in 1882, but later returned to Wilmington and resumed the practice of law. He was a presidential elector for the state at large in 1888. Col. Waddell possesses good literary and historical ability, and beside various monographs and addresses, has published an address on "The Last Year of the War in North Carolina, including Plymouth, Fort Fisher and Bentonsville" (Richmond, 1888); "A Colonial Officer and His Times, 1754–1773"; and "A Biographical Sketch of Gen. Hugh Waddell" (1890).

TODD, John, clergyman and author, was born at Rutland, Rutland co., Vt., Oct. 9, 1800, a direct descendant of Christopher Todd, a native of Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, who, with his wife and child settled in New Haven, Conn., between 1641 and 1647. The family is a large one and is distinguished for the number of clergymen, doctors and soldiers it has produced, but none, probably, has exerted a wider influence than the subject of this sketch, whose words, to use the language of the Psalmist, have gone "unto the end of the world," and none has gained a greater victory over oppressing circumstances. Six years after John Todd was born, his father, who had been crippled for some time, died; his mother was an incurable invalid, and the children, who were many, were scattered among various relatives, John going to live with an aunt at North Killingworth, Conn. At the age of ten years he was placed with another relative, at New Haven, Conn., and there attended school for a time and formed the determination to go to college. In 1818 he presented himself for admission to Yale, having walked to New Haven on foot from Charlestown, Mass., and was allowed to enter, although he was insufficently prepared. This want of adequate preparatory training and the necessity of supporting himself by teaching, made his progress through college difficult, and twice his health broke down under the strain. His will power carried him through, however, and he was graduated with his class. He then entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he paid his expenses largely by his pen, and became so favorably known as a preacher and orator that he was offered a pastorate before he had finished his studies. He was graduated at the seminary in 1825, and in 1826 became pastor of a new Congregational church at Groton, Mass., formed by seceding "orthodox" members of the old First Church, and here he remained, prospering in his work, until 1833, declining calls to Portland, Me., and Salem, Mass., and an invitation to become the editor of the New York "Observer." From 1833 until 1836 he served as pastor of a new Congregational church at Northampton, Mass., and from 1836 until 1842 of the First Congregational Church of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1842 he was called to the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield, Mass., and he remained its pastor until forced by the failure of his health to resign in 1872. His parish was a large one, and in addition to the regular duties of preaching, visiting, marrying and burying, he performed those of chairman of the school committee and president of the board of trustees of a girls school. By this time his works were well known in England, as well as at home, and his pen was kept busy in producing new books, or in writing for religious newspapers. He produced about thirty volumes in all, some of which sold to the extent of several hundred thousand copies, several of them being translated into various European and Asiatic languages. Those for children and youth were especially popular. His "Student's Manual" and "Index Rerum" (1835), have passed through a number of editions. His "Lectures to Children" (1834) was used as a text-book at Sierra Leone mission and was printed in raised letters for the blind. "Simple Sketches" (1843) embodies several essays written during his college course. "Woman's Rights" (1867), was wittily answered by Gail Hamilton, in "Woman's Wrongs" (1888). His last book, "Old Fashioned Lives," was published in 1870. Dr. Todd visited the Adirondacks every summer for more than twenty years, and subsequently "roughed it" in the woods of Maine and Canada. He was an expert fisherman and a good shot, though he never took the life of any creature for mere sport. His reputed prowess in that direction and his stanch Calvinism are supposed to have suggested to Longfellow the character of the parson in his "Birds of Killingworth" (1863):

Jno. Todd

> "The wrath of God he preached from year to year,
> And read with fervor Edwards 'On the Will.'
> His favorite pastime was to slay the deer,
> In summer, on some Adirondack hill."

Recreation at home was found in keeping bees and in forming and carving articles of wood and ivory in a well-equipped workshop adjoining his study. Dr. Todd greatly encouraged and helped Mary

Lyon in her efforts to found Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and his labors in behalf of education in general were almost as important as those performed as a religious teacher. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1845. He was married, in 1830, to Mary Skinner, daughter of Rev. Joab Brace, for fifty years pastor of the Congregational church at Newington, Conn. He died at Pittsfield, Aug. 24, 1873. See "John Todd, the Story of his Life," edited by his son, Rev. John E. Todd (1876).

EAGAN, John, lawyer, was born at Horseheads, Chemung co., N. Y., July 28, 1855. His parents were natives of Limerick, Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1848, his father being one of the Irish patriots of that period, and compelled to flee to avoid imprisonment. Mr. Eagan was educated at the public schools, and worked on a farm until he moved to Madison, Fla., in 1874. He was elected clerk of the Madison county circuit court in 1877, and after leaving the office became a cotton planter. In 1881 he removed to Pensacola, Fla., where he began the study of law in the office of Col. J. P. Jones, being admitted to the bar of the circuit court of Escambia county, April 24, 1882, and of the state, supreme and federal courts in 1885. Pres. Arthur appointed him postmaster of Pensacola in April, 1884, but he was removed on a change of administration the following year. In 1888 he was nominated for attorney-general of the state on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a dictator of the K. of H. He is also a director of the Pearl Eagan Orphan's Home, started by his wife, whose charitable disposition and religious nature prompted the kindliest interest in the unfortunate. Mr. Eagan stands among the highest at the Pensacola bar, being a close student, an earnest and eloquent advocate, and characterized by a keen sense of honor and the strictest probity. He is among the most progressive citizens of Pensacola, interested in everything intended to develop the city, and thoroughly respected by all who know him. He is an excellent political speaker, and has a bright future before him, professionally and politically. Mr. Eagan was married, Oct. 1, 1885, to Pearl, daughter of Capt. A. M. Lapington of Montgomery, Ala., a distinguished Confederate officer. She died in 1893, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Jno. Eagan

BEECHER, Willis Judson, educator and author, was born in Hampden, O., April 29, 1838. His parents were of New England descent, his father having settled in Ohio as a home missionary. His early years were spent in Ohio, Connecticut and central New York. In 1858 he was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and then taught in Whitestown Seminary until 1861, when he became a student in the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Beecher was elected, in 1864, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ovid, N. Y., but resigned this soon afterwards to fill the chair of moral science and *belles-lettres* in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. After four years in this chair, he was, from 1869 to 1871, pastor of the First Church of Christ (Congregational) in Galesburg, after which he became professor of the Hebrew language and literature in the Theological Seminary of Auburn, N. Y., and has since held that position. Mr. Beecher's most important literary work has been of the nature of extensive contributions to various newspapers, magazines, reviews, journals of societies and encyclopædias, among the most important of which are a series of articles on the Old Testament in the American supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1883–89); twelve articles on the post-exilian history of Israel, published in the "Old and New Testament Student" (1889–90); the series on matters connected with the Presbyterian churches, in "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia" (1892–95) and, for several years, the Old Testament "Critical Notes" in the "Sunday School Times." He has also published in book form "Farmer Tompkins and His Bibles" (1874), the introduction to the "Index of Presbyterian Ministers," 1706–1881 (published 1883); "Drill Lessons in Hebrew" (1883, 1886), and "Old Testament Notes" (1897).

CARRUTHERS, Robert L., legislator, was born in Smith county, Tenn., in 1800. His mother died when he was an infant and his father became paralyzed when he was a lad, throwing him upon his own resources to work as a farm hand. At the age of sixteen, he became a clerk in a store at Carthage, and soon rose to be a partner, taking charge of a branch at Woodbury. Part of his profits went to pay for tuition at Greeneville College, and then, having completed the course at that institution, he studied law in the office of Judge Samuel Powell, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. In September of that year he was elected clerk of the state house of representatives. Returning to Smith county, he was, in 1827, elected circuit attorney-general by the legislature, and served until 1832, when he resigned. In 1835 he was elected to the state house of representatives and as that legislature was the first to meet under a new constitution, the work was important, and Mr. Carruthers distinguished himself as a member of the judiciary committee. At that time, in collaboration with Judge A. O. P. Nicholson, he made a compilation of the statutes of the state. In 1840 he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives to succeed John Bell, and was renominated, but declined the honor. In 1852 he was appointed by Gov. Campbell, judge of the supreme court, Judge Greene having resigned, and in 1853 was elected by the legislature. In 1854 he was again elected; this time by the people under the operation of the new constitution. He continued his duties as judge until the latter part of 1861, when he was chosen a delegate to the peace congress of that year. On the failure of that mission he was elected a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate states. In 1863 he was elected governor to succeed Isham G. Harris, but was never inducted into office on account of the Federal occupation of the state, and Andrew Johnson, appointed provisional governor by Pres. Lincoln, took his place. After the civil war closed he practiced in Nashville, in partnership with Judge William F. Cooper, but soon retired to Lebanon and became professor of law in Cumberland University, of whose board of trustees he became president in 1842. Judge Carruthers has been called the greatest advocate that Tennessee ever produced. He was not remarkable as an orator and he lacked graces of person; but he was fluent in speech, and had a power of statement and a clear, logical way of treating subjects that were irresistible. His skill in dissolving sophistry was wonderful. It was frequently said of him that his appearance before a jury was tantamount to a denial of justice to the other side. He died Oct. 2, 1882.

CHIPMAN, John Logan, lawyer and congressman, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1830, son of Henry Chipman (1785–1867), who had been appointed by Pres. Monroe U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan in 1824. The son was educated in the schools of his native city, and was afterward graduated at the University of Michigan. At the age of sixteen he joined an expedition for exploring the then wild Lake Superior region for the Montreal Mining Co. On his return, he studied law, and being admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed to the agency making payment to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. He also participated in making the treaty of Detroit with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan. He served as assistant clerk of the house of representatives of Michigan in 1853; was city attorney of Detroit in 1856–61 (two terms); served in the legislature in 1863; was attorney for the police board in 1865–79; ran for congress in 1866, but was defeated; was elected judge of the superior court of Detroit in 1879, and at the end of his six years' service was re-elected in 1885. He then served in the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. He had rare power as an orator. At different times Mr. Chipman was connected, in an editorial capacity, with the "Detroit Free Press" and the "Chicago Times." One of his pet projects was the building of a ship canal across the state of New York. He died in Detroit, May 17, 1893.

LANDER, Frederick William, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 17, 1822. His father, Edward Lander, and his grandfather were shipowners engaged in foreign trade. His mother, Eliza West, was the daughter of Nathaniel West, who in early life was for a short time a midshipman on a British man-of-war. Leaving that position Mr. West came home, and taking the command of the Black Prince, a private armed vessel, so distinguished himself during the war of the revolution that the Black Prince is mentioned in Cooper's "Naval History" as one of the most prominent of the American privateers. In 1798 he sent from Salem the first vessel from the United States to make a voyage around the world. His great-grandfather, Elias Hasket Derby, sent the first vessel from the United States to the East Indies and thus opened the famous trade that so enriched his native town. Frederick William Lander was noted among his playmates for his courage, love of manly sports, adventurous spirit and great physical strength. He received his early education at Franklin and Dummer academies, and afterwards studied civil engineering with Maj. Barton at South Andover. When he had completed his studies, he was employed as a surveyor on the Eastern and other railroads, rising to the position of chief engineer. Meanwhile his interest had been awakened in the scheme of a Pacific railroad, then being agitated by William Whitney, and in 1853 he was appointed chief engineer of the Northern Pacific survey, accompanying Isaac I. Stevens, then lieutenant of engineers, on a tour across the northern plains. At the close of this survey he submitted a report upon the possibilities of the construction of a railroad through that new and unexplored region. In the spring of 1854 he equipped (with the aid of his brother, Edward Lander, then the chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Washington) a party to examine and report upon a projected road from Puget Sound, by the Columbia and Snake rivers, to the Mississippi, planned to connect with a road to California. His report of this reconnaissance was so thorough that the house of representatives had 10,000 copies of it printed. For the following four years Mr. Lander acted as chief engineer and superintendent of the overland wagon road, and incidentally he was involved in occasional encounters with the Indians, whom he succeeded in defeating and eventually pacifying. He also made improvements in the overland route, greatly aiding emigration, and at the same time managed the sums entrusted to him by congress for this purpose with such economy that he was able to return to the treasury a large unexpended balance. That this was without detriment to the public service is shown by the praise accorded to his labors in the reports of the then secretary of the interior. At the same time he was studying the problem of a Pacific road, and in 1858, following a resolution requesting information by the house of representatives, he made a full and exhaustive report "as to the practicability and method of construction of railroads," advocating a main line to Salt Lake, with branches to San Francisco and Puget Sound. In 1859 he made a speech at San Francisco, strengthening the feeling he had already created in favor of a Pacific road. While in San Francisco, in the fall of 1860, he was married to Jean Margaret Davenport, a lady of high personal character and of marked literary taste, who was distinguished as an actress, both in England and the United States. By this marriage there were no children. At the commencement of the civil war he volunteered his services in aid of the Federal cause, and was employed on a mission to Gov. Houston of Texas, with authority to order, if he thought best, the troops then in Texas to support the governor. After serving on other important missions he volunteered as aid to Gen. McClellan. In the campaign in Western Virginia he distinguished himself at Philippi and at Rich Mountain, where he guided the column through a pathless forest in the midst of the action, and afterwards displayed extraordinary courage in battle, having his horse shot under him. On May 17, 1861, his gallantry was rewarded with the commission of brigadier-general, and a command was assigned him on the upper Potomac. While reconnoitering at Edward's Ferry he was severely wounded in the leg, and, his aid being needed to open the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, he did not wait for the wound to heal properly, but on Dec. 27, 1861, assumed command of the Eastern division of the army of the Potomac with that object in view. In the following month he held the town of Hancock with 4,000 men against Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson with a force estimated at 16,000 men, but was compelled under orders to evacuate Romney and to withdraw to Patterson Creek to protect the railroad. In February, being largely reinforced, he reoccupied Romney and attacked and defeated the enemy at Bloomery Gap. For this reason he received a letter of thanks from the secretary of war. Feeling that his health was almost exhausted, he reported that he had succeeded in the work entrusted to him and requested to be relieved; but when this was not done, he determined to continue his efforts, and was undertaking an attack upon Jackson, at Winchester, when he was seized with congestion of the brain and died very suddenly, on March 2, 1862. Mr. Lander distinguished himself during his short life as an intrepid soldier, an adventurous and successful explorer, a talented civil engineer and a terse and vigorous writer. His military achievements were of the greatest benefit to the cause he espoused, his explorations opened up the great plains, and his writings and orations were the means of originating a scheme of railroads of incalculable service to the country.

F. W. Lander

LANDER, Jean Margaret (Davenport), actor, was born in Wolverhampton, England, May 3, 1829, the daughter of Thomas Donald, lawyer and manager of the Richmond Theatre. When only seven years of age she made her first appearance on the stage in her father's theatre, and immediately after performed in London at the Haymarket Theatre as Little Pickle, where she was so warmly received that she was exploited as an infant prodigy. She came to the United States in 1838, and appeared first on the American stage at the National Theatre, New York. She then played in succession in all the large eastern and southern cities, and after a tour through the West Indies and a second tour in the United States, she spent the winter in Italy and France, returning to England in the following spring. Her talents ripened and broadened as she grew older, and when she made her debut as an adult as Juliet in London in 1844, she at once took a high place in her profession. She returned to the United States in 1849, and for a number of years traveled as a star. She was married to Col. F. W. Lander, in San Francisco, on Oct. 13, 1860. He died two years later, from wounds received in one of the battles of the civil war, and his widow gave her time until the close of the war to nursing the sick and wounded at Port Royal, S. C. Subsequently she reappeared on the stage at Niblo's Garden, New York, in February, 1865, and for many years continued to be one of its brightest ornaments. As an actress she was finished, versatile and impressive, of dignified bearing and graceful presence. She was the original Adrienne Lacouvreur on the English-speaking stage, and displayed especial excellence in tragic rôles. Her last appearance on the stage was at the Boston Theatre in the "Scarlet Letter." She subsequently lived in Washington, D. C.

John Lindsay Johnson

JOHNSON, John Lindsay, legislator, lawyer and planter, was born in Floyd county, Ga., in September, 1855, son of John A. and Mary (Seabrook) Johnson. His father was of Scotch extraction, and when a boy removed with his parents to Cass (now Bartow) county, and in 1842 to Floyd county, where he became in after-life an extensive planter and a hearty supporter of the Confederate cause. His grandfather, Lindsay Johnson, was a native of Virginia and an officer in the Creek war of 1836. Mr. Johnson was educated in the schools of his county, and in the grammar school of Brooklyn, N. Y. When seventeen years of age, he attended special courses in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and the law department of the Georgia State University at Athens. He began the practice of law in Rome, Ga., in 1875, and also attended to his large planting interests in Floyd, Bartow, and Chattanooga counties. He was elected to the general assembly as a representative from Athens in 1884 and 1888. As a legislator he took high rank at once, serving on such important committees as special judiciary, corporations, military and special local legislation. He was prominent in the most important legislation, notably the creation of the State Technological College; the measure to prevent consolidation of railways to the disadvantage of legitimate competition; the "Glenn" law, to tax railway property by counties, fought at every step but finally sustained by the supreme court; and in every legislative effort to promote industries and develop the public resources. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman of attractive social qualities, and is accomplished and well-informed on current topics; besides he reads and speaks the French and Spanish languages, and is one of the progressive and public spirited men of the South. He serves as chairman of the executive committee of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, and is an active member of the Floyd County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. In politics he is a zealous Democrat. He was married, in 1876, to Annie E., daughter of J. D. C. Gillespie of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two sons and a daughter.

ARNOT, John, merchant, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Sept. 25, 1793. His parents emigrated from Scotland in 1801, and settled near the city of Albany, N. Y. They were in humble circumstances, and the boy obtained only a fair education, being compelled to assist in the family's support by his daily labor. When twenty-four years of age he left home, and settled at Elmira, which was then called Newtown. He had already obtained a reputation for prudence and integrity, and a merchant of Albany started him in a business undertaking, giving him the entire control of it. He succeeded so well in this that in a few years he was able to buy out his partner and assume full proprietorship of the enterprise. In 1824 he married the only daughter of Stephen Tuttle, a merchant of Elmira, and in 1831 became his father-in-law's partner. Mr. Arnot built the first foundry erected in Elmira, and he also brought to that town the first steam engine ever used in that section. In the meantime he made large purchases in land, the rise in the value of which, in 1832, added materially to his wealth. He joined others in organizing the Chemung Canal Bank, of which he was elected a director, and in 1837, when the financial panic pressed hard upon all banking institutions, he was made cashier. The result was that the bank was placed upon a solid basis, and has ever since had a prosperous career. In 1848 Mr. Arnot, with others, took the contract for the operation of the Erie railroad between Binghampton and Elmira, a distance of sixty miles, and afterward an extension of the work to Corning, upon the completion of which Mr. Arnot was elected a director of the company. In 1852 he obtained a controlling interest in the stock of the Chemung Canal Bank, and on being elected its president, appointed his second son, John Arnot, Jr., cashier of the institution. In 1854 he was elected president of the company which constructed the Junction canal, and the same year he became president of the Gas Company of Elmira. An important investment of Mr. Arnot's was the land purchased near Blossburg, Pa., where he mined for coal and in a few years became sole proprietor of several large working mines. During all his active business life Mr. Arnot took great interest in the condition of education in the state, although he kept entirely out of politics. The public school system of New York originated about 1858, and in 1859 he was elected a member of the Elmira board of education, an office which he continued to hold for six years. In 1858 also he was nominated for congress, but was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Arnot was soon after stricken with paralysis, but partially recovered, and made a visit to Europe, during which he passed some time at his birthplace in Scotland. On returning home and assuming charge of his financial affairs, he had another paralytic stroke, from which he never sufficiently recovered to attend to his business. He died in Elmira, Nov. 18, 1873.

ARNOT, John, banker, was born in Elmira, March 11, 1831, the son of John Arnot, a Scotchman and a pioneer business man in Elmira, who built the first foundry erected in that town. Young John Arnot received an excellent education in the private schools of Elmira and other places. He began a college course at Yale, but did not remain there long, preferring to enter the banking house of his father. In 1852, when the latter became president of the Chemung County Bank, the son was appointed cashier of the institution. Here he developed remarkable financial capacity, becoming widely and favorably known in business circles, and upon the death of his father succeeded to the presidency, which he continued to hold until the time of his death. As a young man he showed a great interest in politics, and in 1859 was elected president of the village, a trust which he fulfilled so satisfactorily that he was re-elected twice thereafter. In 1864, when Elmira was chartered as a city, Mr. Arnot was nominated and elected the first mayor. His administration proved a most fortunate one for the new city, whose interests were carefully and judiciously fostered, local improvements being carried out, and various enterprises started, which have since contributed to place Elmira among the foremost inland cities of the state. In 1870 Mr. Arnot was again called to the mayoralty, and in 1874, for a third time filled the office, retiring from it with a record for fidelity and usefulness which it would be difficult to surpass. Mr. Arnot always acted with the Democratic party, although his family had previously been identified with the Whigs and the district in which he resided was strongly Republican. Mr. Arnot was nominated for the forty-eighth congress, with the labor before him of overcoming a standing Republican majority of fully 3,000 votes. The result was that he was elected by a plurality of nearly 3,000 over the Republican, Prohibition and Greenback candidates, so that almost 6,000 citizens changed their votes at this election in order to give Mr. Arnot their support. At the conclusion of his first term he was again nominated for the same office, endorsed by the Republicans, and elected with practically no opposition. In 1884 Mr. Arnot was so seriously injured by a gas explosion in the vault of his bank that for a long time he lay between life and death, and never entirely recovered from the shock he sustained, which, doubtless, eventually led to his death. Mr. Arnot was married, in 1858, to A. E. Hulett, daughter of Charles Hulett of Horseheads, N. Y. This lady and his three children survive him. He also left one brother, Matthias H. Arnot, and two sisters, Mrs. William B. Ogden and Mrs. G. G. Haven of New York city. He died in Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1866.

ROCKHILL, William Woodville, orientalist and diplomat, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1853, the youngest son of Thomas Cadwalader Rockhill, a lawyer of that city. He went to France in 1864, where he received his education at the Lycée Bonaparte, attending also from 1868 to 1870 the lectures on Sanskrit, Chinese, Tibetan and comparative philology at the Collège de France. He entered the École Spéciale Militaire of St. Cyr in 1871, was graduated with his class in 1873, and commissioned a sub-lieutenant in the Légion Étrangère in Algeria (Province of Oran). He served with his regiment in various parts in the south of the province until 1876, when he resigned and returned to the United States. Returning again to France in 1881, he continued his oriental studies. On April 9, 1884, he was appointed second secretary of the U. S. legation in China by Pres. Arthur. He was promoted July 1, 1885, to the post of secretary of legation at Pekin by Pres. Cleveland, and served in that capacity until August, 1888. From the latter part of 1886 until April, 1887, he was *chargé d'affaires* (*ad interim*) in Korea. Mr. Rockhill resigned in August, 1888, and undertook a journey of exploration in Mongolia and Thibet, for which work he had been preparing himself ever since his arrival in Pekin by the study of the spoken languages of Thibet and China. He traversed northern China, the Kokonor region and a large unexplored region of eastern Thibet, surveying over 1,700 miles of new country. He returned to the United States in the latter part of 1889, and published, in 1891, the results of his explorations in a comprehensive work valued as an authority in this new field of research. He again left his native country in 1891 for a second expedition in Mongolia and Thibet, returning at the end of 1892. In April, 1893, he was appointed chief clerk of the department of state, and the following year was promoted to the office of third assistant secretary of state. In 1893 he was appointed representative of the department of state on the government board of control of the World's Columbian exposition, and later was commissioned chairman of the board by the president of the United States. His published works are "Udanavarga, the Northern Buddhist," version of Dhammapada (1883, Trübner & Co., London); "A Life of the Buddha and the Early History of his Church" (1884, Trübner & Co., London); "Land of the Lamas" (1891, Century Co., N. Y.), an 8vo. volume devoted to the results of his first explorations; and "Diary of a Journey in Mongolia and Thibet" (1893, Smithsonian Institution). He received the Victoria gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1893, and has also been made honorary member of various foreign and American learned societies. In 1895 he was sent as the delegate of the United States to the sixth international geographical congress at London, and on Feb. 11, 1896, was commissioned assistant secretary of state.

KING, David Lattimore, lawyer, was born in Pike county, Miss., March 5, 1850, son of John W. and Angeline (Foil) King. In 1567 the family, removing to Arkansas, settled on a farm in Lafayette county. During his father's absence as lieutenant in the Confederate army, David was manager of the farm, and often head of the household as well, for his mother was frequently in such delicate health that she was unable to attend to the household duties. As a result of this experience, he became one of the most expert cotton-spinners in the state, and also so proficient as a driver of oxen that, after the war, he was able to earn a good living as a carter, railroads being then unknown in that section. During short periods each year he attended school, and when he was about twenty became himself a teacher in a country school, over which he presided for eight years. In the latter period he also studied law and began its practice, gradually withdrawing from his earlier profession. In 1878 he was elected sheriff by the Democrats of Lafayette county, Ark., being the first sheriff elected upon that ticket after the war. He was admitted to practice in the circuit courts in 1883, and in 1886 was elected to the state legislature. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar of the Arkansas supreme court, and not long after, to the Federal courts. In 1889-90 he was public-school examiner for his county, and in 1895-97 he served in the state senate. Mr. King has attained considerable local celebrity as a brilliant lawyer, and, in spite of the difficulties of poverty and early obstacles to education, he has succeeded in becoming prominent in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor. In religious faith he is a Methodist, a constant attendant and generous supporter of the church at Lewisville, Ark. He was married, Nov. 13, 1878, to Susan, one of twin daughters of Willis L. and Sarah (Forrister) Snow of Columbia county, Ark. They have had four children, of whom three, Susan, Lillian and John Willis King survive.

David L. King

CRAIGHEAD, Thomas, first president of Davidson Academy and of Cumberland College, subsequently the University of Nashville (1785–1809), was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., in 1750. He is frequently referred to in histories as Thomas Brown Craighead, which is an error, as he had no middle name. He was descended from Rev. Robert Craighead, a native of Scotland, who became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Donoughmore, Ireland, and was one of the thirteen ministers who constituted the presbytery of Logan. That zealous clergyman was moderator at Londonderry when that city refused admittance to the troops of James II., and was obliged to flee for his life, but returned to die in Londonderry in 1711. His son, Thomas, married the daughter of a Scotch laird, gave up the study of medicine for that of divinity, and going to Ireland became pastor of Presbyterian churches at Donegal and elsewhere, and in 1715 emigrated to New England. The son of Thomas, Alexander, was a man of great celebrity. He removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia in 1749, and thence, in 1755, to Anson county, N. C., accompanied by most of his congregation. He became pastor of the church at Sugar Creek, where he remained until his death in 1766. Here he found the opportunity he had sought through life, among a people "united in the general principles of religious and civil government." Says Rev. Dr. Foote in the "Annals of North Carolina": "He was a teacher of the whole population"—"whose minds could conceive the glorious idea of independence, and whose convention announced it to the world in May, 1775." Says a distinguished orator, alluding to the ministry of Rev. Alexander Craighead: "It was from this fountain that Dr. Ephraim Brevard and his honored associates drew their inspirations of liberty." Although he did not live to see the results of his teachings, yet he is to-day honored as the inspirer of the public sentiment that culminated in the immortal Mecklenburg Declaration. Thomas Craighead, son of Alexander, was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1755; then studied divinity, and was ordained to the ministry in 1780. For a short time he occupied his father's pulpit at Sugar Creek, whence he removed to Haysborough, six miles east of Nashville, and there founded the first Presbyterian church in middle Tennessee. This became one of the largest and most influential churches in the South. In 1785, when Davidson Academy was established by the general assembly of North Carolina, Mr. Craighead, as the man most noted for literary attainments and for devotion to education, was the first-named member of the board of trustees, and was elected president of this first incorporated institution of learning in middle Tennessee. As president of the academy he presided *ex officio* over the meetings of the board of trustees, which included such men as Gen. Andrew Jackson and Gen. James Robertson. The school began its sessions in Mr. Craighead's church building at Spring Hill, near Haysborough. In 1806, in order to take advantage of the act of congress known as the cession act, which donated 100,000 acres of land to be divided between two colleges in Tennessee, Davidson Academy by act of legislature became Cumberland College, and Mr. Craighead was unanimously elected president. He resigned in 1809, and soon after became involved in polemical questions of long standing, which assumed the form of a bitter controversy, and divided the Presbyterian church. In April, 1810, the presbytery of Transylvania charged him with entertaining "Pelagian views," and when he refused to answer the accusation in person, tried him and ordered him to recant. Mr. Craighead appealed to the synod, and then to the general assembly, the highest court of the church; but in the meantime he was deposed from the ministry by the presbytery of Muhlenburg, which had been formed out of Transylvania. The controversy and the various trials lasted for fourteen years; but in 1824 the decisions were reversed by the general assembly, and Mr. Craighead was reinstated in the ministry. Among his strongest friends were Andrew Jackson, and Hon. John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who stated that Mr. Craighead's discourses made a more lasting impression upon him than those of any other man. In nearly all important meetings in Nashville at which he was present, he was called on to preside. His eloquence is described as "of that fervid kind which captivates and carries away the hearer in spite of himself." Mr. Craighead was married, in 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Brown, of Frankfort, Ky., who bore him seven children: John Brown, Jane, David, Alexander, William Brown, James Brown and Thomas Brown. David succeeded his father as president of the board of trustees of Cumberland College, and in turn transmitted the office to his son Thomas D. Craighead. Rev. Thomas Craighead died in 1825, and was buried in the cemetery of his old church, near "the Hermitage," the residence of his life-long friend, Andrew Jackson.

PRIESTLEY, James, second president of Cumberland College (1809–21), subsequently the University of Nashville, was a native of Pennsylvania. His family originally came from Yorkshire, England; therefore it is probable that he was a relative, or, more likely, a son, of Joseph Priestley, the eminent scientist. Owing to the loss of the first volume of the minutes of the university, very little record evidence of his administration is accessible. He was elected president of Cumberland College, Oct. 24, 1809, and "immediately took charge." His general reputation comes down in the legends of the university. "He was a man of deep learning, laborious habits, great firmness, and of somewhat irascible and imperious temper." He was held by the students and by the entire community in great reverence and awe. Many anecdotes are related of his stern and rigid character. In 1816 he resigned the presidency, and the college was partially suspended. In November, 1820, operations were resumed, and Dr. Priestley was recalled to the presidency. He continued as president until his death in February, 1821.

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Philip Lindsley

LINDSLEY, Philip, clergyman and third president of the University of Nashville (1825–50), was born near Morristown, N. J., Dec. 21, 1786, son of Isaac and Phœbe (Condit) Lindsley. He was descended from John Lindsley, who with his sons John and Francis were among the early settlers of New Haven colony, having come from some place to the southwest of London, to Branford, Conn., before 1640. When, in 1667, the pastor of the church at Branford, Rev. Abraham Pierson, removed to Newark, N. J., with a part of his congregation, Francis Lindsley went with him, and lived in that town until his death in 1704. His only son, John, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Philip Lindsley, settled at Morristown, and his descendants are numerous in eastern New Jersey, as well as in other parts of the United States, the family name being variously spelled. Philip Lindsley's early life was spent at home at Basking Ridge, not far from Morristown, and at the age of thirteen he entered the academy of Rev. Robert Finley of that place, to prepare for college. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1804, and then taught school until 1807, when he began the study of theology. This he pursued for two years at the College of New Jersey, at the same time serving as a tutor, and on April 24, 1810, was licensed to preach. He continued his studies for two years, preaching at Newtown, L. I., and at various places in Virginia and New England, and then returned to Princeton to take the position of senior tutor. In 1813 he was appointed professor of languages and secretary of the board of trustees, and during his connection with the institution he was also a librarian and inspector of the college. In 1817 he twice declined the presidency of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., but accepted the position of vice-president of the College of New Jersey, having previously been ordained *sine titulo* to the ministry. In 1822 he was elected acting president of the college to succeed Dr. Ashbel Green, and the following year was chosen president, but declined, refusing also the presidency of Cumberland College, now the University of Nashville. The presidency of Ohio University at Athens, O., was also within his grasp; but, fortunately for Cumberland College, he was induced to become the head of that institution—the result of a visit to Nashville in 1824—and on Jan. 12, 1825, he was inaugurated with much ceremony. The corporate title of Cumberland College was changed the next year to the University of Nashville. He was peculiarly fitted, says one of his biographers, to be "the very pioneer, missionary and champion of collegiate and university education at the Southwest"; and while this remark is true, it should be accompanied by the statement that Dr. Lindsley built upon foundations laid by other noted educators. He broadened those foundations, however; with persistent and far-sighted effort strove to make the institution far-reaching in its influence; drew about him a corps of instructors eminent in their special departments, and gave Nashville its commanding position as an educational centre. In spite of financial and other discouragements, Dr. Lindsley remained at the head of the university until 1850. In 1829 he was offered the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Va., and Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa.; in 1830 was twice chosen president of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; in 1834 was chosen provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the College of Louisiana at Jackson; in 1837 was elected president of the South Alabama College at Marion; and in 1839, for the third time, president of Transylvania University. He never in any way sought an appointment from a literary institution; and the fact that these honors were voluntarily offered testifies to the high position he held among educators, while the fact that he refused to leave his post shows how strongly he was impressed with the importance of the university to education in the Southwest. It was chiefly through his baccalaureate addresses that Dr. Lindsley reached and influenced the world that lay without the college walls. These addresses were delivered to large audiences, and then printed in pamphlet form and distributed through the mails. He was in touch with the times, and this was one secret of his success as a speaker. He was accorded that respect by the public which a man should always receive for wide learning and extended observation, and a mind especially adapted to form wise judgments. In May, 1850, Dr. Lindsley, was elected professor of ecclesiastical polity and biblical archæology in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., and resigning the presidency of the university in October following he removed to New Albany in December, and entered upon his new duties at the beginning of 1851. Here he remained until April, 1853, when, contrary to the unanimous wish of the board, he resigned the office. The next two years were spent mainly in study, devotion and social intercourse; and his last public service was performed in 1855, when he was sent as a delegate to the meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Nashville. He had served as moderator of the same body in 1834, when it had held its sessions at Philadelphia. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1825 by Dickinson College, and in 1837 he was elected member of the Northern Society of Antiquarians at Copenhagen, Denmark. His complete works, educational, religious and miscellaneous, were published in three handsome octavos in Philadelphia in 1866. Dr. Lindsley was twice married: first, on Oct. 14, 1813, to Margaret Elizabeth, only child of the Hon. Nathaniel Lawrence, a gallant soldier in the revolutionary army and successor of Aaron Burr as attorney-general of the state of New York. She was the mother of all his children. Mrs. Lindsley died in 1845, and he was married in 1849 to Mary Ann (Silliman) Ayres, widow of a kinsman, Elias Ayres, founder of New Albany Theological Seminary. She was a daughter of Maj. William Silliman of Fairfield, Conn., and a niece of Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale College. Dr. Lindsley left three sons: Adrian Van Sinderen, Nathaniel Lawrence, and John Berrien, all of whom were graduated at the University of Nashville, and two daughters: Margaret and Eliza Berrien. The former became the wife of Samuel Crockett of Nashville, the latter of Rev. J. W. Hoyte, D.D., subsequently of the same city. Dr. Lindsley died at Nashville, May 25, 1855. The funeral services were conducted by distinguished members of the general assembly, and his remains were laid in Mt. Olivet cemetery, by the side of his first wife and youngest son.

Philippus Lindsley.

LINDSLEY, John Berrien, first chancellor of the University of Nashville (1855–70), and historian, was born at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 24, 1822, son of Philip and Margaret Elizabeth (Lawrence) Lindsley. His father was the son of Isaac Lindsley (6), son of Philip (5), son of John (4), son of John (3), son of Francis (2), son of John (1), who emigrated from near London, England, and settled at Branford, Conn., prior to 1640. Dr. Lindsley's mother was the only child of Nathaniel Lawrence, of the revolutionary army, and attorney-general of the state of New York.

John Berrien Lindsley, when three years old, went with his father to Nashville, Tenn., where he received his education, and was graduated at the University of Nashville, A.B. in 1839, and A.M. in 1841. He then entered upon the study of medicine, took one course of lectures at the University of Louisville, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. He never entered practice, but continued the study of geology and other sciences, which he had begun in 1838, under the famous Dr. Gerard Troost, Isaac Lea, John Jay and others. In the midst of his scientific studies, however, he became impressed with a desire to enter the ministry, and in 1846 was ordained by the presbytery of Nashville. He filled the pulpits at Smyrna and the Hermitage, and later served under the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, preaching to the poor and slaves in the Nashville district. In 1852 and again in 1859 he visited Europe, inspecting especially the medical schools and hospitals of Germany and France. In 1850 he projected the medical department of the University of Nashville, of which he was made the first dean, holding this office until October, 1855. He was also professor of chemistry and pharmacy, until 1873, when the medical department was temporarily united with that of Vanderbilt University. In 1853 he induced the trustees of the university to erect the handsome stone building now used by the Peabody Normal College, and not only furnished the plans, but contributed $10,000 from his private means. In 1855 the office of chancellor was created, and Dr. Lindsley was elected to fill it. The literary department was closed in 1861, in consequence of the civil war, but the medical department continued in operation. Dr. Lindsley's administrative ability is signally illustrated in the fact that he maintained, for six years in flourishing condition and full efficiency, a university with two departments on a slender income of $2,000, and made it yield, from tuition-fees alone, $40,000 per annum. During the war he was placed in charge of the Confederate hospitals at Nashville, and was highly commended for their excellent condition when delivered to Federal surgeons. During the war he severed his connection with the Presbyterian church, and joined the Cumberland Presbyterians — for the reason that he preferred membership in a church that could not be severed by war or civil strife. When the literary department of the university was reorganized in 1867, Chancellor Lindsley devoted especial attention to the inauguration of the Montgomery Bell Academy, a department of the university founded upon the bequest of Mr. Bell. In 1870 he retired from the office, and at his earnest request Gen. E. Kirby Smith was appointed his successor. He now devoted his untiring energy to sanitary science, in which he had always been interested, and in this connection performed many notable public services. In 1875 he was instrumental in inducing Dr. Barnas Sears, general agent of the Peabody education fund, to establish as a department of the university the Peabody Normal College, for which a few years later he secured a liberal appropriation from the state. He was also for a time professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, and was, perhaps, the most influential factor in promoting such public enterprises as the public school system of the state, and the sanitary system of Nashville and other cities. He was health officer of Nashville (1876–80), and secretary and executive officer of the state of Tennessee for fifteen years before his death. He was the author of many pamphlets, notably on prison reform and African colonization, and contributed to the "Theological Medium," a series of articles on Cumberland Presbyterian history. He also edited and published a handsome volume, entitled "Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate," and numerous reports on sanitary and scientific topics. He was a prominent member of many professional and learned societies, state and national. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey, in 1856. Dr. Lindsley was, in the words of a well-known writer, "a man known to scientific thousands as being among the admitted chiefs of hygiene in America." In 1857 he was married to Sarah, daughter of Jacob McGavock of Nashville, and granddaughter of Felix Grundy, the eminent jurist and statesman of Tennessee. They had six children, of whom a son, Jacob McGavock Lindsley, M.D., and four daughters survive. Dr. Lindsley died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1897.

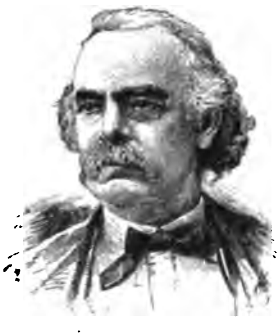
J. Berrien Lindsley

E. Kirby Smith

SMITH, Edmund Kirby, soldier and second chancellor of the University of Nashville (1870–75), was born at St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824, son of Joseph Lee and Frances Marvin (Kirby) Smith. His ancestors on both sides were of Connecticut families. Some had distinguished themselves as soldiers in every American war, and many of them had also exercised important political, judicial and legal functions. His father, a prominent lawyer in Connecticut, received a commission in the war of 1812; resigned as colonel of 3d U. S. infantry in 1821; was appointed by Pres. Monroe judge of the superior court of Florida, where his opinions, especially on the very difficult questions of Spanish land claims, are of great importance; and was delegate to congress from the territory of Florida (1838–45). His grandfather, Ephraim Kirby, entered the revolutionary army at eighteen, as aide to Gen. Lord Stirling; was present at seventeen battles, rose to the rank of colonel; was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; after the war, was author of Kirby's Connecticut law reports (the first); representative in the Connecticut legislature for many years; U. S. land commissioner for territory east of Pearl river, Mississippi, 1803, and U. S. judge, Mississippi territory, 1804. When the leaden statue of George III., on Bowling Green, New York, was torn down by the Sons of Liberty, July 10, 1776, on the arrival of the news of the Declaration of Independence, the fragments were sent to Litchfield, Conn., and there converted into bullets for the use of the patriots. Out of a total of 37,775 cartridges, 17,592 were made by Ruth Marvin, afterwards Ephraim Kirby's wife and Gen. Kirby Smith's grandmother and her mother, Ruth (Welch) Marvin. His elder brother, Ephraim Kirby Smith, was twice brevetted for gallantry on the field, and was killed while leading the light battalion at Molino del Rey, Mexico, Sept. 8, 1847. Ephraim Kirby Smith's son, Joseph Lee Kirby Smith, lieutenant of engineers, U. S. A., colonel 43d Ohio volunteers and brevet brigadier-general, was killed at the battle of Corinth, October, 1862. Many others of his near relatives served with credit on both sides during the late civil war, and the family is still represented in both the army and navy of the United States, on the bench and at the bar. Following in these illustrious footsteps, E. Kirby Smith prepared to enter the army at West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1845, becoming a brevet second lieutenant of infantry. He first saw active service in the Mexican war, when he was brevetted for gallantry, first at Cerro Gordo, and again at Contreras. After this he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, from 1849 to 1852, and in 1855 was made captain of the 2d cavalry. He then served on the frontier, at Fort Atchison, Tex., was wounded in an engagement with the Comanche Indians, May 13, 1856, and so distinguished himself by his soldierly conduct that the legislature of Texas afterwards accorded him a vote of thanks for his services. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1861; but this commission he resigned on the secession of Florida, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, April 6, 1861. His conduct throughout the civil war won him repeated recognitions of his bravery, and he was gradually advanced from his first rank until he became lieutenant-general in 1862, and in 1864, general. He was wounded at the opening of the first battle of Bull Run; commanded the department of East Tennessee in 1862, and in the Kentucky campaign led the advance of Gen. Bragg's army, which was victorious in the battle at Richmond, August, 1862. On Feb. 17, 1863, Gen. Kirby Smith received the thanks of the congress of the Confederate States, and was sent beyond the Mississippi to command the Trans-Mississippi department, organizing there a government for the country. The vessels sent by him ran the blockade at Galveston and Wilmington, N. C., and established communication with Europe and with the Confederate capital; and by establishing factories, machine-shops and salt-works, trading with England, and manufacturing ammunition, he made the district so independent that his army was the last to surrender at the close of the war. In 1864, he received by joint resolution of the legislature of Texas, "Thanks for the victories gained in Louisiana and Arkansas, May 24, 1864." At the close of the war Gen. Smith became president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., and in 1870 was appointed chancellor of the University of Nashville, remaining there until 1875, when he became professor of mathematics at the University of the South. This position he held until his death, March 28, 1893. He was the last surviving Confederate general. Gen. Kirby Smith was a botanist of note, his studies having been especially directed to the fungi and lichens. While commanding the escort of the Mexican boundary commission in 1854–55, he acted also as botanist of the expedition. A portion of his botanical collection formed an important exhibit at the late Nashville exposition.

STEARNS, Eben Sperry, third chancellor of the University of Nashville (1875-87), was born in Bedford, Mass., in 1819. He belonged to a literary family—his father, Rev. Samuel Stearns, having been pastor of the Congregational church in Bedford for thirty-nine years, and his brothers all being either ministers or teachers. Dr. Stearns was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard College, which had already graduated his brothers, father, grandfather, and even earlier generations. He was also educated for the ministry, but devoted his life to teaching. For many years he was a member of the visiting board of Harvard College. The honorary degrees of LL.D. and S.T.D. were conferred upon him, the latter by Amherst College. He first took charge of a boys' school in Ipswich, Mass., then of the Free Street Seminary for Young Ladies in Portland, Me. In 1843 he became principal of the female high school in Newburyport, Mass. In 1849 he was appointed principal of the State Normal School at West Newton, Mass. This institution had the proud distinction of being the first normal school in this country; its first location was at Lexington, Mass. During his administration it was removed to Framingham, Mass. In 1855 he became principal of the Female Academy at Albany, N. Y., which position he held for fourteen years, being called from there to the Robinson Female Seminary in Exeter, N. H. A new school, endowed by a former citizen of the town, its organization and management were entirely under his control. Here, with his ideal school, in an ideal community, he expected to pass the remainder of his active life, but in a distant state a new enterprise was to be undertaken; an enterprise which was to affect the education of a large section of country. The board of the Peabody trust fund had decided to establish a normal college in the South, and Nashville, Tenn., was fixed upon as its location. To this important trust Dr. Stearns was called as its first president, also as chancellor of the University of Nashville, of which the normal college was to be a department. The literary department of the university had ceased to exist at the breaking-out of the civil war, and the normal college was for a time to take its place. In December, 1875, Dr. Stearns entered his new field. Here again, and on a larger scale than ever before, he had the opportunity of exercising his skill as an organizer, and his courage, good judgment, patience and determination in carrying forward an enterprise in the face of difficulties. His charge from the Peabody board was: "Lay the foundation of a great institution—one that shall be far-reaching in its results." The quality and amount of work accomplished in twelve years show that this charge was ever before him, and that he had determined to make the normal college the great monument of George Peabody's munificent gift to the South. To place the college at once on a high plane, as well as to enable students from the remote parts of the South to avail themselves of its advantages, Dr. Stearns wisely planned a system of Peabody scholarships, to which the Peabody board gave a generous response. Year by year, with very limited resources, improvements were made, planned and personally supervised by Dr. Stearns. New buildings were constructed, others adapted to different uses, provision was made for a library, and a laboratory and gymnasium, the first gymnasium for girls, south of the Ohio river, were put in active operation; but, more effective than these, its graduates went forth imbued with the spirit of true missionaries ready to do pioneer work in the cause of education. Of Dr. Stearns they had learned to labor and to wait; of him they had learned to build no superficial structure on an insecure foundation, and thus is seen to-day, largely through Dr. Stearns' efforts and influence, not only the University of Nashville again in a flourishing condition, but the Peabody Normal College, recognized as the greatest educational force in the South. Dr. Stearns died in Nashville, in April, 1887.

PORTER, Alexander James, soldier and educator, was born at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1822, son of James A. and Sarah N. (Murphy) Porter. His family was of that sturdy, Scotch-Irish, Presbyterian stock from which have sprung so many statesmen, preachers, and eminent men of business. His grandfather, Alexander Porter, emigrated from Ireland in 1793, and settled at Wilmington, Del., subsequently removing to Nashville, where he prospered in business. James Alexander Porter, son of the emigrant, was born in Nashville, and also prospered as a merchant, acquiring a large property. His wife was a native of Louisiana, and her family was a conspicuous one in that state. Their son, Alexander James, when a boy was sent to school at Jamaica Plain, Mass., one of the beautiful suburbs of Boston. Returning home at the age of sixteen, he entered the University of Nashville, where he was graduated with distinction. He then studied law in the office of his uncle, Hon. Alexander Porter, a distinguished lawyer and U. S. senator from Louisiana. Receiving a license to practice law, he returned to his native city with the intention of devoting himself to his profession; but, notwithstanding his thorough preparation, he never carried out his plans, for he inherited a large fortune, the care of which fully employed his time. The civil war began, and he joined the great host that followed the stars and bars, entering the Confederate service as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. George Manly. Subsequently he served on the staff of Gen. John C. Brown, and for a short time on that of Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham, and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. His career as a soldier was honorable in a high degree, his position on the staff keeping him in immediate contact with the commanding generals, by whom he was trusted and consulted, while his genial demeanor, his generous disposition, and his unfeigned solicitude for the welfare of others made him a favorite with the soldiers, by whom he was beloved for his personal qualities, as well as admired for his record as a brave and dashing officer. He was in active service—it would be impossible to think of him as inactive when duty was to be performed—throughout the war, and was to be seen at the front or in the thickest of the fight in all the battles of the army of Tennessee. He returned to his home and became president of the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Co., of which his honored father had been the head; finding time, in spite of the demands made upon him, to indulge his literary tastes, accumulating a large library and reserving many an hour, that might have been spent in other kinds of recreation, for reading and study. In consideration of his literary attainments, the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and on May 24, 1873, he was elected a member of the board of trustees. He took a deep interest in the development of his alma mater, was present at nearly every meeting, as the records show, and served on every important committee, generally as chairman. On the resignation of Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, Jan. 29, 1885, Capt. Porter was elected president of the board of trustees, and retained this position during the rest of his life. On April 12, 1887, Capt. Porter, at the urgent solicitation of the board, became chancellor, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Eben S. Stearns, but declined to serve beyond the current session. In civic affairs Capt. Porter was not less active. In 1877 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, and held the position four years. From Sept. 3, 1885, until Nov. 10, 1887, he was a member of the board of public works at Nashville. For many years he had been subject to annual attacks of a grievous malady, from which relief could be obtained only by residing in an elevated region. While suffering from one of these attacks he was called to Nashville to attend to a matter connected with the duties of his office, and against the remonstrances of friends and physicians, he, soldier-like, obeyed the call. Once more at his post, he remained until the disease became so deeply seated that it defied the efforts of medical skill. The life of this eminent citizen illustrates the great influence which a man of intelligence, virtue and patriotism can exert from a private station. Although he could never be induced to hold any political office, he yielded to the wishes of his fellow-citizens, and gave the benefit of his remarkable talent for organization to the upbuilding of his native city at a critical period of its history, when the services of the best men were needed. It has been aptly said of him: "A good man and well known of all men—steadfast, robust, manly—he walked erect in the presence of his fellow-men, a commanding figure." Capt. Porter was married at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1847, to Martha, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Martha (Sanders) Watson, her father being an extensive iron manufacturer. She bore him two children, one of whom became the wife of Mr. J. W. Allison of Memphis, Tenn. She died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1860, and he remained unmarried until 1867, when Rebecca G., daughter of Andrew Allison of Nashville, an accomplished and elegant woman, became his wife. This union was blessed with five children: Andrew Allison, who died in infancy, Alexander James, Dixon White, Rebecca Allen and Matilda. Lamented by his fellow-citizens, Capt. Porter reached the close of an honored and useful life at Nashville, Feb. 11, 1888.



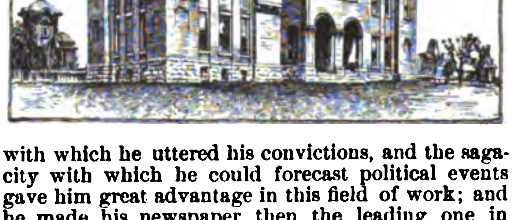
Alexander J. Porter

PAYNE, William Harold, fourth chancellor of the University of Nashville (1887—), was born in Farmington, Ontario co., N. Y., May 12, 1836, eldest son of Gideon Riley and Mary Brown (Smith) Payne. On the father's side he is descended from Stephen Payne, who came from Great Ellingham, England, on the ship Diligent, 1638, and settled at Hingham, Mass.; removed to Rehoboth in 1643; owned large estates; was a member of the general court, and died August, 1679. On the maternal side, he is descended from Charlemagne, emperor of the West, the descent passing through the Norman dukes to William the Conqueror; then through the English kings, to the Princess Isabella Plantaganet, who married Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex; then through a line of English noblemen to Lawrence Wilkinson, an officer in the army of Charles I., who was taken prisoner at the surrender of New Castle, Oct. 22, 1644. Wilkinson, after his estate had been sequestered and sold by parliament, emigrated to America, arriving with his wife and son at Providence, R. I., in 1645. He died there in May, 1692. William Harold Payne received his early education in the public schools, which he attended until sixteen years of age. He then spent nearly two years at Macedon Academy and three months at the New York Conference Seminary at Charlottesville. He began his career as an educator while in his eighteenth year by teaching in the district schools of Ontario county. But it was not to schools or teachers that Dr. Payne owed the greater part of his broad and liberal education. At the age of thirteen, he entered, without guide or teacher, on a systematic course of self-instruction, and acquired the profound knowledge of psychology, and formed those accurate methods of psychological thought which have made him the leading thinker and writer on the application of psychology to the science

W.H. Payne

of education. On Oct. 2, 1856, he was married, to Evaline Sarah Fort, and for a year and a half he and his wife taught the village school at Victor, N. Y. In 1858 he removed to Michigan, and was made principal of the Union School at Three Rivers. In 1864 he was elected superintendent of the schools at Niles, Mich.; in 1866, principal of the Ypsilanti Seminary, at that time the most popular public school in the state. In 1869 he accepted the offer of an increased salary as superintendent of the schools of Adrian, Mich., and held this position ten years. From 1864 to 1869 he was editor of the "Michigan Teacher," an educational journal which placed its author in the front rank of educational thinkers and writers. In 1875 he published his first standard work, "Chapters on School Supervision." In 1876 the plan he proposed for the educational exhibit of Michigan at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, was adopted by the state. The report of the Michigan Centennial board was largely the product of his pen. He is the author of a number of books, pamphlets and magazine articles. Among his most important works are: "Historical Sketch of the Public Schools of Adrian"; "Outlines of Educational Doctrine"; "Contributions to the Science of Education"; "Edition of Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching"; "Translation of Compayre's Histoire de la Pédagogie"; "Elements of Psychology"; "Psychology Applied to Education"; "Lectures on Teaching"; "Translation of Rousseau's Émile." These works have made a deep impression on educational thought and educational theories throughout the world. One of the first effects of his educational writings was seen in the action of his adopted state. In June, 1879, the regents of the University of Michigan established a chair of the science and art of teaching; the first independent chair of pedagogy in any American college, and Dr. Payne was called upon to organize it. In 1887 Dr. Payne was unanimously called to his greatest and most congenial work: the position of chancellor of the University of Nashville and president of the Tennessee State Normal College made vacant by the death of Dr. Eben S. Stearns. He was inaugurated in October, 1887. Immediately, the institution felt the impress of his organizing ability. The name of the literary department was changed to the Peabody Normal College. The curriculum was enlarged until it now embraces the most extended course of pedagogical instruction offered by any institution in the world. The literary course was enlarged to conform to Dr. Payne's reiterated opinion, that a liberal education must be the foundation of excellence in the training of teachers. New buildings were erected, and the Winthrop Model School was organized as a school of observation and practice for student-teachers. The confidence of the legislature of Tennessee was shown by largely increased appropriations. The appropriations of the Peabody fund were increased. The whole college wore a new aspect. The library was reorganized and extended. A new and commodious building was erected for the medical department, the college of music was added and a studio of art was created. The university, as now organized, embraces five departments, as follows: the Peabody Normal College, or Literary Department; the Medical Department; the College of Music, and the allied schools: the Winthrop Model School, and Montgomery Bell Academy. In 1896 the university employed seventy-eight professors and instructors, and enrolled 1,489 students and pupils. While the organizing ability of Dr. Payne reaches every department of the university of which he is chancellor, his special attention is directed to the Peabody Normal College, one of the best equipped institutions for the education of teachers in the United States. From the University of Michigan he has received the degrees of A.M., and LL.D.; from the University of Nashville, the degree of Ph.D.

CALLENDER, John Hill, physician, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1832, son of Thomas and Mary (Sangster) Callender. His father was the only son of James Thompson Callender, a Scotchman, who, having published a work entitled, "The Political History of Great Britain," the radical sentiments of which were disapproved of by the government, was obliged to flee to the United States in 1792. For several years James Callender lived in Philadelphia, engaged as a political writer, advocating the opinions of Thomas Jefferson and attacking mercilessly the Federalist leaders. The measures of Washington's administration were denounced with great bitterness; and in the "Political Register," a record of political events published by him, he made Pres. John Adams a special object of criticism, and continued his arraignment on removing to Richmond, Va., where he published a pamphlet entitled, "The Prospect before Us" (1798). He was indicted and committed for defaming the president. Subsequently, he founded the Richmond "Record." His son, Thomas, removed to Nashville in 1817, was alderman for several terms, and a member of the county court, and died in 1851. John H. Callender was fitted for college in the schools of Nashville, and then entered the University of Nashville, but could not complete his course on account of the suspension of the institution in 1850. He began the study of law in 1851, in the office of Nicholson & Houston in Nashville, and in 1852 removed to St. Louis, where for a year he was employed in the house of Woods, Christy & Co. Returning to Nashville, he began the study of medicine and continued it in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1855. From December, 1855 until 1858, he was joint editor and proprietor of the Nashville "Patriot." His admirable literary style, the strength with which he uttered his convictions, and the sagacity with which he could forecast political events gave him great advantage in this field of work; and he made his newspaper, then the leading one in the state, an organ of great efficiency in the service of the Whig party. In 1858 he gave up journalism, to become professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Shelby Medical College at Nashville, and gave instruction until the civil war broke out. In 1861 he forsook the classroom, and for nearly a year was surgeon to the 11th Tennessee regiment. In December, 1865, he accepted an editorial position on



the Nashville "Union and American," and retained it until 1869. In 1868 he was called to the medical department of the University of Nashville, to fill the chair of materia medica and therapeutics; in 1870 was transferred to the chair of diseases of the brain and nervous system, and in 1880 to the chair of physiology and psychology in the same institution, and to the same chair in the medical department of Vanderbilt University. From 1870 until his death he was medical superintendent of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. In 1876 he was a delegate from the State Medical Society to the international medical congress at Philadelphia. In 1881 he was made president of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, being the youngest man who ever held that office, and the only one from the South. From 1894 until his death he served as dean of the medical college of the University of Nashville. He had been preceded in this office by such men as Paul F. Eve (1855–57); Dr. Wm. K. Bowling (1857–68); Dr. John Berrien Lindsley (1868–72, second term); Dr. Thomas Buchanan (1872–74); and Dr. William T. Briggs (1874–94). Dr. Callender has twice served as a delegate to national assemblies: in 1860 to the Union national convention which nominated Bell and Everett, and in 1868 to the Democratic convention which nominated Seymour and Blair. He was married, at Nashville, Feb. 24, 1858, to Della Jefferson, daughter of Dr. John Pryor and Ann Smith (Jefferson) Ford, and great-grand niece of Thomas Jefferson. Dr. Callender died Aug. 3, 1896.

NICHOL, William Lytle, physician and surgeon, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1828, son of William and Julia (Lytle) Nichol. On the paternal side he is of Irish descent. His grandfather, Josiah Nichol, emigrated from Ireland and settled at King's Salt Works, in Virginia. From there he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., at an early date, and subsequently to Nashville, Tenn., where he died of cholera in 1832. He was a merchant of much repute in his day. His maternal grandfather, William Lytle, was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and resided in Murfreesboro, Tenn. William Lytle Nichol was educated at the University of Nashville, where he was graduated in 1845. He began the study of medicine in 1845, under Dr. Thomas R. Jennings. In 1846 he went to Philadelphia and entered, as a private student, the office of Dr. William W. Gerhard. Subsequently he matriculated as a student at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1849. He was elected in the same year an assistant resident physician in Blockley Hospital, where he remained one year. In 1852 he entered the U. S. navy, and was ordered to join the North Pacific exploring expedition, serving as assistant surgeon on the U. S. ship Vincennes, the flagship of the squadron. During this cruise he visited Cape Town, Sydney and China, thence went to Japan shortly after the ports of that country were opened by Com. Perry. From Japan he went to the Arctic ocean, and returning to San Francisco in October, 1856, resigned his position in the navy. He returned to Nashville and entered upon the practice of medicine. Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the Confederate army as surgeon, and served until the cessation of hostilities. In 1868 he was elected professor of diseases of the chest in the medical department of the University of Nashville. He has remained in connection with that institution ever since, occupying the various positions of professor of obstetrics, diseases of women, and practice of medicine; also occupying from 1875 to 1895 the same positions in the medical department of the Vanderbilt University. In 1896 he was elected dean of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Nashville, and resigned in December of the same year. He has been for many years identified with societies for the advancement of medical science, being a member of the Nashville Medical Association and of the Tennessee State Medical Society. Though engaged in an extensive practice, he devotes much thought and time to the teaching of medicine. As dean of the faculty in the medical department of the University of Nashville, he has built himself a lasting monument in the esteem of the younger members of his profession throughout the southwestern states. Dr. Nichol has been married three times: first, in 1858, to Henrietta Cockrill, who died in 1859, leaving one child; second, in 1864, to Ella Fackler, of Huntsville, Ala., who died in 1868, leaving one child; third, to Martha, widow of J. D. B. De Bow, by whom he has one child.

Thos L. Maddin

MADDIN, Thomas Lafayette, physician and surgeon, was born at Columbia, Maury co., Tenn., Sept. 4, 1826, son of Thomas and Sarah (Moore) Maddin. His paternal grandfather was an Irish refugee, who emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. His father, a Methodist clergyman, organized the first Sunday-school of his church in Nashville, Tenn. He was an orator of high order and an able organizer, who did much to build up the Methodist church in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. He was also a Mason of high rank, and was grand lecturer of the grand lodge of Tennessee. Dr. Maddin was graduated at Lagrange College, Alabama, in 1846. In his senior year at college he was appointed tutor in the preparatory department. He then taught a private school for one year, in order to secure the means for pursuing his medical studies. In 1849 he was graduated M. D. at the University of Louisville. After a four years' partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Jonathan McDonald, Dr. Maddin located in Nashville, Tenn., where he rapidly acquired a large practice, and from the beginning of his career in that city he made teaching medicine a specialty. From 1856 to 1858 he was professor of anatomy, and from 1858 to 1861 professor of surgery at Shelby Medical College, in Nashville. From 1868 to 1878 he was professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical medicine in the medical department of the University of Nashville. From 1878 to 1895 he jointly held the same position in the medical department of Vanderbilt University. Since 1895 to the present time (1898) he has held the position of professor of diseases of the nervous system, general pathology and clinical medicine, in the medical department of the University of Nashville. During all this period Dr. Maddin has been an active and highly successful practitioner, and frequently is called in consultation in important cases, in various parts of the United States, especially in the middle and southern states. He is one of the most skillful and beloved members of the profession. He is a member of the Nashville Medical Society, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Nashville, the Tennessee State Medical Society, of which he has been president, the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association. He has served as delegate to the international medical congress, to represent Tennessee, at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Washington in 1887. For many years he was president of the board of health for the city of Nashville. During the first year of the civil war Dr. Maddin was placed in charge of a Confederate hospital at Nashville, where a large number of soldiers of both armies, wounded at Fort Donelson, were left in his care when the Confederate army retreated. He surrendered this hospital to the Federal army upon its arrival; but, at the earnest solicitation of the chief surgeon of the Federal army at Nashville, he remained at the hospital for several weeks, and was thus thrown in contact with the surgeons of the Federal army, who in many ways showed their regard for him as a congenial associate, and their high opinion of his professional ability, consulting him frequently in regard to climatic diseases, and inviting him to perform surgical operations. One of Dr. Maddin's brothers, John W., is an eminent physician, residing in Nashville; another Prof. Ferdinand P., educator, was president of Waco College, Texas, for many years. Dr. Maddin has never married.

EWING, William Green, physician and surgeon, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1848, son of William B. and Martha (Graves) Ewing. His grandfather, Alexander Ewing, of Scotch-Irish descent, served as an officer in the revolutionary army on Gen. Greene's staff, and went from Virginia to Davidson county, in 1785. He was educated at home by private tutors, and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1871. He returned to Nashville, and engaged in the drug business, first as a clerk and next on his own account. In 1875 he began to study medicine in the University of Nashville, graduating in 1877. From 1878 until 1890 he was professor of materia medica in the pharmacy department of Vanderbilt University, continuing his private practice at the same time. In 1890 he accepted the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Nashville. In 1895 he was chosen secretary, and in December, 1897, became dean of the department. Dr. Ewing is a member of the American Medical Association, the Tennessee State Medical Society, and the Nashville Academy of Medicine, and ably sustains the reputation of the Ewing family of Tennessee, which for more than a century has, as a historian truthfully says, "been connected with the congressional, legislative, judicial, medical, literary and banking history of the state, and has not a stain upon its escutcheon." Dr. Ewing is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a Knight of Pythias. Professional work has prevented him from taking an active part in politics, but, true to the traditions of the family, he is a zealous Democrat. Dr. Ewing was married, at Nashville, Nov. 29, 1882, to Sarah, daughter of Adam Gillespie and Mary J. (Strickler) Adams. Her father was a prominent merchant and manufacturer. Her mother was a native of Shelbyville, Tenn., and was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Eakin) Strickler.

W. G. Ewing

GORDON, Armistead Churchill, lawyer and author, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Dec. 20, 1855, son of George Loyall and Mary Long (Daniel) Gordon. His father (1830–62), a promising member of the Virginia bar, enlisted in the Confederate army on the outbreak of the civil war, and was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill. His grandfather was Gen. William Fitzhugh Gordon, originator of the independent treasury of the United States; and he is a descendant, on the maternal side, of William Randolph of Turkey Island, founder of the Randolph family of Virginia, and progenitor of Thomas Jefferson, Chief Justice John Marshall, John Randolph of Roanoke, Gen. Robert E. Lee and a number of others distinguished in history. Mr. Gordon's mother was a daughter of Judge Joseph J. Daniel of the supreme court of North Carolina, and Maria Stith; by her mother's line a great-granddaughter of Col. Nicholas Long of Quanky, Halifax co., N. C., commissary-general of the Continental army. Col. Long's wife was Mary McKinney, whom Mrs. Ellett, in her "Women of the Revolution," calls "an example of the patriotic zeal, noble spirit and devotion to country which gave tone to public sentiment in the days of '76." Educated at private schools in his native state, Mr. Gordon was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1875, and thereafter began the study of law at the Summer Law School of Prof. John B. Minor, at Charlottesville, Va. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has since practiced his profession in Staunton, Va., where he has also been prominent in public affairs, and served as mayor and city and commonwealth's attorney. It is as an author and orator, however, that Mr. Gordon is most widely known. He delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration before the Alpha Chapter of Virginia, at the College of William and Mary, in 1896, on the occasion of the first celebration of its reorganization; read a memorial poem at the unveiling of the monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate States, at Richmond on March 30, 1894, and has delivered a number of historical and literary addresses. He has been a frequent contributor to the "Century," "Scribner's," the "Atlantic Monthly" and other magazines, and is author of a monograph, "General Daniel Morgan" (1895); a volume of negro dialect poems, "Befo' de War" (1888), in conjunction with Thomas Nelson Page; and "Congressional Currency, an Outline of the Federal Money System" (1895). Mr. Gordon was married, on Oct. 17, 1883, to Maria Breckinridge, daughter of Nathaniel Pendleton Catlett of Staunton, Va., and a descendant of the Breckinridges, Pendletons and other famous old families of Virginia and Kentucky. He has been closely identified with the higher education in Virginia, having served as a visitor of William and Mary College, and of the University of Virginia; and was elected rector of the University of Virginia, Dec. 10, 1897.

HUNT, Theodore Whitefield, educator and author, was born at Metuchen, N. J., Feb. 19, 1844, son of Rev. Holloway Whitefield Hunt and Henrietta Mundy, his wife. He received his academic training at Princeton University, and was graduated in arts in 1865 and in theology in 1869. Previous to this, in 1868, he had been appointed tutor in the university—a position which he continued to hold until 1871, when he went abroad and studied at the University of Berlin. On his return to America, he assumed the chair of English literature and rhetoric at Princeton, which he has since held. In addition to his educational labors, Prof. Hunt has also contributed largely to the more scholarly literature of America. His earliest writings appeared in periodicals, and he has continued to contribute occasional articles in their pages, as well as publishing a number of works: "Caedmon's Exodus and Daniel" (1882); "Principles of Written Discourse" (1884); "English Prose and Prose Writers" (1887); "Studies in Literature and Style" (1890); "Ethical Teachings in Old English Literature" (1894), and "American Meditative Lyrics" (1896). The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon Prof. Hunt by Lafayette College in 1880 and Litt. D. by Rutgers College in 1890. His contributions to the advancement of knowledge have been further recognized by the Modern Language Club and other learned societies, which count him among their members. Prof. Hunt was married to Sarah Cooper, daughter of Emmor Reeve of Camden, N. J., on June 29, 1882.

PEIRCE, William Foster, twelfth president of Kenyon College (1896–), was born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Feb. 3, 1868, son of Levi Merriam and Mary Hobbs (Foster) Peirce. His father, a native of West Boylston, Mass., a well-known and successful dealer in pianos and organs, worked his own way through Waterville College (now Colby University), and was for some years engaged in teaching. He derives descent from Anthony Peirce (or Purs), who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1634, and was followed to this country by his father, John, three years later. The family has since become prominent in New England history, numbering among its most distinguished members Benjamin Peirce, the mathematician, and his sons, James Mills and Charles Sanders Peirce. Pres. Peirce's great-great-grandfather, Josiah, was in 1765, 1774 and 1775 a selectman of the town of Worcester, Mass., and a member of the town committee, appointed in March, 1774, to consider the acts of parliament for the raising of revenue in the colonies; reporting its instructions to the general court in May following. Josiah's fifth son, Levi, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandson, Levi, was captain of the military company, which escorted Gen. Lafayette from Lancaster to Worcester on the occasion of his second visit to America. Pres. Peirce was educated in the Springfield High School, and, at the age of sixteen, entered Amherst College, where he was duly graduated in 1888. While in college he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Senior Scientific Society on scholarship merits. Until his senior year he had worked with the expectation of becoming a practical chemist, but then entering upon the study of philosophy with Prof. Chas. E. Garman, he determined to become a teacher of the science. After graduation, he spent a year in business with his father, and then resumed the study of philosophy and economics in the graduate school of Cornell University. His thesis for the degree of M. A., presented to his alma mater instead of to Cornell, and pronounced by all a masterly production, was entitled "Methods of Inducing Introspective Power; One Aspect of the Pedagogies of Psychology." During 1890–92 Prof. Peirce taught in a boys' boarding-school at Mount Hermon, Mass., but in January, 1892, accepted the post of substitute professor of psychology and pedagogy in the Ohio University, Athens, O. His work was so acceptable, that the chair of philosophy and ethics was created for him. At the same time, however, he was considering a call to the University of Colorado and another to Kenyon, and finally concluded to accept the latter. His family, for over 250 years, had been attached to the Congregational church, but, like his predecessor in the Kenyon presidency, Rev. Henry Mather Smith, he became an Episcopalian. Completing his preparation for the ministry in the Gambier Seminary, he was ordained to the diaconate in 1894. In his new position he duplicated his former brilliant record, and also discovered executive ability of no mean order, which, from the start, won him a leading place among his colleagues and with the trustees. After the resignation of Pres. Sterling, in 1896, the trustees first elected Rev. Flavel S. Luther of Trinity College and, upon his refusal, unanimously chose Prof. Peirce to succeed to the vacant chair He accepted the trust, and was duly inaugurated, June 18, 1896, the youngest college president in the United States. His is a rare character, combining with brilliancy of intellect and profound scholarship a true spirituality and Christian feeling. Every whit as active in athletic interests, he is as influential and popular with the students as with the faculty. He is a member of the Knox County and Ohio State Teachers' associations, the Ohio College Association, and secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Society for Psychological and Pedagogical Inquiry. The degree of L.H.D. was conferred on him by Hobart College in 1896. Pres. Peirce was married, in June, 1891, to Louise Stephens Fagan of Hackettstown, N. J., a Vassar graduate of 1888, and, like himself, an advanced student in philosophy and psychology.

POPE, CHARLES R., actor and orator, was born near Weimar, Saxony, Feb. 17, 1832. His father, an architect and a close friend of Goethe, emigrated to the United States in 1840, and settled in Rochester, N. Y. Here young Pope received a good education, and at the age of fourteen entered a printing office; but in 1848, attracted by the acting of A. A. Adams, he joined his troupe and made his debut in Rochester. In 1850 he became a member of the stock company of the Broadway Theatre, New York city, and for several seasons appeared in leading parts, also fulfilling two engagements as support to Edwin Forrest. In 1854 he became leading man of the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, and in 1855-56 played in St. Louis. During the following year he played with Julia Dean on a tour in California, and in 1858 returned to St. Louis under an engagement with his old manager, Ben De Bar, and played for three years in the south. In 1861 he began a three-year starring tour on the Pacific slope, and then, having become interested in mining in Nevada, he retired from the stage. His expectations were not realized, however, and in the fall of 1864 he returned to New York, where he appeared as a star at Niblos' Theatre, and in the spring of 1865 at the Stadt Theatre; and, meeting with great success in both engagements, he then made extensive tours. In 1868 Mr. Pope became manager of the theatre at Indianapolis; in 1869–70 with Ben De Bar he managed the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans; in 1870–71 the new Opera House, Kansas City, removing thence to St. Louis, to manage the Olympic Theatre, in connection with Dr. G. R. Spaulding. In 1874 he appeared in the rôle of Samson, the play having been translated by William Dean Howells, and appeared with marked success throughout the United States and Canada. In 1874 he starred in California; in 1876 became manager of the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, and in 1877 visited Australia, where he achieved considerable reputation. On his return voyage, in 1878, Mr. Pope spent a month in the Sandwich Islands and played before King Kalakaua. In 1879 he built Pope's Theatre, St. Louis, the success of which was so great that in 1888 he sold it at a large profit, with the intention of retiring from the stage. In the same year he accompanied Col. R. C. Kerens to the Republican national convention at Chicago and was present when Col. Robert G. Ingersoll proposed the name of Walter Q. Gresham for the presidency. His speech aroused such fierce antagonism that the assembly soon became a howling mob Instantly Col. Kerens requested Mr. Pope to recite "Sheridan's Ride," the immediate effect of which was to calm the audience, and the delegates proceeded to nominate Benjamin Harrison. During the campaign, Mr. Pope stumped Indiana and Missouri, and in recognition of these services was appointed U. S. consul at Toronto, Canada, remaining there throughout Harrison's administration. In the presidential campaigns of 1892 and 1896 he again appeared as a political orator in various parts of the union, by his dignity of manner and fine voice doing great service for the Republican candidates. He was married in 1867 to Margaret E. Macaulay of Indianapolis, Ind., sister of Gen. Daniel Macaulay.

EASTMAN, Elaine (Goodale), author, was born at Mount Washington, Berkshire co., Mass., Oct. 9, 1863, daughter of Henry S. and Dora H. (Read) Goodale. With her sister, Dora Read, born Oct. 29, 1866, she grew up at Sky Farm, the family residence, receiving her education chiefly from her mother, and giving expression to inherited literary talent in her very infancy. The sisters were accustomed to prepare each month a little paper for the amusement of the home circle, and some of their contributions to it found their way to the pages of "St. Nicholas" in 1877. In 1878 "Apple Blossoms: Verses of Two Children," appeared, a volume that was received with surprise and delight, for while the Goodales were not the first precocious children to have their productions regarded seriously as literature, they were the first, probably, to deserve that honor; their work having a certain maturity of thought, but being healthful and spontaneous. A few years later Elaine Goodale became a teacher in the Hampton (Va.) Institute, and in 1883 edited the Indian department of the "Southern Workman," published by that institution. In 1885 she made a tour of observation on the Sioux reservation in Dakota and devoted six weeks to the work, publishing in New York and Boston newspapers accounts of her trip and comments on reservation life. On Nov. 1, 1886, she was appointed a teacher in the government day-school at Lower Brule agency, Dakota, and in 1890 became superintendent of all the Indian schools in North and South Dakota. She was married, in 1891, to Charles A. Eastman, M.D., a Sioux who was a graduate of Dartmouth College and Boston University. During the Indian outbreak in South Dakota in 1890–91 she contributed a number of articles on this subject and on similar ones to leading magazines and newspapers. Besides the volume already mentioned the sisters published "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers" (1879), and "Verses from Sky Farm," an enlarged edition of the preceding (1880). Dora Goodale still continues to contribute to periodical literature, and has published sketches and short stories, as well as poems.

GREENLEAF, Stephen, loyalist, was born Oct. 4, 1704, son of Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Gookin) Greenleaf. His father, the son of Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, the "great Indian fighter," of Newbury, Mass., and Elizabeth Gerrish, his wife, was for six years a physician at Cambridge, and for nearly twenty years pastor of the Congregational church at Yarmouth, Mass. Elizabeth Gookin was the great-granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Gookin, prominently identified with the early history of Virginia and New England. Stephen Greenleaf was graduated at Harvard in 1723; received the degree of A.M. in course; and in 1750 received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale. On leaving college he engaged in business, eventually on his own account, and followed it successfully for forty years, being largely engaged as an underwriter. He was appointed sheriff of Suffolk county under the king, and in 1774 was one of the protesters against the Whigs. He remained in Boston after its occupation by the British, exercising the duties of his office in a now restricted sphere; his brother William (1725–1803), a merchant and a zealous patriot, appointed sheriff of the same county by the governor and council, having jurisdiction outside the city. Stephen Greenleaf was one of ninety-seven inhabitants of Boston who addressed Gen. Gage on his departure in 1775. The "Committee of Correspondence" with the patriots of other colonies, of which his brother was a member, reported him as "inimical to the Rights and Privileges of the United States of America," and soon after Boston was evacuated and fell into the hands of the patriots, he was arrested by order of the council of Massachusetts. On July 25th, a formal proclamation of the Declaration of Independence was made from the balcony of the old state house by Sheriff William Greenleaf, and upon this Stephen Greenleaf resigned his office and retired to private life. He lived to the age of ninety-one, dying in Boston, in January, 1795.

GREENLEAF, Joseph, patriot, was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 10, 1720, son of William and Mary (Shattuck) Greenleaf. He was a resident of Abington, Plymouth co., for many years, and at a town meeting held on March 10, 1770, introduced some resolutions, opposing British tyranny, that were adopted and became known as the "Noble Resolves." In 1771 he removed to Boston, where he served as a justice of the peace, and was a frequent contributor to the "Massachusetts Spy," of which Isaiah Thomas was editor. A communication by him, signed "Mucius Scævola," and printed in November, 1771, greatly angered the authorities, and they, discovering Mr. Greenleaf to be the author, summoned him to appear before the governor and council. Refusing to obey, he was deprived of his commission on Dec. 10th. In 1773 a printing-office was opened by him in Hanover street, Boston, and the publication of books and pamphlets was undertaken; in August, 1774, the first number of the "Royal American Magazine" was issued. On Nov. 22, 1772, he became one of a committee of correspondence of twenty-one members "to state the rights of the Colonists and of this Province in particular." The following year he was one of a committee of five patriots, who met on March 9th, "to consider what is proper to be done to vindicate the town (Boston) from the gross misrepresentations and groundless charges in His Excellency's messages to both houses." He came prominently before the public again and again, as on May 5, 1773, Sept. 25, 1774, and May 23, 1776, when he was one of a committee of five "to prepare instructions for our representatives in general assembly." At the last session the committee took bold ground, and according to the town records of Boston, as quoted in the "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family," their instructions, read at a town meeting, May 30, 1773, contain the following declarations: "The whole United Colonies are upon the verge of a glorious revolution. . . . Loyalty to him (King George) is now treason to our country." In February, 1776, the general court chose a committee of correspondence, inspection and safety, and of this Mr. Greenleaf became chairman. Several times after this, and as late as 1796, he was elected justice of the peace at Boston. He was married to Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Treat) Payne, and great-granddaughter of Gov. Treat of Connecticut. Her father, a graduate of Harvard in 1717, was pastor of the Congregational church at Weymouth, Mass., but gave up the ministry to become a merchant in Boston. Joseph Greenleaf died late in 1809.

GREENLEAF, Edmund, colonist and soldier, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, son of John and Margaret Greenleaf, and, according to the parish records, was baptized in the church of St. Mary's la Tour at Ipswich, Jan. 2, 1574. The "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family" states that inasmuch as the name occurs in no other parish records in England, it is probable that the Greenleafs were Huguenot refugees who had anglicized their name (originally Feuillevert). Edmund Greenleaf married Sarah Dole of Ringworthy, near Bristol, and had a number of children, nine of whom are known to have been born in England. He was a silk-dyer by trade, and on emigrating to New England, in 1635, established himself at Boston. In 1639 he was admitted a freeman at Newbury, Mass., and allowed to keep "a house of entertainment." Already, 1637, he had commanded a company which marched against the Indians, and in 1639 he was appointed ensign of the military company at Newbury. In 1642 he was appointed lieutenant of the Massachusetts provincial forces under Capt. William Gerrish; in 1644 became captain; and in 1647 was discharged from service at his own request. In 1650 he returned to Boston to resume his old business, and was joined in this by his son Enoch, who also had been a dyer in England, but had gone into the parliamentary army, rising to the rank of lieutenant. The latter became one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Conn., but returned to Boston about the time of his father's death. Edmund Greenleaf's wife died in Boston, and he married Sarah, widow of William Hill of Fairfield, Conn. His own death occurred early in 1671. He was the ancestor of all the Greenleafs in this country. His daughter, Judith, born about 1625, was married to Henry Somerly of Newbury, and bore him four children, some of whose descendants married into the Longfellow, Cilley, Bartlett and Malley families. Mr. Somerly died in 1652, and in 1653 she was married to Tristram Coffin, Jr., of Newbury, by whom she had ten children.

GREENLEAF, Moses, soldier, was born at Newburyport, Mass., May 19, 1755, son of Jonathan and Mary (Presbury) Greenleaf. His father, the son of Daniel and Sarah (Moody) Greenleaf, was a ship-builder; served in the Continental congress at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and in 1788, became a member of the state senate, casting his vote in favor of the ratification of the Federal constitution. Moses Greenleaf learned the trade of ship carpenter under his father, and from 1781 until 1790 was associated with him in building ships. He entered the militia in 1774, as a lieutenant, but served as a private, July to November, 1775, and then as a lieutenant and second lieutenant, 1775–76; was commissioned lieutenant by legislative enactment, June 29, 1776; took part in the siege of Boston; was commissioned captain, Feb. 3, 1777 (militia officers, eight months' men); retired Nov. 6, 1776; captain, Feb. 20, 1777; captain, June 1, 1777; confirmed by congress, Sept. 6, 1779. From Jan. 1, 1777 to Jan. 1, 1781, when he was retired, he was with the 11th Massachusetts regiment under Col. Benjamin Tupper, part of the time at West Point. Capt. Greenleaf was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was admitted at the age of twenty-three, joining St. Peter's lodge, at Newburyport, of which, in December, 1780, he became worthy master. He also served as worshipful master of Washington lodge No. 10, a traveling lodge in the revolutionary army. In November, 1790, Capt. Greenleaf removed with his family to New Gloucester, Me., and followed farming until his death. He was married, in September, 1776, to Lydia, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Phœbe (Griswold) Parsons. The latter was the great-granddaughter of Matthew and Anna (Wolcott) Griswold, and thus was connected with two of the most illustrious families in Connecticut. Capt. Greenleaf died at New Gloucester, Me., Dec. 18, 1812.

GREENLEAF, Jonathan, clergyman, was born at New Gloucester, Me., Sept. 4, 1785, son of Capt. Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf. He was brought up on his father's farm, and in early youth had no educational advantages excepting those afforded by common schools. At the age of twenty-two he united with the Congregational church at New Gloucester; several years later began the study of theology under Rev. Francis Brown, D.D., of North Yarmouth; and in September, 1814, was licensed to preach by the Cumberland Association at Saco. On March 8th, he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church at Wells, Me., and remained until 1828, when he became pastor of the Mariner's Church in Boston. From December, 1833, until November, 1841, he was corresponding secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, first in Boston and then in New York city, and for nine years was editor of the "Sailor's Magazine." After resigning his position, Mr. Greenleaf supplied the Congregational church at Lyndon, Vt., for a few months, then returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., where had been his home, to gather and organize a Presbyterian church on Franklin avenue. He became pastor of this church in 1843, and ministered there to the end of his life, twenty-two years, honored and beloved by young and old, for his genial manners, his conciliatory spirit, his fervent piety and sound judgment. His writings include "Sketches of the Ecclesiastical History of Maine" (1821); "History of the Churches of New York" (1846); and "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family" (1854); also sermons and tracts, and contributed to the "Christian Mirror," of Portland, Me., and the New York "Observer." He became a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin and Princeton colleges. Dr. Greenleaf died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1865.

GREENLEAF, Benjamin, educator, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 25, 1786, son of Caleb and Susanna (Emerson) Greenleaf. His father was a farmer, and his early life was one of hard work, with so few opportunities for mental improvement that at the age of fourteen he did not know the multiplication table. He had a passion for books, however, would walk miles in order to borrow one, and struggling along by himself he reached the age of nineteen, when he began to prepare for college under the tuition of Hon. John Vose of Atkinson, N. H. Two years were spent in the academy at that place, three more in teaching in various towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and in 1810 he entered Dartmouth College. As a student he excelled in the sciences, especially mathematics, and in astronomy attained such proficiency that he sketched the transit of Venus, an event to take place Dec. 8, 1874. Mr. Greenleaf returned to teaching on leaving college in 1813, and became principal of the grammar school at Haverhill, Mass., but on Dec. 12, 1814, took charge of Bradford Academy, where he remained as preceptor until April 6, 1836. He was a born teacher, and back of his ability to instruct was a kindly and sincere nature that could not but have influence in the class room. In 1839 he founded the Bradford Teachers' Seminary, a school for both sexes, and had charge of it from the beginning until it was discontinued in 1848. He was active in the movement to abolish the use of textbooks in the recitation room; during a term of service in the state legislature (1837-39), advocated the introduction of normal schools, and through his mathematical works became the instructor of multitudes. Beginning in 1835, he published text-books on arithmetic, mental and written, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, plane and spherical. More than a million copies of his common-school arithmetic were printed. He also made mathematical calculations for almanacs, for a number of places, including San Francisco and Halifax, N. S. He died at Bradford, Mass., Oct. 29, 1864.

GREENLEAF, Patrick Henry, clergyman, was born in Portland, Me., July 11, 1807, son of Simon and Hannah (Kingman) Greenleaf. He was educated at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1825, in the same class with Henry W. Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne, and then taking up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1829. He was successful in this profession, but abandoned it in 1835 to begin theological studies under Bishop Doane of New Jersey. Returning to New England, he continued his studies at Cambridge, Mass., under Bishop Griswold. He was ordained deacon at Grace Church, Boston, in 1836, and priest at Newport, R. I., in 1837, and became rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Mass. In August, 1837, he became rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle, Pa., where he remained four years, going next to St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., of which he was rector for ten years. In May, 1851, he founded St. Mark's Church, Boston. In September, 1853, he became rector of Christ Church, Madison, Ind., and in May, 1855, rector of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, O. At Easter, 1861, he became rector of Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, and here he remained for the rest of his life. He was a zealous pastor, a strong, logical and simple preacher, and a sympathizer in every good work, whether carried on by his own church or not. He received the degree of M.A. from Bowdoin College in 1828, and from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1827, and D.D. from the University of Indiana in 1854. He contributed to reviews and newspapers, and published numerous sermons and addresses. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1869.

GREENLEAF, Orick Herman, manufacturer, was born at Nunda, N. Y., July 18, 1823, son of William and Almira (Sanford) Greenleaf. In his youth, although he was eager to study, the chances for obtaining an education were few, and he gained what knowledge he acquired chiefly by reading and by observation. Early in life he went to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he learned the trade of tanner and currier. He remained until 1845, and then removed to Springfield, Mass., to become superintendent of a tanning and currying establishment. In 1847 he left the business, and organized the firm of Greenleaf & Taylor, buyers of paper stock, which later began to buy and sell paper to the trade, and built up a prosperous business. The remark of an acquaintance to the effect that Mr. Greenleaf would yet become a producer as well as a dealer, led him to give further attention to the various processes of manufacture, and about 1853 he erected a mill at Huntington, Mass., for the production of news and book papers, but not long after, of fine writing paper exclusively, the business at Springfield being carried on at the same time. In 1865 Mr. Greenleaf acquired by purchase a controlling interest in the Holyoke Paper Co., and was its manager until his death, and in 1868 the Greenleaf & Taylor Manufacturing Co. became the Massasoit Manufacturing Co. Some of the grades of paper made by the Holyoke Paper Co. were awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition in 1878. Mr. Greenleaf was a benefactor of the public in many ways. Several institutions, such as the Home for the Friendless, the Home for Aged Women, and the City Library, received large sums from him, and his name is indissolubly linked with the beautiful pleasure resort, Forest park, which has as its nucleus seventy acres of wooded land given to the city in 1884. From the time he settled in Springfield he was a member of the First Baptist Church, and a number of denominational institutions received aid from him, especially the Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., Worcester Academy at Worcester, Mass., and the Suffield (Conn.) Institute. The Boys' School at Mt. Hermon is also indebted to him. His charities were dispensed modestly as well as wisely, and his works and deeds will be spoken of long after many an ostentatious and selfishly reared monument has crumbled. Mr. Greenleaf died at Springfield, Mass., May 14, 1896.

CAREY, Henry DeWitt, business man, was born near Middletown, N. Y., March 24, 1844, son of Samuel and Arminda (Mullock) Carey. He is descended on his father's side from Sir Thomas Carey, cousin of Queen Elizabeth, who was a descendant of the famous Sir Robert Carey, who slew the boasting knight of Aragon. (See Murray E. Poole's "History of the Carey Family.") At the age of sixteen he taught in the public schools of Orange county, and in 1864 he was graduated at Lowell's Commercial College, Binghamton, N. Y. He then went to Middletown, where he became a merchant, and in 1873 removed to New York, where he became the manager of the law and foreign departments of the New Home Sewing Machine Co. In 1880 he made his residence in the southern section of Westchester county (now a part of New York city) where he served as local magistrate several years; and in 1888 was elected justice of the court of general sessions. He has always taken an active interest in

Henry D Carey

Democratic politics, and is a member of the Tammany Society and the Manhasset and Pequod clubs. He was justice of the peace several years at City Island, N. Y., and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-third degree; also president of the Pelham Park Railroad Co. and a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Historical Association. He resides at City Island, New York city. He was married Dec. 24, 1873, to Ella, daughter of William T. Ludlum of Middletown, and they have two children.

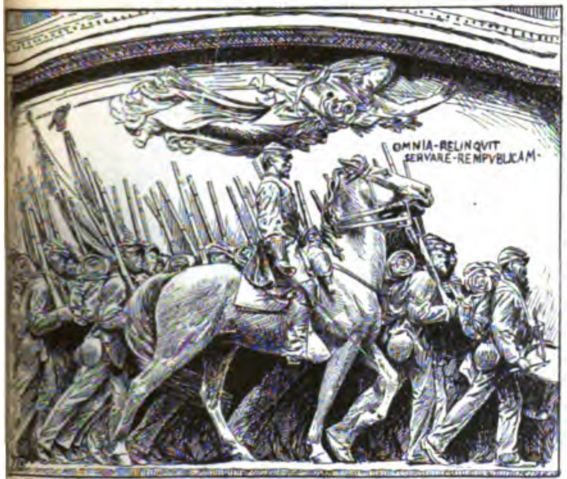
Josephine Shaw Lowell

LOWELL, Josephine (Shaw), philanthropist, was born at West Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 16, 1843, daughter of Francis George and Sarah Blake (Sturgis) Shaw, both of whom were natives of Boston, and sister of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, who fell at Fort Wagner. She removed from Massachusetts with her parents in 1851 and remained with them in Europe until 1855, when they became residents of Staten Island, N. Y. On Oct. 31, 1863, she was married to Col. Charles Russell Lowell of Boston; and thus were united two old Massachusetts families, distinguished for patriotism, philanthropy and culture. Col. Lowell was the descendant of a number of clergymen and authors; was a graduate of Harvard; entered the Federal army in 1861; organized the 2d Massachusetts volunteer cavalry in 1862, and became its colonel in 1863; was made brigadier general of volunteers; was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and died Oct. 20, 1864. Mrs. Lowell, true to family traditions, made the cause of the poor, the suffering and the oppressed her own, when a girl, and is still at the front of philanthropic movements. In May, 1876, she was appointed by the governor of New York one of the eleven commissioners of the state board of charities, and in 1881 was reappointed, serving until 1889. She has published pamphlets and reports containing courageous statements of facts and showing a thorough knowledge of the conditions treated of; also the following volumes: "Public Relief and Private Charity" (1884); "Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation" (1893). She has been actively employed, also, in aiding the reformation of politics, especially in New York city. Mrs. Lowell has one child, a daughter.

SHAW, Francis George, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1809, eldest son of Robert Gould and Elizabeth Willard (Parkman) Shaw. His great uncle, Samuel Shaw, served through the war of the revolution, during the last years, on the staff of Gen. Knox; after the war was a member and secretary of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and later was the first American consul to Canton, China, being appointed by Gen. Washington. About the year 1770 Francis Shaw, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, associated with Robert Gould of Boston and Lane Frazier & Co., bankers, of London, obtained from the crown a grant of a tract of land in Maine, at that time a province of Massachusetts, and founded the town of Gouldsborough; but the outbreak of the revolutionary war frustrated their plans. Robert Gould Shaw accumulated a large fortune, partly as a merchant and partly by investing in Maine lands, and founded in Boston an asylum for mariners' children. His son, Francis George, entered Harvard in 1825, but left in 1828 to become a merchant in partnership with his father. In 1835 he married his cousin, Sarah Blake Sturgis, and in 1840 gave up active business, and moved to West Roxbury. He took a great interest in "Brook Farm" and in similar experiments in associative life, and in philanthropic and educational work generally. He served as member of the school committee of West Roxbury, was an overseer of the poor, and a justice of the peace, and when the town became a city became president of its common council. He was also foreman of the jury of Norfolk county that first proposed the establishment of a state reform school. In 1847 he removed with his family to Staten Island, N. Y., where he lived until 1851, when he took them to Europe. Returning in 1855 to Staten Island, he took deep interest in the political state of the country, and later displayed ardent patriotism in supporting the government during the civil war. For a number of years he was president of the Freedman's Bureau. He performed various duties as a citizen with conscientiousness and fidelity, serving as trustee of New Brighton, of the Seaman's Retreat, of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and of the Sailor's Fund, and was a member of several other organizations. He was the author of translations from George Sand, Fourier and Zschokke, and he was a firm believer in the principles advocated by Henry George. His son-in-law, George William Curtis, said of him: "To have been so loved and honored and deplored seems to attest the highest excellence of human character. The strength, simplicity and sincereness of his nature, the lofty sense of justice, the tranquil and complete devotion to duty, the large and human sympathy, the sound and steady judgment, the noble independence of thought and perfect courage of conviction, the blended manliness of a life which was unstained and of a character which seemed without a flaw, all belonged to what we call the ideal man." Mr. Shaw died at West New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 2, 1882.

SHAW, Robert Gould, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1837, son of Francis George and Sarah Blake (Sturgis) Shaw, and grandson of Robert Gould Shaw of Gouldsborough, Me., and of Boston, where he founded an asylum for mariners' children. His father, whose home was at New Brighton, S. I., after 1847, was a prominent philanthropist and promoter of reforms. George William Curtis, Francis C. Barlow, Charles Russell Lowell and Robert B. Minturn were his brothers-in-law; and young Shaw grew up in an atmosphere that was not only conducive to culture and the highest refinement, but to intense patriotism, also, and the attainment of that spirit of consecration to principles that leads to the giving up of life. Manly, healthy, high-spirited, simple-hearted as a boy, he increased in worth as he advanced in years; his exceptionally winning manner, his faculty of entering with true sympathy into the feelings of others, his influence quietly exerted along the noblest lines of action, giving him more and more prominence among his fellows. He had a marked love for music and for literature, and in the gratification of these and like tastes had all the encouragement that devoted parents could give. He entered Harvard College in 1856, but left in 1859 and entered a counting-room in New York city, preparatory to becoming a merchant. Foreseeing troublous times and peril to his country, he enlisted in the 7th regiment and departed with it for Washington on April 19, 1861. Before his term of service expired, he took a commission (May 28th) as second lieutenant in the 2d

Massachusetts regiment; was promoted to first lieutenant July 8th, and rose to the rank of captain, Aug. 10, 1862. He passed unscathed through engagement after engagement, though barely escaping death at the battle of Winchester, and was still in active service in the spring of 1863, when he received the appointment of colonel of the 54th Massachusetts, the first negro regiment sent into the field from the free states. Having decided to employ negroes as soldiers, Gov. Andrew determined to place at their head "only gentlemen of the highest tone and honor," and Capt. Shaw was the first selected. The appointment was made on Feb. 3d, and was declined; but three days later, the young captain accepted, prompted by a sense of duty, and returning to Massachusetts, he began the work of filling the ranks of the regiment and then of drilling and disciplining them in their camp at Readville. On May 28th he marched through Boston at the head of his soldiers, and the scene presented is said to have been one of the most thrilling of the war. The 54th acquitted itself well in a skirmish on James island, S. C., on July 16th, and Col. Shaw requested to have it brigaded with the white troops under Gen. George C. Strong. The request being granted, he set out to join the main force at Folly and Morris islands; a new attack on Fort Wagner having been planned. The assault was made about eight o'clock on the 18th, and was participated in by six regiments, the 54th being formed into two lines, Col. Shaw leading the right wing in front. "We shall take the fort or die there!" he exclaimed, and in the same spirit his men followed him up the rampart, breaking and reforming under the terrible fire that met them, until the summit was reached and there, waving his sword, the young hero fell. The regiment, with more than half its officers killed or wounded and with its ranks reduced nearly one half, was then withdrawn, and the brave colonel's body was left to be "buried with his niggers," as the commanding officer of the fort expressed it. Gen. Gillmore offered to have it recovered; but Col. Shaw's father requested that it be left in its honorable grave, and not many years later, the sea, by its encroachments, washed away the trench that was the tomb of officers and men. In 1865 a committee of the citizens of Boston, headed by Gov. Andrew, took steps to erect a monument that should typify patriotic devotion, and it was decided that the figure of Col. Shaw, as best embodying that idea, should be made the central one of the sculpture. By 1884 the fund had become sufficient to procure a memorial of the highest artistic merit, and Augustus St. Gaudens was given the commission. The monument, unveiled in 1897, stands on Boston common, opposite the state house, and among its inscriptions is "Omnia relinquit servare rempublicam," the motto of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Col. Shaw's father was a member. A bust by Edmonia Lewis, the negro sculptor, a portrait in Memorial Hall, at Cambridge, and a tablet in the same building, also perpetuate his memory. Col. Shaw was married May 2, 1863, to Anna Kneeland Haggerty, who is still living.



The Shaw Memorial.

McLAUGHLIN, Frank, publisher, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1828, son of John and Ann (Ralston) McLaughlin. When very young he came to America with his parents and elder brother, John, and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, where they had made their home. On completing a good general education he and his brother were bound apprentices to the printers' trade in the job office of the "Public Ledger," and, having shown remarkable aptitude for the work, were soon advanced to the grade of journeymen. Frank McLaughlin gained particular reputation for artistic typographical work, and when in January, 1858, he founded the printing house of McLaughlin Bros., he made the beginning of a brilliant and highly successful business career. The brothers rapidly developed great sagacity and enterprise, and built up a large patronage among some of the foremost business and manufacturing establishments of the day; prominently, Morris & Tasker, the famous iron-founders, whose printing orders amounted to nearly $6,000 annually. Mr. McLaughlin, however, was ever on the alert for larger business opportunities, and finally in 1875, with Senator Alexander K. McClure, founded the Philadelphia "Times," with which his name has since been most familiarly associated. This newspaper arose from the crying need of anti-machine journals, as was demonstrated in 1874, when Mr. McClure announced himself an independent candidate for mayor, in opposition to both party organizations. The new paper was planned as a continuation of the old Democratic organ, "The Age," whose plant it acquired. After various removals the office was finally located at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, with an annex on Sansom street, where, edited by Mr. McClure and managed by Mr. McLaughlin, it maintained its high character and attained great prosperity. Mr. McLaughlin was noted for many attractive personal qualities, being a pleasant companion and a brilliant conversationalist. He was a member of the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, and several other social organizations. In early days he attained some success as an amateur actor, and always maintained a lively interest in the drama. He was married, Dec. 8, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Copple, a member of a well-known Philadelphia family. They had nine children, of whom but one survives; Vincent, who succeeds his father as president of the Times Publishing Co. Mr. McLaughlin died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1897.

Frank McLaughlin

THRALL, Homer Loveland, scientist and educator, was born in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 18, 1802. His earliest American ancestor was William Thrall.

who, in 1630, with the Rev. John Wareham and his company of Congregationalists, set sail in the "good ship Mary and John," from Plymouth, England, and settled first at Dorchester, Mass., and later at Windsor, Conn. In the records of Windsor William Thrall is mentioned as a participator in the Pequod war of 1637 and one of his descendants, Samuel Thrall of Granville, Mass., was a soldier in the English service during the French and Indian wars, a captain in the American army during the war of the revolution and, in 1778, a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1815, Dr. Thrall, grandson of the latter, removed with his family from Rutland, Vt., to Granville, O., where his early education was acquired under the peculiar and severe conditions attending the early settlement of this region, then styled the "Far West." His medical studies were pursued in Lexington Medical College of Kentucky. Leaving Granville he practiced for short periods at Homer, Hebron and Utica. He was a typical doctor of the period, who was a picturesque figure as he traveled on horseback, provided with saddlebags containing medicines, and often with pine knots to light in case of night attacks by wolves. In 1838 he left Utica and settled in Gambier, practicing medicine there and also assuming the professorship of chemistry in Kenyon College. Being a profound student and an acute thinker, he was soon led into fields of original investigation along the lines of his professional work. As a result of experiment and research he discovered that the known causes of external phenomena, such as light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc., could be explained by one law—the law of the correlation and resolution of forces; moreover, he developed the molecular theory of matter, and from his own observations deduced the laws of molecular attraction, discovering and teaching these laws several years before their announcement to the scientific world by Faraday, Grove and others. While no one will presume to say that these facts in any measure detract from the originality or merit of Faraday—for Dr. Thrall was not in the habit of publishing his discoveries—it is to the great credit of Dr. Thrall to have been so far in advance in point of time of the acknowledged leaders of scientific discovery. In 1852 he removed from Gambier to Columbus, where he acquired an extensive practice and besides, for a time, filled the chair of materia medica and general pathology in Starling Medical College. About 1865, on account of failing health, he retired from active practice and settled in Ottumwa, Ia., the home of his son, Dr. Seneca B. Thrall (late assistant surgeon U. S. V.), with whom he lived for the remainder of his life. Dr. Thrall was possessed of great enthusiasm, a keen sense of humor and remarkable fluency and elegance of diction. In his political affiliations he was an old-time Whig, and later a Republican. He was a member of the Episcopal church, conscientious and unassuming in all his relations, and devoted the last years of his life to earnest and critical study of the Bible. During his active life, most of which was spent in Ohio, he was beloved as physician, instructor and friend, and was widely recognized as a man of remarkable intellectual power, as an acute and profound thinker, an original, fearless and safe investigator. In 1825 he was married to Parthenia Rugg of Hillsborough, N. Y. He died in Ottumwa, Ia., July 26, 1870.

H. L. Thrall

CONYERS, Edward, colonist, was born at Wakerly Manor, England, Jan. 30, 1590, of ancient English lineage. He came to America with his wife, Sarah, and three children, Josiah, James and Mary, in the company led by Gov. Winthrop, which reached Salem, Mass., on June 12, 1630. One month after his arrival he aided in founding a church at Charlestown, which two years later, was removed to Boston and there established as the First Church. Conyers was prominent in organizing a second religious body, known as the First Church of Charlestown. He was a man of great moral strength and energy, and soon attained a position of wealth and influence in the colony. He seems to have been a friend of John Harvard, whose interest in the college at Cambridge he ably seconded by devoting to its support the proceeds of his ferry between Boston and Charlestown. From 1635 to 1659 he served on the Charlestown board of selectmen; and in the latter year, he, with a number of others, founded the town of Woburn. The first house in that place was built by Edward Conyers, on Jan. 4, 1641; a roomy, hospitable dwelling, of which there is a picture in the work entitled "Legends of Woburn," published in 1892 by Judge P. L. Converse, a descendant of the builder. Conyers received a local judicial appointment from Charles I., but was deprived of it and imprisoned for refusing to publish, at the king's command, a royal letter which he declared savored of "popery." He was duly tried for this offence, but was discharged by the court, for the reason that "his language did not reflect on his majesty's letter." Conyers joined others in establishing the First Church of Woburn, of which he was made deacon, and he served on the Woburn board of selectmen; in the general court at Boston, and in various other public offices. Champney, in the "History of New England" says of him; "Prompt, clear-headed, devout, conscientious, outspoken; unflinching, yet prudent; self-contained and uniform, are the adjectives which best describe his whole career." His habit of making the letter *y* short when writing his name, as noted in his last will and testament, led other persons to call it Con*vers*; and during the subsequent lapse of over two hundred and fifty years, an *e* has been added to it, making it Convers*e*. His descendants are still influential in New England and elsewhere in the United States. He died at Woburn, Mass., Aug. 10, 1663.

CONYERS, James, soldier and statesman, was born at Woburn, Mass., Nov. 16, 1645. He was the grandson of Edward Conyers and the son of Lieut. James Conyers. He is best known in New England history as Maj. Convers. He early engaged in business with his father, under whom he was also trained in military tactics, and when very young obtained the rank of captain in the local militia. In 1668 he was appointed to a command in the expedition against the French and Eastern Indians, and served throughout the ten years of its duration. His gallant defense of Storer's garrison at Wells evoked the special commendation of Hutchinson and Belknap, in their respective histories. Belknap writes: "On the tenth day of June, 1691, an army of French and Indians, with Moxas, a fierce sachem, made a furious attack on Storer's garrison at Wells, where Captain Convers commanded; who, after a brave and resolute defense, was so happy as to drive them off with great loss." This defeat gave occasion to Modockawando, another noted sachem, to say: "My brother Moxas has missed it now, but I will go myself next year and have the dog Convers out of his hole." On June 10, 1692, in accordance with this threat, Labocrae, a Frenchman, with about 800 French and Indians, including Moxas, Modockawando, Egeremet and other sachems, made a second assault on the garrison. Capt. Convers had only fifteen men in the garrison and as many more aboard of two sloops and a shallop in the river near by, and their enemy, feeling sure of an easy victory, sent a flag of truce to the garrison, advising it to surrender. To this Convers answered that "he wanted nothing but for men to come and fight him." When the onset came, Convers handled his musketry and artillery to such effect that many of the enemy were swept down before them, and the rest were forced to flee. For this brave and successful action Capt. Convers was promoted, in 1693, to the rank of major, and appointed to the command of all the Massachusetts forces then in Maine. In that connection, and in the legislature, he continued to serve his country until the remainder of the war. In 1698 he and Col. John Phillips, a member of the council of the Province, with Capt. Cyprian Southack, commander of the Province galley, sailed from Boston for the eastern country, intrusted by the government with full powers for effecting a peace with the Indians. Proceeding to Casco Bay, they there met with the leading sachems, and persuaded them, on Jan. 7, 1699, to accede to and solemnly subscribe a treaty of peace. From 1695 to 1705 he was member for Woburn in the general court, and was three times chosen speaker of the house. He was returned to the lower house of the legislature again in 1706, but did not live to take his seat. His manuscript reports on military matters to Gov. Dudley are preserved in Boston. He died in Boston, July 8, 1706.

HILLYER, William Silliman, soldier, was born in Henderson, Ky., April 2, 1831. He was graduated at Anderson College, Indiana, in 1847; studied law, and was admitted to the bar; removed to St. Louis in 1855, where he became acquainted with that man of destiny, afterward known as Gen. Grant. Grant was poor, and Hillyer recommended him for the office of county engineer of St. Louis county. In 1861 he served for some time in the army as a private, then, moving to New York, renewed his law practice. When Gen. Grant received his commission as brigadier-general he appointed Mr. Hillyer to a place on his staff, where he served until the end of the Vicksburg campaign. By reason of failing health, he resigned May 15, 1863, and returned to New York. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865, and after peace had been proclaimed and Gen. Grant elected president, he received the appointment of revenue agent. He was nominated as general appraiser in the customhouse, but the opposition to his appointment was so great that in his state of health he decided to withdraw. He died in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1874, the last surviving member of Gen. Grant's original staff.

GORDON, William Fitzhugh, lawyer and congressman, was born in Orange county, Va., Jan. 13, 1787. His paternal grandfather was John Gordon, of Lancaster county, Va., who about 1727, came to America from Newry, county Down, Ireland. His maternal grandmother was a first cousin of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia, and father of Pres. William Henry Harrison. Gen. Gordon removed in early life from Orange to Albemarle county, Va., and was a member of the state general assembly from that district at the time of the establishment of the University of Virginia, under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson, whom he materially assisted in the legislative development of his plans. From 1829 to 1835, he was a member of congress from Virginia, and signalized his term of service by introducing, in 1834, the bill for the establishment of the independent treasury or sub-treasury system of the United States, which was passed without much opposition and has since remained among the Federal statutes practically unchanged. For many years he was a prominent figure in the Virginia militia, and at the time of his death held the commission of major-general. Crosby says of him: "In early life Gen. Gordon attained a high position in the state, and although he had not participated in the strife of politics for many years past, yet to the day of his death he was esteemed among the worthiest of the Democratic leaders. He was a rigid disciple of the states' rights school, and an inflexible champion of the rights of the South. A fervid oratory was his most characteristic talent, and incorruptible integrity his distinguishing virtue. In the relations of private life he commanded universal respect, and among his more intimate friends he was regarded with a warm and constant affection." His wife was Elizabeth Lindsay, of Albemarle county, Va. Her father, Col. Reuben Lindsay, advanced £1,000 to the cause of American independence, and then, entering the army, rendered important service throughout the revolution and received the particular thanks of Gen. Washington after the battle of Yorktown. He further showed his devoted patriotism by refusing a repayment of his original loan and never claiming the land-bounty awarded him for his services. Gen. William F. Gordon died at his home near Gordonsville, Albemarle county, Va., Aug. 20, 1858.

WHITMAN, Sarah Helen (Power), poet, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1803, daughter of Nicholas Power of Providence, a descendant of one of Roger Williams' companions in his exile from Massachusetts. In 1828 she was married to John Winslow Whitman, a lawyer of Boston, who was a descendant of Edward Winslow, first governor of Plymouth colony. In 1833 her husband died, and she returned to Providence to live and to make literature her life-work. Acquaintance with German, Italian and kindred languages, led her to contribute to periodicals, critical essays on modern European authors. She became well known through her gifts as a writer of verse, also, and often was requested to furnish poems for special occasions, as for instance, in 1877, when she was asked to compose lines to be read at the dedication of the statue of Roger Williams in Providence. About the year 1848, she became conditionally engaged to Edgar Allan Poe, and the engagement was soon broken; their friendship continued, and his death inspired several of her best poems, including the eulogy entitled, "Resurgamus." She defended his memory against the attacks of his biographers, especially Griswold, and in 1859 published "Edgar Poe and his Critics," which George William Curtis termed "not a eulogy, but a criticism which is profound by the force of sympathy, and vigorous for its clear comprehension." Mrs. Whitman's first volume, entitled "Hours of Life and other Poems," was published in 1853. Her verse distinctly shows the influence of other contemporaneous poets; nevertheless it is ever graceful, melodious and inspired by a profound philosophical spirit. With her sister, Anna Marsh Power, she wrote "Fairy Ballads," "The Golden Ball," "The Sleeping Beauty," and "Cinderella" (1867). A complete collection of her poems was published in Boston in 1879. She was a favorite in society, and as a conversationalist was justly admired. She died in Providence, June 27, 1878.

Sarah Helen Whitman

MATHER, William Williams, geologist, was born at Brooklyn, Windham co., Conn., May 24, 1804, son of Eleazer and Fanny (Williams) Mather. On his father's side he was descended from Rev. Richard Mather, first of the illustrious line of Puritan clergymen of that name, and through his mother he was related to many other ancient and notable families of New England. His paternal grandfather and a grand-uncle were officers of the Connecticut troops in the revolutionary war, and his mother's father had served as a private during the same contest. His father was by trade a hatter, but after his marriage became a hotel-keeper. William Mather, long before he attained his majority, determined to be a physician, and accordingly went to Providence, R. I., to begin his studies, there becoming interested in chemistry. He did not carry out his intentions, however, but in 1823 entered the military academy at West Point, having been highly recommended by twelve well-known men of his state, including the chief judge of Windham county. Before he became a cadet he had acquired proficiency in chemical analysis and a knowledge of Latin, and had studied some of the higher branches of mathematics. He remained at the academy one year longer than the time required, being graduated in 1828. He led his class in chemistry and mineralogy, and spent his leisure time in collecting minerals or in the chemical laboratory, in which, during his last year, he was an assistant. His reputation for analytical skill was such that at the request of the author he revised the proof sheets of John White Webster's "Manual of Chemistry," but he received no credit for his work. Among the experiments carried on by him was one for obtaining the temperature of water at the bottom of the Hudson river in winter, and this he succeeded in accomplishing by means of a self-registering thermometer and an apparatus for obtaining water at the lowest depth. He remained at West Point after graduation, as assistant instructor of artillery, during the summer encampment of 1828, and then was stationed at the School of Practice at Jefferson barracks. From April until the end of June, 1829, he served on frontier duty at Fort Jessup, La., and then returned to West Point as acting assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, remaining until 1835. He prepared a small text-book, "Elements of Geology," for the use of schools during this term of service, and a treatise on the diluvium for use in the military academy. His recess in 1833, by permission of the war department, was spent in giving instruction in geology at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and that in 1834 in a geological survey of Windham county, Conn., of which he published a report. During the latter part of 1835 he served on topographical duty as assistant to George W. Featherstonhaugh, in making a geological survey of the region extending from Green Bay, Wis., to the Coteau de Prairie, and made a report of the survey and a topographical map of the St. Peter's river valley. His next place of service was Fort Gibson, Idaho territory, as first lieutenant; and in the summer of 1836 he visited the Choctaw country with his regiment. At the end of August, 1836, he resigned from the army, and for a short time was professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the University of Louisiana, returning north on invitation of Gov. Marcy, to engage, with Profs. Emmons, Conrad and Vanuxem, in making a geological survey of New York state. To him was assigned the first district, including the counties bordering upon the Hudson river, and the results of his work were published in five reports and a final report, the last being a quarto of 671 pages, with forty-six colored plates. While carrying on his researches he also served (1837–39) as chief geologist of a similar survey in Ohio, presenting two annual reports and a report on the collections made, and in 1838–39 made a geological reconnaissance of Kentucky. About 1839 he bought a large tract of land in Jackson county, O., and became a citizen of that state. From 1842 to 1845 and from 1847 to 1850 he was professor of natural science in the Ohio University at Athens, serving in 1845 as vice-president and acting-president, and for a short time in 1846 he was acting professor of chemistry and geology in Marietta College. Experiments made by Prof. Mather at Athens in the winter of 1845 resulted in the discovery that bromine could be extracted at comparatively small cost from the waters of the salt springs near that place. During the period 1845–47 he was employed by various mining companies as geologist and mining engineer, and visited mineral lands on Lake Superior and in New Jersey, Virginia and Massachusetts. From 1850 to 1854 he was secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture and state agricultural chemist, and during a part of this time edited the "Western Agriculturist." In 1853 he was appointed geologist of Lieut. Williamson's party of exploration across the Sierra Nevada for the Pacific railroad, but the state of his health would not permit him to accept. In 1837 he began to collect a cabinet of minerals and geological specimens, and at the time of his death this contained about 26,000 specimens. He contributed numerous papers to scientific journals and wrote many reports on his explorations and examinations. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan University in 1834, and that of LL.D. from Brown University in 1855. He was a member of many scientific and religious organizations, and was a trustee of Granville College, Ohio, for fifteen years. Prof. Mather was a man of great modesty, was gentle and equable in his disposition, yet manly in his character, and was possessed of remarkable physical endurance. He was twice married: in 1830 to a cousin, Emily Maria Baker, who died in 1850, leaving three sons and three daughters; and in 1851 to Mrs. Mary (Harries) Curtis, who bore him a son and who survived him. Prof. Mather died at Columbus, O., Feb. 26, 1859.

Wm W. Mather.

GREENLEAF, Halbert Stevens, merchant, was born at Guilford, Windham co., Vt., April 12, 1827, son of Jeremiah and Elvira Eunice (Stevens) Greenleaf, and grandson of Daniel Greenleaf and Huldah Hopkins, his wife. Jeremiah Greenleaf was the author of a gazetteer, an atlas and a grammar, that were very popular text-books. Halbert's boyhood and youth were spent on a farm; he was educated partly at home, partly in common schools and in an academy, and, from his nineteenth to his twenty-third year, taught district and grammar schools in the winter months. At the age of twenty-three he left home to embark as a common sailor, on the Lewis Bruce, a whaling vessel, and was gone six months. Shortly after his return from this trip, he removed to Shelburne Falls, where he entered a cutlery establishment as a laborer. Soon after, he got an office position in a neighboring factory, and eventually became manager of the business and a member of the firm of Miller & Greenleaf. In 1856 Mr. Greenleaf was commissioned a justice of the peace. In 1859 he became a member of the firm of Linus Yale, Jr. & Co., in Philadelphia, and remained in that city until 1861, when he returned to Shelburne Falls, and organized the Yale & Greenleaf Lock Co., of which he became business manager. In 1857 Mr Greenleaf had become captain of a military company, which had been formed in Shelburne Falls. When he resigned this command, he was succeeded by his friend, and subsequent partner, Lieut. Ozro Miller. On the breaking out of the civil war, this company volunteered in a body, whereupon a discussion occurred between the captain and ex-captain as to which of them should go to the war. It was finally agreed that Capt. Miller should go first, and if he lost his life, Capt. Greenleaf should follow him. This was precisely what happened. Capt. Miller won his way to promotion, until he became major in the 10th Massachusetts regiment, of which he was in command at the battle of Malvern Hill, where he fell, mortally wounded. Capt. Greenleaf at once disposed of his business, enlisted as a private soldier in 1862, and was commissioned captain of company E, 52d Massachusetts regiment, and was ordered into service, under Gen. Banks, in the department of the Gulf. He was conspicuously cool, judicious and brave in his service at the assault on Port Hudson and in the subsequent siege operations. At the expiration of his term of military service, Capt. Greenleaf was placed in command of the government steamer Colonel Benedict, on the lower Mississippi, a position which he held until the close of the war. He then took charge of the extensive salt works of Petit Anse Isle, St. Mary's parish, La. In June, 1867, he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and in the following month formed the firm of Sargent & Greenleaf, manufacturers of magnetic, automatic, chronometer and other burglar locks, combination safe locks, etc. This firm has a factory, 125 feet in length and three stories high, and an extensive foundry adjoining. It is one of the best organized and most thriving establishment in Rochester. Col. Greenleaf is an enthusiastic Democrat, and in 1880 supported Gen. Hancock; organizing and commanding the Hancock brigade. In 1882 he was elected commander of the 1st New York veteran brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general, and is likewise president of the military organization of Rochester named after him, the Greenleaf guards, organized as a battalion of two companies. In 1882 Col. Greenleaf was elected for congress at the Democratic congressional convention for the thirtieth district, held at Rochester. He is at present a member of the board of trustees of the Rochester Savings Bank, of the Rochester park commission, of the St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., and of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y. Col. Greenleaf was married at Bernardston, Mass., in 1852, to Jeannie F. Brooks.

WATERHOUSE, Sylvester, author and educator, was born in Barrington, N. H., Sept. 15, 1830, son of Samuel H. and Dolla (Kingman) Waterhouse. His first American ancestor on his father's side was John Waterhouse, who came from England and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., and on his mother's side, William Kingman, also an Englishman, who came directly to Portsmouth. The family of Waterhouse trace their ancestry in England back to the days of Edward III. In his early boyhood, Sylvester showed such aptitude for mechanical pursuits that his parents directed his education to that end, but an accident in 1840 which lamed their son for life constrained them to select a vocation requiring less bodily activity. He was sent to Phillips Exeter Academy, where he prepared for college, and was graduated in 1850. In 1851 he matriculated at Dartmouth College, but withdrew in the following autumn and was admitted unconditionally to Harvard University, being graduated with distinction in 1853. He then entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated in 1855. The same year he was appointed professor of Latin in Antioch College, Ohio. In 1857 he resigned to accept the chair of Greek in Washington University, St. Louis, and in 1898 had served for a longer continuous term than any other member of the faculty. In 1868, John P., William B., Maurice D., and Thomas F. Collier, former pupils of Prof. Waterhouse, gave to Washington University $25,000, the income from which was to be applied, subject to the discretion of the directors, to the support of the chair of Greek, in grateful recognition of his learning and ability. Prof. Waterhouse is largely interested in the development of the industrial resources of the West. He was a member of the Mississippi river improvement convention held at St. Louis, Feb. 13, 1867, and in St. Paul in 1877, and of the national railroad convention which met at St. Louis in 1875. At the convention at St. Paul in 1877 he was selected to prepare the "Memorial to Congress," which went far toward securing a much larger appropriation for the improvements of the Mississippi river. In 1871, Gov. Brown appointed him a member of the state bureau of geology and mines, and in 1872 he was elected secretary of the St. Louis board of trade. In 1872–73 he made the tour of the world, traveling nearly 40,000 miles in eighteen months. He was U. S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1878, and to the proposed world's fair to be held in New York in 1873. In 1883 he was a delegate to the national cotton planters' convention at Vicksburg, Miss., and in 1884 an honorary commissioner to the world's fair at New Orleans. In 1885 he was appointed commissioner from Missouri to the American exposition held in London in 1887. He was secretary of the national American tariff league for the state of Missouri in 1886, a member of the Nicaragua canal conventions held in St. Louis and New Orleans in 1892, and a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi commercial congresses held in St. Louis in 1894, and in Omaha in 1895. In 1888 he received the degree of LL.D. from the State University of Missouri, and in 1884 the degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth College. Prof. Waterhouse has been a voluminous writer on agriculture, internal improvements, city parks, commercial intercourse, national and international expositions, historical reminiscence and research, travel, biography and education. His published speeches, addresses, and pamphlets amount to nearly seventy in number, extending from 1861 to 1898. For more than twenty years, Prof. Waterhouse has been advocating the domestic culture of jute and ramie. Besides the pamphlets which he has prepared on these subjects for the U. S. bureau of agriculture, he has written hundreds of articles for the press. After all these years of persistent and disinterested labor, his efforts are apparently about to be crowned with success, and new industries that will diversify their resources and greatly increase their textile wealth are about to be established in our Gulf states. The successful growth of these fibers will add scores of millions annually to the productive capital of the South. Prof. Waterhouse's four addresses on the necessity of the Nicaragua canal have been published in pamphlet form and very widely circulated. Nearly all of his writings have been translated into German, and some into French and Spanish.

S. Waterhouse

WARD, William Hayes, clergyman, editor, Assyriologist, was born in Abington, Mass., June

25, 1835, son of James Wilson and Hetta Lord (Hayes) Ward, and descendant of William Ward, who settled at Sudbury, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. His family for generations has furnished ministers to the Congregational denomination, the list containing his great-grandfather, Nathan Ward, pastor of the colony that founded Plymouth, N. H.; his grandfather, Jonathan Ward, first pastor in Alna, Me.; his father, pastor of the church at Abington; his only paternal uncle, Jonathan Ward, and his brother, James Wilson Ward. Another brother, John L. H. Ward, died while preparing to enter the ministry. The mother of William Hayes Ward was a daughter of Judge William A. Hayes of South Berwick, Me., niece of Pres. Nathan Lord of Dartmouth College, and cousin of Rev. John Lord, LL.D., the well-known lecturer. His father, Rev. James Wilson Ward, served for a time in the state senate. He wrote on theological and political subjects, and was an enthusiastic educator, instructing his children himself, so that his son was enabled to read through the Bible in Hebrew before he was nine years of age, in Greek before he was twelve, and in Latin before he was fifteen, taking the languages in this order. He was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1852, and then entered Amherst College, where he gave his attention specially to natural sciences. He was graduated in 1856 and entered Union Theological Seminary, New York city, but soon left for Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven. He was tutor in Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1857–58, taking the place of the professor of mathematics and sciences. He then completed his theological studies at Andover Theological Seminary, being graduated in 1859, and desired to be sent out as a missionary by the American Board; but his application was declined on account of his wife's health. He then went into the service of the American Home Missionary Society, and acted as pastor of the Congregational churches at Oskaloosa and Grasshopper Falls, Kan., for one year, receiving ordination Jan. 8, 1860. He then resumed teaching the sciences in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., had charge of the same departments in Utica Free Academy in 1863–65, and from there went to Ripon College, Wisconsin, as professor of Latin. Removing to New York city he became, Jan. 1, 1868, associate editor of "The Independent," two years later became superintending editor, and in 1896 editor. Dr. Ward was the first in America to make a study of the Assyrian antiquities, and in September, 1884, took charge of the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia, and was absent nearly a year, making preliminary examinations of the ruins south of Bagdad. On the withdrawal of Prof. William D. Whitney in 1889, he was chosen president of the American Oriental Society, which office he held three years. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of New York and from Rutgers College in 1873, and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1885. Dr. Ward still edits "The Independent," and has written many articles on archæology, especially Hittite and Assyrian, in the "Proceedings" of the Palestine Exploration Society, the American Archæological Institute, and the American Oriental Society, as well as in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and other periodicals. He has published some poems and various articles of literary criticism, and written a biographical introduction to the poems of Sidney Lanier (1884.) He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Congregational Church Building Society, and a member of the executive committee of the American Missionary Association. Dr. Ward was married at Sudbury, Mass., in March, 1859, to Ellen Maria, daughter of Rev. Erastus Dickinson, a Congregational minister. Their son, Herbert Dickinson Ward, married Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, whose father and grandfather were also Congregational ministers.

William Hayes Ward

DREW, Louisa (Lane), actor, was born in London, England, Jan. 10, 1818, the daughter of professional actors of the name of Lane. Her father died in her infancy, and her mother afterwards became Mrs. Kinlock. Louisa was carried on the stage when only nine months old by her mother, and in her earliest years acted in juvenile rôles. Her first appearance on the American stage was made at the Walnut Street Theatre of Philadelphia in 1827, when she impersonated the Duke of York to the elder Booth's Richard III., and in the following year she performed in New York. She then traveled with her mother throughout the United States, making her greatest successes as Little Pickle in "The Spoiled Child," as Dr. Pangloss, and in the "Actress of All Work." She was a clever mimic, and so quick in memorizing that she was able to appear in a great variety of parts, so that in less than a year Louisa Lane became known as an infant prodigy, after the fashion of Clara Fisher. In 1831 she went with her mother to Jamaica, and was shipwrecked off the coast of San Domingo. During the next year she joined the Ravel family, and traveled for successive seasons throughout the United States. She was married in 1836 and became a leading lady, supporting Edwin Forrest. After her marriage to John Drew, which occurred in 1850, she confined herself more closely than before to comedy, for which she was best suited. The characters for which she became best known were Peg Woffington, Mrs. Oakley in "The Jealous Wife," Hypolita in "She Would and She Wouldn't," Lydia Languish, Lady Teazle, and Mrs. Malaprop. She was considered the most successful Mrs. Malaprop of the American stage, and played this part with brilliancy up to the close of her long career. Shortly before the death of John Drew, in 1862, she assumed management of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and in this undertaking she was eminently successful for many years. In later years she again traveled with various stock companies. T. Allston Brown wrote of her: "Mrs. Drew is one of the most versatile actresses ever seen on the American stage. I know of no lady who possesses greater originality of conception, more boldness of design, or more intimate knowledge of that difficult art which assimilates acting to the workings of natural impulse. . . . It is in the higher range of dramatic acting that this lady shines. She invests her characters with a charm that had its birth in nature. . . . . She plays Mrs. Malaprop gloriously, making her ludicrous verbal blunders with the most sublime unconsciousness, and embodying the part as she alone can do it." She was married three times: in 1836 to Henry B. Hunt, an English tenor singer, who died in 1854; in 1848 to George Mossop, an Irish singer and comedian, who died in the following year, and in 1850 to John Drew. Her son, John Drew, and her daughter, Georgie Drew

Louisa Drew

Barrymore, also attained distinction on the stage, and her grand-daughter, Ethel Barrymore, has begun (1898) what promises to be a career of equal brilliancy. Mrs. Drew died at Larchmont, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1897.

TAUSSIG, Frank William, economist and educator, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1859, son of William and Adele (Wuerpel) Taussig. His father, a native of Prague, Bohemia, began life as a physician in America, but entered business and finally became a railroad manager and president of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association; his mother was a native of Cologne, Germany. The son was educated in the schools of St. Louis, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1879. He received the degree of Ph.D. at the end of a graduate course in 1883; and then entering the law school was duly graduated LL. B. in 1886. Having earned a distinguished record in his advanced work, he was in 1883 appointed instructor in political economy, and in 1886 made assistant professor. His method of lecturing is clear and attractive, his grasp of the subject complete, and from his ability to impart the results of his ripe scholarship his classes are among the largest and most studious in the university. In 1892 he was advanced to a full professorship. As a writer, Prof. Taussig enjoys an international reputation, and is already widely quoted as an authority. Besides numerous articles in periodicals, he has published "The Tariff History of the United States" (1888); "Silver Situation in the United States" (1891), and "Wages and Capital" (1896). He was married in June, 1888, to Edith Thomas, daughter of George and Mary (Thomas) Guild of Boston, Mass.

SULLIVANT, William Starling, botanist, was born at Franklinton, O., not far from where Columbus now stands, Jan. 15, 1803, son of Lucas and Sarah (Starling) Sullivant. His father, who was a Virginian by birth, was one of the government surveyors of that part of the Northwest Territory set off as the state of Ohio, and purchased there a tract of land sixty-five square miles in extent, on which he settled. His mother was a sister of Lyne Starling, founder and benefactor of Columbus. William Sullivant's life, until he was old enough to leave home, being spent on the frontier, was one of severe manual labor. After a course of study in a private school in Kentucky, he was placed in Ohio University at Athens, but left it to enter Yale College, where he was graduated in 1823. He intended to fit himself for a professional career, but the death of his father obliged him to return home to take charge of the mills, lands and other property belonging to the family. Having already acquired some knowledge of surveying when accompanying his father on some of his expeditions, he now found it of great use. His excellent business talents were displayed in the affairs of the Ohio Stage Co., which transported the army of settlers before the introduction of railroads, and as a director, and for a time president, of the Clinton Bank. Mr. Sullivant had natural gifts as a draughtsman and was an accurate observer, and in these respects, if in no others, was well fitted to be a student of natural history; yet he was nearly thirty years of age before he turned his attention in that direction. Through his brother Joseph, who had acquired considerable knowledge of botany, conchology and ornithology, he became interested in birds and plants, especially the latter, and began to make especial study of the flora of the central part of Ohio. In 1840 he published a pamphlet entitled "Catalogue of Plants, Native or Naturalized, in the Vicinity of Columbus, Ohio." The mosses now began to absorb his attention, and in 1843 he made a collecting tour along the Alleghanies, from Maryland to Georgia. His first work on cryptogamic botany, which appeared in 1845, consisted of two volumes, printed for private distribution, bearing the title "Musci Alleghaniensis," and containing beautifully mounted specimens of real plants. In 1846 and 1849 appeared in two parts his "Contributions to the Bryology and Hepaticology of North America," each illustrated with plates from drawings made by the author and engraved at his own expense. To the second edition of Gray's "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" he contributed an account of the musci and hepaticæ of the region, with a number of finely executed plates after his own drawings. A separate edition of this part of the "Manual," beautifully printed, appeared in 1856 under the title "The Musci and Hepaticæ of the United States East of the Mississippi River." In 1848 he had associated with him the Swiss botanist, Leo Lesquereux, who later made careful explorations in the mountains of the southern states; and they collaborated in preparing (1856) "Musci Boreali Americani Exsiccati." This, like the "Musci Alleghaniensis," was illustrated with pressed specimens, and only fifty-six copies were issued, the whole expense being borne by Mr. Sullivant, who generously gave his associate the entire profits of the sales. The mosses collected in Cuba by Charles Wright were examined by him, and "Musci Cubensis," a work similar in plan to the one just named, appeared in 1861. Two years before he had published a volume on the mosses collected by the Wilkes exploring expedition to the South Pacific. His chief work, the "Icones Muscorum," was published in 1864. It contains 129 copper plates, executed at great expense, representing "most of those mosses peculiar to eastern North America which have not been heretofore figured." A supplementary volume was begun, but Mr. Sullivant died before its completion. In 1865 a larger collection of the "Musci Boreali Americani" appeared, cataloguing between five and six hundred species. The mosses collected in Venezuela by Fendler were examined by him; those collected during Whipple's Pacific railroad survey were described by him in the fourth volume of the Pacific railroad reports; and an elaborate account of those found during Com. John Rodgers' North Pacific exploring expedition was prepared, but has never been published. Coe Austin, another authority on mosses, who published in 1870 a work entitled "Musci Appalachiani," was indebted to Mr. Sullivant for aid in examining his collection and for pecuniary help in publishing. It was Mr. Sullivant's habit to cheerfully give assistance to any one who came to him for information, and in one instance he did a large part of the work for a catalogue of mosses, but was given no credit for it. At the time of his death he was about to prepare a "Species Muscorum, or Manual of the Mosses of the Whole United States." He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Science in 1845, and belonged to other scientific bodies in this country and in Europe, where his name and work were held in great esteem. In 1864 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College—a less valued honor, probably, than that of having his name bestowed upon a rare species of saxifrage, as it was by Torrey and Gray. The latter, who was Mr. Sullivant's correspondent

W. S. Sullivant

for nearly forty years, wrote of him as follows: "His works have laid such a broad and complete foundation for the study of bryology in this country, and are of such recognized importance everywhere, that they must always be of classical authority." The friendship existing between these two botanists may have influenced Mr. Sullivant to bequeath his collections and preparations of mosses and his books on bryology to the Gray herbarium of Harvard University. His other collections and the remainder of his books were divided between the State Scientific and Agricultural College, and the Starling Medical College, both at Columbus. He was thrice married: first, to Jane Marshall of Kentucky, niece of Chief Justice Marshall; second, to Eliza G. Wheeler of New York, who became an enthusiastic student of bryology and was of great assistance to her husband. She died of cholera in 1850 or 1851. Caroline E. Sutton became his third wife, and survived him. He left a number of children, one of whom, Thomas Starling, is well known as a caricaturist. Mr. Sullivant died near Columbus, O., April 30, 1873.

W. B. Worthen

WORTHEN, William Booker, banker, was born in Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 17, 1852, son of George Alfonso and Louisa (Booker) Worthen. His father was a civil engineer, whose work and influence were prominent in the early history of the state. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, prominent in colonial history, and throughout the revolutionary period. By the maternal line Mr. Worthen descends from the Bookers, who settled in Virginia during the eighteenth century. His grandfather, William Booker, was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812, and his great uncle, Samuel Booker, performed a distinguished part in the revolution. Mr. Worthen received his preparatory training in his native city, and in 1864 entered St. John's College, Little Rock, Ark., where he studied civil engineering for four years. Then, abandoning the intention of entering his father's profession, he secured employment as clerk in a mercantile establishment. On attaining his majority he began business for himself with a capital composed of his own savings, forming a co-partnership, in 1874, with Col. Gordon N. Peay, which continued until the latter's death in 1876. Mr. Worthen then associated himself with E. W. Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Worthen, in the general business of real estate, banking and brokerage. Their clientele increased rapidly, and it was not long before the firm came to be recognized as one of the largest and most reliable in the state. In 1887 Mr. Worthen purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business under the style of W. B. Worthen & Co. For two years he was president of the Commercial League of Little Rock, an organizer and charter member of the city board of trade, and has been connected with many large and influential enterprises for the upbuilding and development of his state. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and although never a mere office-seeker or partisan, has ever worked earnestly for the success of the principles represented by his party's platforms. Although not identified with any church or creed, his beneficences are numerous and without bias. His lofty character, however, precludes any publicity regarding the matter, and none know the amount of good undoubtedly done by him. Mr. Worthen was married, in June, 1879, to Mollie Crease, daughter of Col. Gordon N. Peay of Little Rock, his former partner. Mrs. Worthen is a recognized leader in the social and philanthropic circles of the city.

PARVIN, Theodore Sutton, lawyer, educator and historian, was born in Cedarville, N. J., Jan. 15, 1817, son of Josiah and Lydia (Harris) Parvin. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an aide to Gen. Ogden, and his paternal and maternal grandfathers both served in the patriot army during the revolution. When a mere child Mr. Parvin was afflicted with rheumatism, and long compelled to walk with crutches. His father in early life had been a seafaring man, and the boy would likely have followed the same occupation but for this apparent misfortune, which turned his mind entirely to study. He became a great reader, and having access to a good village library, he devoured all the books in which he found an interest, and at twelve was much more advanced in his studies than the youth of his age; indeed, few of the village schoolmasters of that period could instruct him. In 1829 the family removed to Cincinnati, O., where Theodore attended the public schools. The principal of his district finding the boy unusually advanced for his age, took especial pains with him and instructed him in the classics and in mathematics, of which he was especially fond. A wealthy gentleman who was present at the closing examination of his course took a fancy to him and proposed to the teacher, and later to his father, to send him to college, which he did; and through the kindness and benevolence of that stranger interested in boyhood, he acquired a classical and legal education. He attended both the Woodward and Cincinnati colleges, and was duly graduated at the latter in 1837. He had previously served as principal in one of the ward schools, where he established a reputation far beyond that of his associates for his advanced methods of instruction. Soon after his graduation, Samuel Lewis, president of the board of trustees of Woodward College, was elected state superintendent of public instruction, and by him young Parvin was sent East to visit the public schools and report upon their systems, especially in New York and Massachusetts. For many years thereafter, Mr. Parvin was closely identified with the public schools and colleges in Iowa, as trustee, regent or professor. In 1838 he was appointed private secretary to Robert Lucas, first governor of Iowa, and served in that capacity two years. He was admitted to the bar at the first session of the supreme court and at once engaged in practice. He was, in the meantime, appointed first territorial librarian, and as such purchased the library with the appropriation of $5,000 made by congress for that purpose. In 1839 he was appointed district-attorney of Iowa, which led to his removal to Bloomington, now Muscatine. Later he was elected county judge, and then register of the state land office. In 1860 he was elected to a professorship in the State University of Iowa, and removed to Iowa City, continuing to fill the chair of natural science until 1870. From the admission of Iowa to statehood in 1846 to 1860 he served as clerk of the U. S. court. He was one of the founders, and for some years secretary, of the State Historical Society (1857), and edited its annals; was an organizer (1854), and at one time (1868) president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association; president in 1855 of the school board of Muscatine, and later at Iowa City, Ia.; was one of the founders (1890) and from 1882 to 1894 president of the State Library Society of Iowa; an active member of the "Pioneer Law Makers' Association" organized in 1886, and a member of several other western historical societies, national library and scientific associations. During all his life, Dr. Parvin has been interested in literature, has accumulated a large and valuable library, served as librarian of his college society, of the law faculty of the college, of the state, of the Iowa State University, and of the State Historical Society. In 1844, upon the organization of the grand lodge of Iowa Masons, he was elected grand secretary, a position he still (1896) holds, thus filling a longer official term than has ever before been the lot of any one individual in the fraternity. In this position his first thought and purpose was to create a library, which he started by presenting a single book, the only one he had, on the subject of Masonry, and that volume became the nucleus of the largest and finest collection of Masonic works in the world, the property of the grand lodge of Iowa, which has erected a large and imposing fireproof building in Cedar Rapids. Thither Dr. Parvin removed on the completion of this edifice in 1885, and he still serves as librarian of Iowa Masonic Library (1896), which has grown to its present vast proportions through his unremitting labors for so many years. In connection with this library there is a large and interesting museum of Masonic, archæological and other objects of interest; also an "Iowa Department," the outgrowth of Dr. Parvin's own liberal donation of works by Iowa authors and publications by the state, and various organizations within the state. This collection is now the largest and most valuable of its kind in the state, or indeed in the United States, and its peculiar feature is its Iowa character. Dr. Parvin has contributed articles to the press on literary, historical, scientific, Masonic and other subjects. He has also prepared and published the "History of Early Education in Iowa" (1830–60); "A Preliminary History of the Territory of Iowa from its Organization to its Admission as a State" (1834–46); a "History of Templar Masonry in the United States" (1769–1886), comprising the period from 1769, when it was first introduced, until 1886, when Dr. Parvin retired from the office of grand recorder of the grand encampment, a position he had filled for fifteen years. He is an impromptu speaker of ability, and his services are frequently called into requisition upon anniversary occasions, by pioneer associations, at the laying of corner stones of public edifices and at social functions. In 1843 he was married to Agnes McCully of Muscatine, Ia. They celebrated their golden wedding in May, 1893. They have had six children; of whom Newton R. has been a deputy in his father's office for twenty years; Theodore W. is a civil engineer in the Republic of Mexico; May is the wife of Mr. Walter Lee of Iowa City; Harris M., the eldest son, and Fred O., the youngest, are citizens of Iowa. In 1861 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on Dr. Parvin by Miami University, and in 1894 LL.D. by the State University of Iowa.

STAPLETON, Patience (Tucker), author, was born in Wiscasset, Me., March 9, 1861, daughter of Capt. Richard Holbrook and Mary G. (Armstrong) Tucker. Her father was a sea captain and came of a family that had followed the sea for generations. She was educated at the famous Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and evinced a strong inclination for literary work from her earliest childhood, having written many verses and plays at a very early age, nearly all containing bright promise of the genius for the creation of fiction which developed with her subsequent work. James T. Fields, the author, took great interest in her earlier efforts for publication, and her first success in that direction was a pathetic sketch called "Jim," published in 1878, in the "Youth's Companion," Boston, before she was eighteen years old. In 1881 she removed to Denver, Col., and in 1883, was married to William Stapleton, then editor of the "Rocky Mountain News," and later editor of the "Denver Republican." She did an immense amount of work in a short time. Her published short stories numbered several hundred, and took rank among the best produced by contemporaneous American authors; while her novels, "My Jean" (1885), "Kady" (1889), "My Sister's Husband" (1890), "Babe Murphy" (1891), and a tragedy in blank verse, "Rose-Geranium" (1892), secured her the favor of the critics and the public. Her last work was in preparing a series of editorial articles in favor of equal suffrage, which appeared in the "Denver Republican" in the campaign of 1893, and exerted considerable influence in securing to the women of Colorado the voting franchise. She died in New York city, Nov. 25, 1893.

CRAWFORD, West James, merchant, was born in Madison county, Miss., Nov. 1, 1844, son of Erasmus Shibling and Elvira Ann (West) Crawford. His father was a prominent merchant of Mississippi, and his grandfather, James Crawford, was a lawyer and congressman. His father's family were Virginians, and his mother's were Kentuckians. In the course of his education, the boy studied at schools in Vicksburg, at Madison College, and finally at the Western Military Institute of Nashville, Tenn., where he remained a year, receiving a training in military tactics which he soon afterwards turned to account on behalf of the Confederacy. During the civil war he served actively in all the important battles of the West, continuing in service until peace was restored. Settling then in Memphis, Tenn., he engaged there in various commercial enterprises, and ultimately acquired an extensive interest in cotton concerns, having been a member of some of the principal firms of cotton factors in the South. In 1885 he was president of the Memphis cotton exchange, in which important office he displayed extreme ability and acumen. Amongst other enterprises which owe their origin and success largely to Mr. Crawford's endeavors is the Commercial Publishing Co., of which he was prominent as an organizer, and of which he has been president since 1889. He is a Democrat, and, although active in all the interests of his party, has repeatedly declined nominations to public office. He is prominent in the benevolent undertakings of the Episcopal church, of which he is a member. Mr. Crawford was married, Nov. 11, 1874, to Annie L. Thompson, niece and adopted daughter of Jacob Thompson. They have three children: Erasmus, Katherine and Marianne West.

ROGERS, James Blythe, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1802, eldest son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers, and brother of William Barton, Henry Darwin and Robert Empie Rogers, also famed as scientists. His father having removed to Baltimore to practice medicine, James Rogers was educated in the schools of that city, preparatory to entering college, and then studied at William and Mary, where his father became a professor in 1819. After his graduation he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas E. Bond, and in 1822 received the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland. He taught for a short time in Baltimore; entertained thoughts of becoming surgeon to a colony of free negroes, about to be established in

Africa by some philanthropists, and finally joined a friend, Dr. Henry Webster, in the practice of medicine at Little Britain, Pa., just across the Maryland state line. The work was so distasteful that he returned to Baltimore in a few years' time, and became superintendent of the chemical works of Tyson & Ellicott. He was offered the professorship of chemistry in the Washington Medical College, but declined it, on the ground that he had no facility as a speaker; but after he had been persuaded and had entered upon his duties, he found no difficulty in expressing himself fluently, and at once began the practice of lecturing extemporaneously. He also gave courses on chemistry, and later on physics, before the Mechanics' Institute of Baltimore. In 1835 Prof. Rogers was called to Cincinnati to take the chair of chemistry in the medical department of Cincinnati College, and remained four years; during this period he aided his brother, William, on the geological survey of Virginia. He was offered the position of melter and refiner in the branch mint at New Orleans, but it had little if any attraction for him. In 1840 he returned to Philadelphia to assist his brother, Henry, who a few years previous had been put in charge of the geological survey of Pennsylvania, and after field work was discontinued, in the following year, lectured on chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, a summer school. He also conducted quiz classes of medical students, and from 1844 until 1847 lectured on general chemistry in the Franklin Institute; he held a similar position in the Franklin Medical College. In 1847 he became professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, succeeding Dr. Robert Hare, and in this position, as in all others held by him, made himself honored and esteemed for his gracious manners and his generous and sympathetic nature. He was one of the organizers of the American Medical Association in 1847, representing Franklin Medical College, and a member of the national convention to revise the pharmacopœia of the United States in 1850. He became a member of the Franklin Institute in 1841; of the American Philosophical Society in 1846, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1847. With his brother, Robert, he prepared the seventh edition of Turner's "Inorganic Chemistry," and Gregory's "Organic Chemistry," published in one volume in 1846. He was married at Baltimore, Md., in 1830, to Rachel Smith, a member of the Society of Friends, who, with two sons and a daughter, survived him. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1852.

James B. Rogers

JAMES, John, revolutionary soldier, was born in Ireland in 1732, son of an officer in the British army, who emigrated to South Carolina in 1733 and settled at a village at the time known as Williamsburg, but since called King's Tree. Here the boy was brought up and educated by the Rev. John Rae, a Presbyterian minister who had accompanied his congregation from Ireland to Carolina. At the outbreak of the revolution, James held a royal commission as captain of militia, from George III. He resigned his commission in 1776, and marched with his company to the defense of Charleston. In 1779 he was with Gen. Moultrie, commanding 120 riflemen, and accompanied that officer on his retreat before Gen. Provost. After the fall of Charleston, Maj. James went into the interior and organized the corps which afterwards became celebrated as Marion's brigade. This brigade waged a predatory warfare against British and Tories alike, but during this period all of the property belonging to Maj. James was destroyed, and he was reduced from wealth to poverty. After serving under Marion, James joined the forces of Greene, and fought with the latter at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Shortly after this action, he was pursued by a party of British, commanded by Col. Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford. In this retreat Maj. James was nearly overtaken by two British dragoons, and is said to have escaped by leaping a chasm nearly twenty feet wide. At the close of the war, Maj. James resigned his commission and returned to his farm, where he devoted himself to the restoration of his property until 1791, when he died. Maj. James was a man of great personal courage and presence of mind. An anecdote is related of him which is characteristic. After the fall of Charleston, a British naval officer arrived at Georgetown to carry into effect a proclamation by Sir Henry Clinton, inviting the people to come in and swear allegiance to the king, which many of the inhabitants did; but a considerable portion of that district had not been penetrated by British troops, its inhabitants were generally of Irish extraction, and they were particularly opposed to bearing arms against their countrymen. They accordingly sent Maj. James to the naval officer in command to intercede for them. He proceeded to Georgetown, met the British captain and stated his mission, to which the reply was given that the submission must be unconditional. Maj. James then asked if the inhabitants would not be allowed to stay at home on their plantations, when the captain answered: "Although you have rebelled against his majesty, he offers you free pardon, of which you are undeserving, for you all ought to be hanged; but as he offers you a free pardon, you must take up arms in support of his cause." To this Maj. James suggested that the people he came to represent would not submit on such terms, when the captain, irritated at his language, replied: "You d——d rebel, if you speak in such language I will immediately order you to be hanged up to the yard-arm!" This irritated Maj. James, and rising, he seized the chair on which he had been seated, knocked the captain down and retreating through the back-door of the house, mounted his horse and escaped into the country.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, mathematician, was born in Salem, Mass., April 4, 1809, son of Benjamin Peirce, who for five years was librarian of Harvard College, and wrote a history of that institution. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829, and then taught for two years in Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass. Returning to Cambridge, he was appointed a tutor in mathematics at Harvard, and in 1833 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1842 he was appointed professor of astronomy and mathematics, and this position he retained through life. He became eminent in many departments of science allied to mathematics, especially physics, astronomy, mechanics and navigation, and pursued his studies with the same enthusiasm that an artist shows in seeking and delineating the beautiful. In 1852–67 he had charge of the longitude determinations of the U. S. coast survey, and in 1867 became superintendent, as successor to Alexander D. Bache, holding office for seven years, until 1874. He carried out his predecessor's plans for a great geodetic system extending from the Atlantic to the Gulf, thus laying the foundation for a general map of the United States, independent of those made by local surveyors; also planned the work of measuring the arc of the parallel of 39° to join the Atlantic and Pacific systems of triangulation, and for determining geographical positions in states where surveys were being carried on. He headed the American expedition to Sicily to observe the eclipse of the sun in 1870, and sent out two parties to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. His retirement by no means meant cessation from work, for he continued to hold the office of consulting geometer, and all the scientific part of the work passed under his supervision. When in 1849 the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" was established, Prof. Peirce was appointed consulting astronomer to that publication, with charge of the theoretical department and served in that capacity until 1867. For this work he prepared his "Tables of the Moon" (1853). He took advantage of the popular interest in Encke's comet, which reappeared in 1842, and in the great comet of February-March, 1843, to deliver a course of lectures on astronomy which called attention to the need of a better observatory at Harvard, and led to the establishment of one. He was a member of the scientific council that established the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., in 1855; in 1859, with Alexander D. Bache and Joseph Henry, published a defense of Prof. Benjamin A. Gould, its director, in reply to complaints made by the trustees. His reputation as a mathematician was increased by his announcement that there were two possible but very different solutions of the perturbations of the planet Uranus, and that while Leverrier's calculations had been made in the most exact manner, his discovery of the planet Neptune was accidental. About the same time, Sears Cook Walker, the astronomer, was engaged in studying the problem of Neptune's orbit, and the conclusions arrived at by one scientist confirmed those arrived at by the other. The rings of Saturn were next made a subject of study, and Prof. Peirce demonstrated that only large and numerous satellites could sustain a fluid ring, and that those of the planet are sufficient. At a later date the occultations of the Pleiades were calculated with great accuracy. Prof. Peirce was one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; was a member of the American Philosophical Society; associate member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and honorary member of the royal societies of London, Edinburgh and Gottingen, not to mention other foreign societies. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina in 1847 and by Harvard in 1867. In 1853 he presided over the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cleveland, O. His principal works are: "Elementary Treatise on Plane Trigonometry" (1835); and "Elementary Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry" (1836), subsequently published in one volume; "Elementary Treatise on Sound" (1836); "Elementary Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry" (1837, printed for the blind 1840); "Elementary Treatise on Algebra" (1837); "Elementary Treatise on Curves, Functions and Forces" (2 vols. 1841–46); "Analytic Mechanics" (1855); "Linear Associative Algebra" (1870); "Ideality in the Physical Sciences," Lowell Lectures (1881); besides numerous fugitive articles in periodicals. His sons, James Mills and Charles Saunders, also became noted, the former as a mathematician, the latter as a physicist. Prof. Peirce died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1880.

HAYNES, Henry Williamson, archæologist, was born in Bangor, Me., Sept. 2, 1831, son of Nathaniel H. and Caroline J. (Williamson) Haynes. His father was editor of the "Eastern Republican," a leading Democratic newspaper in New England during Jackson's administration; his maternal grandfather was William D. Williamson, the historian of Maine. Early in life he removed to Boston; was fitted for college at the famous Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard in 1851. He then studied law and practiced a few years in Boston, but was called to the chair of Latin in the University of Vermont, and afterwards was made professor of Greek in the same institution. Resigning in 1873, he has since devoted his time to archæological and historical investigation, especially the pre-historic department, and to literary work. Six years were spent in Europe, in the systematic study of the antiquities of different countries, during which he took part in several international congresses of archæology and anthropology. The winter of 1877–78 was passed in Egypt, seeking for evidence of the palæolithic age in that country. The results of these investigations were presented at the International Congress of Anthropological Sciences, held in Paris in 1878, and received the recognition of a medal and diploma. An account of these discoveries was published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences" for 1881. Since his return to the United States he has resided in Boston, where for many years he has been a member of the school board and a trustee of the public library. He has contributed numerous papers to literary and scientific journals, and to the proceedings of the various learned bodies of which he is a member, as well as chapters on the "Pre-historic Archæology of America," and "Early Explorations of New Mexico" in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America."

Henry M. Baker

BAKER, Henry Moore, lawyer and congressman, was born in Bow, Merrimack co., N. H., Jan. 11, 1841, son of Aaron Whittemore and Nancy (Dustin) Baker. His family was among the earliest settled in New England. Prominent among them were Capt. Joseph Baker, an early colonial surveyor, who married Hannah, only daughter of Capt. John Lovewell, and their son Joseph Baker, a soldier in the revolution, who married a descendant of the Scotch Covenanters and became one of the first settlers of Bow. The colonial heroine, Hannah Dustin, is a maternal ancestor. Mr. Baker was educated in the schools of his state, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1863. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. In 1866 he was graduated at the law department of Columbian University, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia the same year, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1882. His practice has been extensive and lucrative. In 1886–87 he became judge advocate general of the National Guard of New Hampshire, with the rank of brigadier general. He was unanimously nominated for the state senate by the Republicans in 1890, and was elected by more than the party vote. He was chairman of its judiciary committee, and on the part of the senate of the joint special committee to revise, codify and amend the public statutes of the state. He was recognized as the leader of the senate and as a ready and forceful debater. In 1892 Ge· Baker was elected to congress from the second district of New Hampshire, and in 1894 was re-elected by a greatly increased majority. He was not again a candidate for re-election. In congress he served on the judiciary and several other important committees, and both in committee and in the house was active and influential. Several of his speeches were printed in pamphlet and extensively circulated. He has been an extensive traveler in America and Europe. Always a close student and keen observer, the cultivation of a taste for literature has been to him a pleasure and recreation. His addresses upon several subjects have been printed. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and in religion a Unitarian. He has established prizes at Dartmouth College and made valuable contributions to the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he is an active member.

HAUCK, Minnie, opera singer, was born in New York city, the home of her parents, Nov. 16, 1853. Her father was an eminent scholar, a German by birth, who, on account of his participation in the revolution of 1848, was obliged to leave his native country and emigrated to the United States. He married an American lady, and a few years after the birth of his daughter took his family to the West, settling near Leavenworth, Kan., but soon removed again to New Orleans. Her girlhood was a happy and careless one, spent in roaming about the plantations near the city, in learning songs from the negroes, in playing the banjo, in imitating the songs of the birds, and in organizing theatrical performances with her school companions. Nor did the exciting events of the civil war and the siege and capture of New Orleans repress her inclination to sing. A wealthy amateur passed her home, one day, and struck by the beauty and compass of the child's voice, offered to have her instructed at his own expense, and soon an opportunity came for her to make an appearance in public. This was at a concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, and the little girl, in her short frock, made her debut with a selection from Auber's "Crown Diamonds," and Bellini's aria, "Casta Diva," from "Norma." She was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and it now being proved that she had a brilliant future before her, the family soon returned to New York city, where she was placed under Signor Errani, to begin study in earnest. She made rapid progress, and after several operatic essays at Leonard Jerome's private theatre, she made her most successful debut in Italian opera at the New York Academy of Music, under Max Maretzek's direction, singing Amina in "Sonnambula." From that evening on she was one of the most popular artists of her native country. She afterwards went to London, where she appeared with great success at Her Majesty's Theatre in Italian opera, choosing again Amina in "Sonnambula" for her debut, which part, together with Lucia, she afterwards sang with great success at the Paris Opera House. She then devoted some time to travel and studies in Italy and France. In the meantime her fame had spread over Europe, and at last, under the management of Maurice Strakosch, Adelina Patti's manager, she made a concert tour through Holland and Russia. In Moscow and St. Petersburg, where she appeared in opera, she was most enthusiastically welcomed; the imperial family received her and showed by many valuable presents and other distinctions the favor and esteem in which she was held. In June, 1870, she made her debut at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, and soon became the acknowledged favorite of the capital. The period she spent as the leading prima donna of the Imperial Opera House was an uninterrupted succession of triumphs. She also attracted the attention and favor of Richard Wagner, and under him studied the rôles of Elsa in "Lohengrin," and Senta in "The Flying Dutchman." In 1874, she joined the Royal Opera House at Berlin as leading prima donna, by express desire of Emperor William and Empress Augusta, and during her prolonged stay of four years at the German capital acquired fresh laurels by her creations of new parts. She was a special favorite of the imperial family, who every week invited her to the soirees at the royal castle or at the crown prince's palace, and she never left without receiving valuable presents. Moreover, she was made court and chamber singer for life—an honor shared only by Adelina Patti and Pauline Lucca. In 1877 Minnie Hauck was invited by the most prominent citizens of Brussels to sing at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, and it was there that she created her famous part of Carmen, which rôle she repeated at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, on June 2, 1878, and at the Academy of Music, New York, under Mr. Mapleson's auspices, in November of the same year. During the spring seasons from 1878 to 1887, she was, together with Christine Nilsson, a leading star of Her Majesty's Opera, London, singing on alternate nights, and creating the leading parts of the most famous operatic successes of the decade—Carmen, and Katherine in the "Taming of the Shrew," the latter having been written expressly for her by the composer Goetz, for production at Berlin, in 1876. From 1887 to 1890 she appeared under the direction of Sir Augustus Harris at Covent Garden, London. The brilliant operatic seasons of 1881–82–83, 1885–86 in the United States will long be remembered. Her appearance in "Carmen," "Mignon," Elsa in "Lohengrin," Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," and Pamina in the "Magic Flute," Selika in "L'Africaine," "Manon," etc., invariably drew the largest audiences in every city. The production of Meyerbeer's "Africaine" afforded her another opportunity to show her extraordinary creative and dramatic talent, which, combined with her vocal abilities, render her one of the first operatic artists of the present day. From 1890 to 1894 Minnie Hauck undertook several concert tours through the United States and Canada, also appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, in grand opera, notably in "Africaine" and "Carmen," in which operas she remained unapproached both in Europe and America. She also created Santuzza in "Cavallieria Rusticana," for the American stage in 1892, and in 1894 she undertook a trip around the world, singing in Japan, China, India, Egypt, and Morocco, everywhere obtaining the same success. There is hardly any city of note in Europe where she has not gained triumphs, and her operatic career is one of the busiest on record. She sings with equal ease in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and her repertoire during her career extended over one hundred and twenty different operas, comprising works of all composers, from Wagner to Rossini and Auber. Minnie Hauck's name will always be connected with the advance from the old Italian operatic style to the modern, and through her acting, principally in the part of "Carmen," she has infused new life and created a new era in operatic art. Besides being court and chamber singer to the emperors of Germany and Austria, she has been appointed by the French government an officer of the French Academy, and is also an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Music of Rome. Moreover, she has been decorated by seven governments with crosses and medals. Minnie Hauk's present home is the famous villa Trobschen at Lucerne, Switzerland, where Richard Wagner composed his Nibelungen cyclus. In 1882 she was married to Baron Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, the noted Austrian traveler, geographer and novelist.

Minnie Hauck

HOVEY, Alvah, president of Newton Theological Institution (1868–), was born in Greene, Chenango co., N. Y., March 5, 1820, son of Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey. His early years were passed at Thetford, Vt., where during the summer months he worked on his father's farm, and in the winter attended public schools. He early acquired a taste for reading and study, and at sixteen he left home to obtain by his own efforts a liberal education, beginning in a school at Brandon, Vt. In 1839 he entered Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he was graduated in 1844, having meanwhile been for two years principal of the Derby Academy, Vermont. During the year following graduation he was principal of the New London Academy, New Hampshire, and then for three more studied at the Newton Theological Institution, under such teachers as Drs. Barnas Sears, Henry J. Ripley and Horatio B. Hackett. He then preached ten or eleven months to the Baptist church in New Gloucester, Me., and in 1849, according to a previous arrangement, returned to Newton to become Hebrew instructor to the seminary, an office which he held, with that of librarian, until 1855. During the last two years of this period he was also professor of church history, making a special study of the Greek and Latin fathers of the first three centuries. The chair of Christian theology being vacated by the resignation of Dr. R. E. Pattison in 1855, Dr. Hovey was chosen his successor by the trustees, and also relieved of the work of teaching the Hebrew language. During the last thirty-five years, his service as a professor has been chiefly in the departments of systematic theology and Christian ethics, although Biblical interpretation, especially of the New Testament, has occupied no inconsiderable portion of his time. Since 1868 he has been president of the institution. In addition to his seminary duties, Dr. Hovey has been for many years a trustee of Worcester Academy, Brown University, Wellesley College and the Boston Conservatory of Music, and has been called to official positions in several important societies, all demanding time and thought. For fifteen years he was a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and a large part of the time chairman of the committee. He is the author of nine volumes: "The Life and Times of Rev. Isaac Backus, A.M." (1859); "The State of the Impenitent Dead" (1859); "The Miracles of Christ as Attested by the Evangelists" (1864); "The Scriptural Law of Divorce" (1866); "God with Us" (1872); "Religion and the State" (1876); "The Doctrine of the Higher Christian Life Compared with the Scriptures" (1877); "Manual of Christian Theology and Ethics" (1878); "Biblical Eschatology" (1888). He has superintended, as general editor, "An American Commentary" of seven volumes, on the entire New Testament. This work was upon his hands fourteen years, and the parts relating to the Gospel of John and the Epistle to the Galatians were written by himself. He has also published numerous addresses, sermons, and review articles. With the exception of nearly a year spent in Europe, his life has been crowded with work. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1856, and LL.D. by Denison University and Richmond College in 1876. As an educator, Dr. Hovey has won the hearts of his students by his unwearied preparation for the work of the class-room, by the catholicity with which he has entertained and weighed the diversities of theological opinions, by the careful judiciousness of his own conclusions, and by his unselfish devotion to the highest good and growth of the seminary.

CAMP, Hiram, inventor and philanthropist, was born at Plymouth, Conn., April 9, 1811. His father, Samuel Camp, and his grandfather, also Samuel, were substantial New England farmers, of that indomitable Puritan stock to which this country is so largely indebted. Samuel Camp, the elder, was a patriot soldier in the revolutionary war, and was well and favorably known to Gen. Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, by whom he was implicitly trusted. He rendered efficient service at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Staten Island, and many other historic places. Four of his brothers, John, Benajah, Job and Ephraim, also served in the patriot army. John Camp became a Congregational minister, and Samuel Camp a deacon in his brother's church. The latter settled in Plymouth, and in his old age was maintained by his son Samuel, who also supported his wife's parents. The heavy burden of responsibility thus resting on the shoulders of the younger Samuel, made it necessary that all the members of his family should aid in sustaining it. The home farm was poor and the soil rocky; and even young Hiram's abilities were utilized while he was yet of very tender years. At the age of four he was tied on a horse used in plowing and taught to guide the animal. He profited by such advantages as the common schools of the time and locality afforded in the preparation for business life. He had a natural taste for mechanical pursuits, and worked with his uncle, Chauncey Jerome, in the manufacture of clocks, making the journey of ten miles across the country to Bristol on foot, carrying all his worldly goods tied up in a cotton handkerchief. He was then eighteen years of age. The business association then formed continued for more than twenty years. At that period clock manufacturing was in its infancy, and prior to 1815 little had been done toward its establishment in the United States. From that time to 1829 it grew slowly, by the limited aid of machinery. Afterwards vast improvements were effected, to which Mr. Camp very largely contributed. He was the inventor as well as the manufacturer of most of the different kinds of clocks in use. One of his most curious inventions is a clock which beats time to music, and whose movements can be regulated at will. It was designed for the use of schools in marking time for gymnastics, calisthenic and military exercises. In 1851 he entered into business on his own account, erected a building, and began the manufacture of clock movements. This enterprise he prosecuted alone until 1853, when he organized a joint-stock association under the title of the New Haven Clock Co., with a capital of $20,000, and of which he himself was president, Gov. James E. English, treasurer, and Hon. John Woodruff, secretary. In 1856 the New Haven Clock Co. bought out the Jerome Clock Manufacturing Co. A little later its capital was increased to $200,000, and Mr. Camp was head of the greatest clock manufacturing establishment in the world. But his energies were not confined within the limits of manufacture and trade. He was a man of deep and earnest feelings, and believing it to be the duty of every good man to do his utmost for the people and state, he entered politics, and held several important offices. He was an unsuccessful Prohibition candidate for governor of the state. He concerned himself in the education and evangelization of his fellowmen, supporting two missions in Nebraska, and a city missionary in another state. He founded the Mount Hermon Boys' School at Gill, Mass., which was under the auspices of the great evangelist, D. C. Moody, and

Hiram Camp

co-operated with him in establishing the Northfield Seminary for Young Ladies. Toward the maintenance of both these institutions, Mr. Camp was a constant and generous contributor, his gifts amounting to about $100,000, and to the end of his life he was officially connected with one as president, and with the other as trustee. He gave the ground for, and built, a mission church at Cedar Hill, New Haven, and he was ever a liberal benefactor of the Church of the Redeemer, of which he was a member and for fifteen years a deacon. In early manhood Mr. Camp was married to Elvira Rockwell Skinner of East Windsor, Conn., who died in 1845. In 1846 he was married to Lucy Davis of Galway, N. Y., who died in 1891. Mr. Camp left three children: Mary A., who was married to John Grove White; Sarah J., who was married to George O. Cruttenden of New Haven; and Jeaunette, who was married to Col. George A. Harmount, also of New Haven. Hiram Camp died July 8, 1893.

J. M. Botts.

BOTTS, John Minor, statesman, was born in Dumfries, Prince William co., Va., Sept. 16, 1802. His father, Benjamin Botts, was the youngest lawyer engaged in the defense of Aaron Burr. Soon after his birth, his parents removed from Fredericksburg, where they had been living for a few years, to Richmond, and both perished in the memorable conflagration of the Richmond Theatre in December, 1811. Young Botts was then only nine years of age. After the death of his parents he attended various schools, where he acquired a knowledge of Greek, Latin, French and mathematics. At the age of eighteen, when he had studied law for only six weeks, and entirely under his own direction, he was admitted to practice at the bar, a feat which it is stated had been before achieved by one other person, that being Patrick Henry. Young Botts devoted himself for six years to the practice of law in Richmond, when he became dissatisfied with the confinement of the profession, and in 1828 removed to Henrico county, where he purchased a farm. He now devoted himself to agriculture, and it is said of him that in three years he was famous for producing the largest crops, acre for acre, of any farmer in the state. In the meantime, he had become interested in politics, and in 1833 was returned as a Whig to the state legislature, and having sat by successive re-elections until 1839, he was elected to congress, and served two terms until March 3, 1843. In the house of representatives he sustained the protection ideas of Henry Clay and the views of John Quincy Adams on the matter of the right of petition. In 1847 Mr. Botts was again elected to congress by a larger majority than ever before, although his state had been reapportioned and his district was a much more difficult one than before for a Whig canvass. When John Tyler became president of the United States through the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Botts, who had been his personal friend, separated from him and opposed him throughout his term of office, on account of Tyler's secession from his party. Mr. Botts sustained Mr. Clay as a candidate for the presidency in the convention of 1848, but on seeing the impossibility of nominating him, went over with the Virginia delegation to Gen. Taylor. In 1852 Mr. Botts, having been elected ten times out of the fourteen that he had been a candidate for congress, returned to the practice of his profession in Richmond. He opposed the appeal of the Missouri compromise and was with the southern representatives who fought the Lecompton bill. When the Whig party went to pieces, Mr. Botts joined the American party, and was spoken of in 1859 as a candidate for the presidency. He continued to practice in Richmond until the outbreak of the civil war. He was a strong Union man and made every effort in his power to prevent the secession of Virginia. Finding that this was impossible, he returned to Culpepper Court-house, and resumed his farming life. In March, 1862, a rumor having spread about the South that he was writing a secret history of the war, Gen. Winder sent 100 men to Mr. Botts' house, who took him out of his bed and threw him into prison, where he remained in solitary confinement for eight weeks; then being released. Every attempt had been made that was possible to find his manuscript, but without success. The fact was that the manuscript was in existence, having been placed in the hands of the Count de Mercier, the French minister at Washington, who afterwards returned it to Mr. Botts. From this foundation was written "The Great Rebellion, Its Secret History, Rise, Progress and Disastrous Failure" (New York, 1866.) During the last three years of the war, Mr. Botts lived on his farm, where he was continually subjected to all sorts of annoyances, both armies frequently overrunning his land. In 1866 Mr. Botts was a delegate to the national convention of southern loyalists at Philadelphia, and in 1867, in company with Horace Greeley, he signed the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis, which was in the amount of $100,000. Mr. Botts died at his farm in Culpepper, Va., Jan. 7, 1869.

JOHNSON, Sir John, was born at "Mount Johnson," Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1742, son of Sir William Johnson. Of his early life little is known. He accompanied his father on several expeditions, and probably saw considerable military service. He was married, June 30, 1773, to Mary, daughter of John Watts of New York city. (See "Memoirs of An American Lady," by Mrs. Grant, Albany, N. Y., 1876). After the death of his father he discovered that although he could count among his own relations and near his home, a large number of personal adherents, the leaven of the love of civil liberty in connection with growing disagreements between Great Britain and her American colonies was more deeply at work among the settlers in the Mohawk Valley than he had supposed. Johnson then quietly began preparations to espouse the cause of the crown, when the proper time should arrive, fortifying Johnson Hall, and in concert with his cousin, Guy Johnson, providing a rallying place for Royalists and Tories. In September, 1775, the Whig committee of the county denounced him at the colonial congress, and their action forced him to a clear exhibition of his intentions. Gen. Philip Schuyler, who was then in command of the northern (American) military department, entered into correspondence with Johnson, and finally sent a force of troops to secure his person. But Sir John escaped them, although narrowly, and reached Canada in safety. His wife was taken, however, and was carried to Albany. The charge that by this act Johnson violated a parole given to Schuyler, is not sustained, a letter from Schuyler to Johnson discharging him from his parole being found in "Peter Force's Archives." He arrived at Montreal, with his adherents, in a pitiable condition, nineteen days after leaving his home, and was at once commissioned a colonel in the British service. He raised two battalions of American loyalists, called "The Royal Greens," and was thenceforth one of the most active and bitter foes of his countrymen. In the summer of 1777, with the British colonel, Barry St. Leger, he visited Fort Schuyler, in New York state, and took part in the battle of Oriskany (Aug. 6, 1777), which was brought on by the advance of the American general, Nicholas Herkimer, for the relief of that post. The siege of the fort was then resumed by St. Leger and Johnson, but when Benedict Arnold appeared for its succor, they retired, and were forthwith deserted by their Indian allies. In May, 1780, Johnson desolated the northern part of Johnstown with a force of 500 troops, 200 of whom were Indians and Tories, and in October of the same year, he repeated his raid. When the revolutionary war closed he went to England, but eventually made his home in Canada. Here he became a member of the provincial council. He died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 4, 1830. His son, Sir Adam Gordon, succeeded to the family title, but died, childless, in 1843; and it was then taken by Sir William George Johnson, the latter's nephew. In 1887 this baronet resided at Mount Johnson, near Montreal.

HOWE, Herbert Alonzo, astronomer, was born at Brockport, Monroe co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1858, son of Alonzo J. Howe, professor of mathematics for many years in the (old) University of Chicago. His grandfather, Charles Howe, was a prosperous farmer near Rochester, N. Y., and his great-grandfather, a Baptist minister. The family is supposed to run back to certain Howes who came from England in the seventeenth century. His mother, Julia M. Osgood, was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Sewall M. Osgood, who went to Burmah as a printer to help Adoniram Judson, and later became a missionary. The Osgoods are an old family of New England origin, and include Samuel Osgood, postmaster-general under Washington. Herbert Howe was graduated A.B. at the University of Chicago, in 1875, and was afterwards a student and assistant at the Cincinnati observatory (1875–80), his work there being confined chiefly to observations of double stars, computation of orbits, and researches on new methods of solving Kepler's problem. He received the degree of A.M. from Cincinnati University in 1877. In the fall of 1880 lung trouble led him to remove to Denver, Col., to teach in the University of Denver. In 1881 he was made professor of mathematics and astronomy to the University of Denver. In 1884 the degree of Sc.D. was won from Boston University. In 1884 he married Fannie M., daughter of Joseph C. Shattuck, state superintendent of public instruction in Colorado. Professor Howe is dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of Denver, and director of the Chamberlin observatory. The principal instrument of this observatory is a twenty-inch equatorial refractor, which was erected during the summer of 1894. The results of most of his work may be found in the publications of the Cincinnati observatory, "Astronomische Nachrichten," "The Sidereal Messenger," "Astronomical Journal," "Astronomy and Astrophysics," "Mathematical Monthly," and "Annals of Mathematics." He has written a popular work on astronomy, entitled "A Study of the Sky" (1896), and a text book on descriptive astronomy (1897). He has done much towards popularising the science.

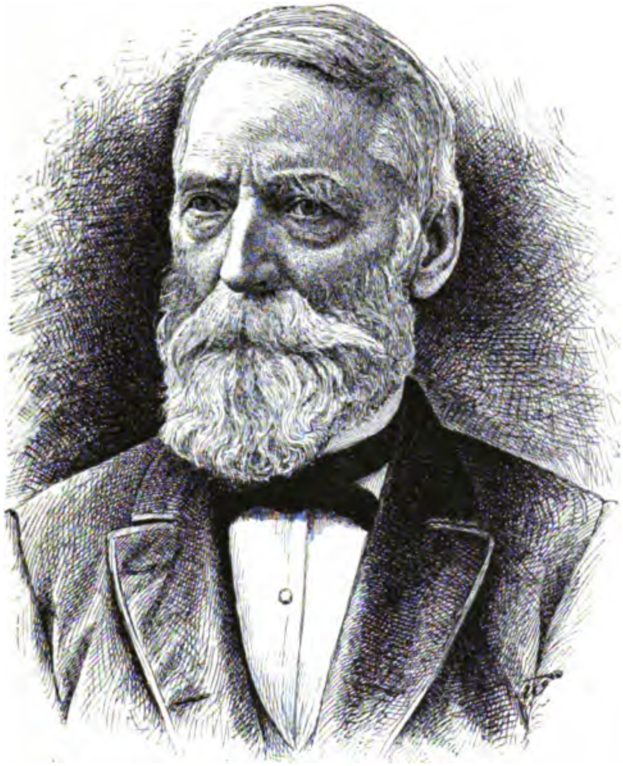
STEWART, Charles, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1778, the son of poor Irish parents. His father dying in 1780, he was brought up by his mother, and at the age of thirteen entered the merchant service as a cabin boy. At twenty he had risen to the command of a vessel in the Indian trade, but the navy being reorganized in that year he received a midshipman's commission and held that rank for a short time. At the beginning of the French war he became junior lieutenant on board the frigate United States, with Decalm and Somers, as fellow officers, and by the end of the cruise he had risen to be first lieutenant. In July, 1800, he received command of a small schooner, the Experiment, with which he captured the Deux Amis, near the West Indies, and the Diana, a little later, and in the next December, rescued a shipwrecked company of sixty women and children from Santa Domingo. In 1803 he assumed command of the Siren, a cruiser, which formed a part of Com. Preble's squadron, and took part in all the actions of the Tripolitan war. He was included in the vote of thanks offered by congress to Preble's officers in 1805. He was promoted to the rank of captain, April 22, 1806. He was engaged on land and in the merchant service until 1813, when he was given command of the Constellation, to do service in the war against England. On board the Constellation he was blockaded by the British fleet, but escaped. In 1814 he became captain of the famous Constitution, which was afterwards given the soubriquet of "Old Ironsides." With it he ran the blockade at Boston, and sailing to the West Indies, captured a small British schooner, and engaged in some unimportant skirmishes. On his return he skilfully escaped from two frigates which pursued his ship off the Massachusetts coast, and again eluding the British blockades, entered Boston harbor, from which he passed again in December. He then cruised to Portugal, and from there to the Madeira islands, in the vicinity of which the Constitution engaged in an open sea fight with a large sloop-of-war, the Levant, and a small frigate, the Cyane, and after fifty minutes made prizes of both. The Levant was afterwards recaptured, but he succeeded in bringing the Cyane into port at New York. There both commander and vessel were received with intense enthusiasm by the people, the good luck of "Old Ironsides" passing into a proverb. She had seven times run blockades, had captured three frigates, a sloop-of-war and numerous merchant ships, and had dealt great destruction to the enemy, while escaping herself with never more than nine killed in a single engagement, and without ever losing her commanding officer. Capt. Stewart was awarded a gold medal and the thanks of congress, and his officers received silver medals. Stewart went in 1817 to Europe as commodore in the line of battle ship Franklin, receiving many marks of honor from foreign powers. He commanded the Mediterranean squadron until 1820, and the Pacific squadron from 1820 to 1824. He was commissioner of the U. S. navy from 1830 to 1832, and in 1838–1841, 1846 and 1854–1861 was in command of the Philadelphia navy yard. In 1842–43 he commanded the Howe squadron. He received the rank of senior commodore in 1856 and that of rear-admiral in 1862. After 1861 he lived in retirement at his country seat, "Old Ironsides," Bordentown, N. J., where he died, Nov. 6, 1869. He was the last survivor of the famous captains of the war of 1812. His daughter, Delia Tudor, married Charles Henry Parnell, and was the mother of the Irish home rule leader, Charles Stewart Parnell.

Ch. Stewart

MACON, John Alfred, journalist and author, was born in Noxubee county, Miss., Nov. 15, 1851, the son of Capt. Jacob Michaux Macon, a Virginia lawyer. His mother's maiden name was Strode. His father was mortally wounded in battle near Williamsburg, while leading a company of Confederate infantry, and the boy with his brother was then adopted by their grand uncle, William W. Michaux, of Powhattan county, Va. He attended public schools in his early years and matriculated at the University of Virginia, but discontinued study before obtaining a degree. After employing himself for some time in teaching, he entered journalism as a reporter, and later became a member of the editorial staff of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," and the New York "World." For a number of years he contributed humorous and dialect verse and prose to "Puck" and "Life," and a number of his writings found publication in the "Century" magazine. In 1881 he published a dialect work, entitled "Uncle Gabe Tucker; or, Reflection, Song and Sentiment in the Quarters," and in the last years of his life he wrote a novel, "The Transplanted Virginians," a poem, "The Forgotten Sea," and many works, which still remain unpublished. Mr. Macon was unmarried. He died in Richmond, Va., in 1891.

Walter Van Dyke

VAN DYKE, Walter, jurist, was born at Tyre, Seneca co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1823, son of Martin and Irene (Brockway) Van Dyke. His family is an old one, of Dutch colonial extraction. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, died when Walter was thirteen years of age. The son attended the district school of his native village, and at the age of seventeen entered a select school at Earlville, Madison co. Later he studied at the Liberal Institute in Clinton, Oneida co. As his means were limited, he could only attend school a few months at a time, and in the intervals taught school and studied by himself. In the spring of 1846 he went to Cleveland, O., where he began the study of law, and after two years of diligent application was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio in August, 1848. He began practice at Cleveland, but in the spring of 1849 was seized with the California gold fever, like thousands of others throughout the country, and started across the plains as one of an organized company of fourteen young men. On the trip he contributed articles to a Cleveland newspaper, giving vivid description of the country along their route. In one of his letters from Utah he outlined the route for a Pacific railroad, near the line of the pioneer road subsequently built. After many hardships and privations by the way, he arrived in Los Angeles, Cal., in January, 1850, and a few weeks later went to San Francisco. The spring and summer of 1850 he spent in the mines, returning to San Francisco in the fall, where he joined a company bound for the mouth of the Klamath river, for the purpose of starting a town from which to supply the northern mines. Their vessel was wrecked in attempting to enter the Klamath river, but with the aid of the friendly Indians, all hands reached shore. Soon thereafter Mr. Van Dyke settled at the town of Trinidad, down the coast a short distance, and upon the organization of Klamath county, in the spring of 1851, was elected district attorney. In the fall of 1852 he was elected to the legislature, and during the succeeding sessions of 1853 he was principally instrumental in securing the establishment of Fort Humboldt and having it garrisoned by government troops as a protection against Indians—U. S. Grant being captain of one of the three companies sent up for the garrison. He removed to Humboldt county upon its organization in 1853, and was one of the commissioners to adjust the debt between that county and Trinity county. In 1854 he was elected district attorney of Humboldt county. For many years he edited the Humboldt "Times" in connection with his law business, and it became the leading paper at that time in the northern part of the state. In 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Van Dyke at once took a firm stand in favor of supporting the administration of Pres. Lincoln in its efforts for the preservation of the Union. In the fall of that year, after an exciting contest, he was elected to the state senate as an independent Union candidate. At the ensuing session of the legislature he introduced in the senate Union resolutions as a substitute for three sets of partisan resolutions then under discussion. His resolutions were adopted without alterations, and during the debate to a question as to what party offered them, he replied, "The Union party," that being the first time this name was used in the state. A few days later a Union party caucus was organized with Mr. Van Dyke as chairman. This body was about to issue a call for a state convention, when the Republican state central committee issued a call for a state convention in June, 1862, addressed not to Republicans alone, but to "all who are in favor of sustaining the present national administration and of maintaining the constitution of the United States, and preserving the Union entire," Mr. Van Dyke declared it to be an abnegation of party spirit, and advised his colleagues to respond, which they did. When the convention met at Sacramento, he was unanimously elected permanent president, and leading papers at the time awarded him the credit for the new movement; a fact which led to his wide reputation as "Father of the Union Party of California." Mr. Van Dyke removed to San Francisco in the fall of 1863, and rapidly built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1874 he was appointed U. S. attorney for California and held the office three years, when he resigned. He was subsequently specially retained by the government to attend to some Spanish grant cases in the U. S. supreme court, commenced in the U. S. circuit court while he was in office. In 1878 he was elected a delegate at-large to the constitutional convention, on a non-partisan ticket, by a very large majority. He took an active part in that convention and was chairman of the committee on Article I., which reported in favor of modifying the provision regarding the grand jury. Mr. Van Dyke maintained that, whereas the grand jury was originally established as a protection from persecutions by the government, that such danger had long since ceased to exist, particularly in this country, and that now it was oftener used as a cover for malicious persons to avenge private grievances; stealing into the jury-room secretly and without any just grounds procuring their enemy to be indicted by their ex-parte testimony. He recommended instead prosecutions by information, filed by the district attorney after a preliminary examination before a magistrate. After a lengthy debate a compromise was adopted providing for criminal prosecutions either by indictment or upon information, as proposed. The result is that in California the great bulk of criminal business is by information, and the grand jury has not much to do except to examine the books and accounts of public officers. Early in the session he introduced a proposition to embody in the article on education the substance of the charter act of the State University, and thus remove the university from the domain of party politics and the danger of constant change, in order that "its organization and government shall be perpetually continued in the form and character prescribed in the organic act creating the same." After a bitter struggle the proposition was embodied in the constitution, and thus started the university on its career of greater usefulness. Mr. Van Dyke opposed the railroad commission in its present form;



Walter Van Dyke

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embodying in itself as it does the three governmental powers—legislative, executive and judicial—and being entirely independent of ordinary state control, he foresaw what has happened: that it is oftener used for the benefit and protection of the railroad than of the people. In 1885 Mr. Van Dyke removed to Los Angeles, became a member of an old-established and leading law firm, and three years later was elected judge of the superior court of the county. In 1894 he was re-elected for a full term by an increased majority, and still holds that position (1898). On the bench as at the bar, he has maintained his reputation as an able and scholarly lawyer. He has been connected with many leading cases of the state and for a number of years while at the bar was chairman of the state committee of the Republican party. Few men in California enjoy a wider or more honorable reputation than Judge Van Dyke, and none are more popular. He is a life-member of the Society of California Pioneers, and a Mason in high standing.

HOWE, Mary Ann, philanthropist and educator, was born in Dexter, Penobscot co., Me., in 1835, second daughter of Samuel and Betsy (Coburn) Howe. At the early age of six years, she was left fatherless and homeless, save for the kindness of relatives, with whom she lived until her fourteenth year, receiving such educational training as was available at the time. She then repaired to Lowell, Mass., whither her sister, Sarah, had preceded her three years before, and, like her, worked for some four years in the weaving mills. In the midst of this ceaseless and wearing toil, she availed herself of every advantage for self-improvement, reading the best literature, and devoting her spare time and savings to schooling. In 1853 she began her career as a teacher in Bloomfield, where, with the exception of an occasional term devoted to advancing her own educational qualifications, she continued in this occupation for eleven years. At the close of the war, in 1865, there was a call from the South for teachers for the negro schools. It was no work to be coveted—the rewards were meagre—but it was a pure labor of love to a despised and downtrodden race that enlisted this young teacher, who had herself known adversity. She enthusiastically adopted it as a life-work, and became principal of the first school for freedmen in Richmond, Va., where, during two years, she taught, on an average, 600 pupils yearly. Her rare ability and heroic devotion having attracted the attention of philanthropic workers, her services were secured for a school for poor whites in North Carolina. Here she remained for one year, when, at the earnest solicitation of friends, she accepted a position in the normal department of the Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C. This was a school for colored men, and it was due to her influence that women were admitted. The first class under her instructorship consisted of twenty-four, and on graduation they went forth to devote themselves to the work of elevating their race in all parts of the South. A considerably larger class was on the verge of graduation when the faithful labors of this noble philanthropist were closed forever. By devotion to all that could increase her ability for usefulness, and a determination to succeed in the face of all obstacles, she had acquired a beauty and facility of expression, a ready grace of manner, and an intelligent receptivity, that marked her as one truly cultivated. The simple, unaffected beauty of her life, and her intense devotion to the good of downtrodden and wronged humanity won her the respect and love of all she met. Miss Howe died in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1870.

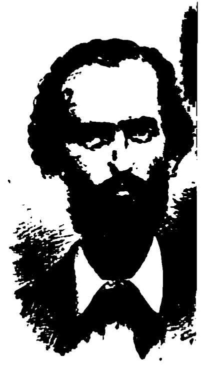
LEARNED, Walter, author, was born in New London, Conn., June 22, 1847, son of Joshua Coit Learned and a descendant of William Learned, who emigrated to Charlestown, Mass., in 1625. His ancestors took part in the colonial wars, the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and the family is connected with most of the founders of New England. He was educated in the public schools and high school of New London, and intended to enter college, but financial difficulties caused by the civil war compelled him to enter business, and he became a clerk in the Savings Bank of New London, an institution of which his grandfather was one of the founders and of which an uncle was treasurer. He sent contributions of verse to the New York "Evening Post" and other papers about 1868; also to "Scribner's," the "Century" and other magazines. Later he did critical work for the "Century," the "Christian Union," and other periodicals, writing also some short stories and sketches. He published in 1889 a volume of verse called "Between Times" (6th ed., 1896); edited in 1891 "Treasury of Favorite Poems" for the F. A. Stokes Co., New York; translated in 1891 "Ten Tales" from Coppée, for Harper & Bros.; translated in 1893 for Harper & Bros., "The Rivals" of Coppée. All this literary work has been done in the few intervals of leisure afforded by a very busy life. He is now (1898) treasurer and director of the Savings Bank of New London, one of the largest and oldest institutions of its kind in the state; is director of the New London City National Bank, and president of the New London Street Railway Co., and is a member of the Authors', Grolier and Reform clubs of New York city. He was married, in 1871, to Alice F. Beckwith, and has one child, Mary Carleton Learned. Mr. Learned's sister, Alice, was the wife of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner, editor of "Puck," with whom she first became acquainted through her brother's literary connections.

BRASTOW, Lewis Orsnoered, clergyman, was born in Brewer, Penobscot co., Me., March 23, 1834. His paternal ancestors are of English origin; on the maternal side he is connected with the Blake family and the French family of Dupuis. His direct ancestors were from Massachusetts, whence they removed to Maine, while it was yet a part of Massachusetts. Many of them served with distinction in the revolutionary war. He entered Bowdoin College in 1853; was graduated there in 1857, and the same year began his studies at the Bangor Theological Seminary. Being graduated in 1860, he accepted the pastorate of the South Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt. In 1862 he was commissioned chaplain of the 12th Vermont regiment, which was assigned to the defense of Washington, and later attached to the army of the Potomac, and remained until mustered out of service in the next year. He spent the year 1869 traveling in the East and different parts of Europe. He was a member of the constitutional convention of the state of Vermont which met in 1872. In 1873 he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Burlington, Vt., where he remained nearly eleven years, resigning in May, 1884. In March, 1885, he was appointed professor of practical theology in the theological seminary of Yale University. His publications consist wholly of works printed in pamphlet form, articles of a distinctly theological character, and contributions to religious newspapers. In 1872 he was married to Martha B. Ladd of Painesville, O.

BRANCH, Anthony Martin, lawyer and congressman, was born in Buckingham county, Va., July 16, 1824, son of Samuel and Winifred Jones (Guerrant) Branch. His father, an eminent lawyer, was in the war of 1812, serving as ensign in the 4th Greenhill regiment of Virginia; son of Samuel Branch, 2d, of Chesterfield county, Va., an officer in the American revolution, who married Jane, daughter of Anthony and Sarah (Holman) Martin. Sarah Holman was daughter of James Holman, captain of Virginia militia (1745) from Goochland county, Va. His paternal great-grandfather, Anthony Martin, served in the revolutionary war in Col. James Livingston's Continental regiment. He was son of Peter and Mary Ann (Perrow) Martin. Peter Martin was son of John and Margaret Martin, Huguenots. The father of Samuel Branch, 2d, was Samuel Branch of Chesterfield county, Va., who was descended from Christopher and Mary Branch of Kingsland, Chesterfield co., Va. This Christopher Branch, "gent.," was a member of house of burgesses, in 1639, from Henrico county, Va., and was first American ancestor. The maternal grandfather of Anthony M. Branch was John Guerrant, Jr., of Goochland county, Va., who married Mary Heath Povall, daughter of Robert Povall, 3d, of Henrico county, Va., and Winifred Jones Miller, daughter of William Miller and Mary Heath; William was son of Thomas Miller and Winifred ——. Mary Heath was daughter of Thomas Heath and Winifred Jones of Northumberland county, Va. John Guerrant, Jr., served as lieutenant and paymaster in Virginia Continental line in the revolution from 1776 to end of war; was in Chas. Scott's brigade from Goochland county, Va.; was in battles of Monmouth and White Plains. He was a mem- of Virginia convention of 1788; was president of Virginia state council; as such was lieutenant-governor (1805); was brigadier-general of 3d Virginia brigade of militia (1798). He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Porter) Guerrant. Sr. John Guerrant, Sr., served with Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, and was lieutenant of militia, in 1771, from Goochland county, Va. He was the son of Maj. Peter Guerrant and Magdalen Trabue, the daughter of Sir Anthony Trabue, a Huguenot, who fled from Lausanne, France, to England, in 1687, and settled in Henrico county, Va., about 1700. Maj. Peter Guerrant was the son of Daniel Guerrant, Jr., and Françoise L'Orange, granddaughter of Sir Lorange, of La Rochelle, France; daughter of Jean Velas Lorange, a Huguenot. Daniel Gueran, Sr. (spelled Guerin and Guerrant), the first American ancestor, was of a French family of the nobility, from Champagne, Isle of France, and from St. Nazaire; was a Huguenot; settled in Virginia about 1700. Anthony M. Branch, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, 1842; he was a polished orator, noted for his brilliancy and logic. He went to Huntsville, Tex., in 1847, forming a law partnership with Mr. Yoakun, the historian. In 1863 Gen. Sam Houston made him executor of his will. He served (1859) in legislature; in 1861 in the state senate. During the civil war he was captain of company A, of Col. Carter's Texas cavalry regiment, until 1863, when he was called from the field to serve in the Confederate congress. In 1866 he was elected to the U. S. congress, but was not allowed to take his seat by the dominant party, who objected to all who had fought in the Confederate army. He was married, in 1849, to Amanda Smith of Alabama. He lost his children; but in 1865, at the death of his sister, Martha Winifred Branch, widow of Judge Edward A. Palmer of Houston, Tex., he became guardian of her children. He died at Huntsville, Tex., Oct. 3, 1867.

A M Branch

PALMER, Edward A., jurist and state senator, was born in Buckingham (now Appomattox) county, Va., July 1, 1825, son of Dr. Reuben Darjarnett and Martha P. (Christian) Palmer. His father was an eminent physician and planter, who served as surgeon and first lieutenant in the war of 1812; surgeon in 7th Gray's regiment of Virginia militia, and first lieutenant in Capt. John B. Royall's troop of cavalry, of Halifax county, Va., in 1st Holcomb's Virginia regiment. He was the son of Elias and Hannah (Le Grand) Palmer; and his mother was daughter of John Le Grand, and granddaughter of Pierre Le Grand and his wife, Jane Micheaux, Huguenots, who fled from Bohain, France, in 1686, and settled in Virginia about 1700. Elias Palmer was the son of Thomas Palmer of Halifax county, Va., who was a descendant of Thomas Palmer, member of house of burgesses in 1629, and justice in 1631-32 for upper parts of Charles City county and Henrico county, Va. Judge Edward A. Palmer's mother was a daughter of Henry and Martha (Patteson) Christian of Amherst and Buckingham county, Va. Martha Patteson was daughter of Jonathan, son of David Patteson of New Kent county, Va. Henry Christian was a captain in the revolutionary war. He enlisted, Nov. 22, 1776, as a private in the 10th Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. Edward Stevens; he was captain under Col. Daniel Gaines of Amherst county, Va., who marched and joined the army under La Fayette. Henry Christian's father was William Christian of Virginia, who was on the committee of safety for Charles City county, Va., in 1774. He is descended from Thomas Christian, the first American ancestor of the family, who came to Virginia in 1630. He was descended from the Christians in the Isle of Man, where they were, in 1422, the hereditary judges (deemsters) in the island for a century. The name was originally McChristain, and in 1630 was first written Christian; their genealogy is traced to 900 A.D. Judge Edward A. Palmer, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at the Hampden-Sidney College in 1845, at the head of his class. On account of delicate health he removed to Houston, Tex., in 1846, and began the practice of law. He became one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state. He was in the Texas legislature (1852-54); was in the state senate (1855), and declined re-election. His service in the senate was distinguished by his diligent efforts in perfecting the school fund and internal improvement system, and advocacy of doctrine of state rights, which were adopted, with marked benefit to the state. In 1860 he was elected judge of the district, serving for three terms. He was married, in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 3, 1846, to Martha Winifred, daughter of Samuel and Winifred Jones (Guerrant) Branch. (For Mrs. Palmer's genealogy, see Branch, Anthony Martin.) They had three children: William Henry Palmer, H. Elizabeth Palmer (married, first, Edward Milby; after his death, married Hon. Joseph C. Hutcheson) and Rosalie Heath Palmer (married Sinclair Taliaferro). Judge Edward A. Palmer died in Houston, Tex., Jan. 15, 1862, being at that time judge of the district.



E A Palmer

HUTCHESON, Joseph Chappell, Sr., lawyer and congressman, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., May 18, 1842. His father, Charles Sterling Hutcheson, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., April, 14, 1804, and died there, March 22, 1881; married Mary Mitchell Hutcheson, Nov. 12, 1823. He was a planter and a member of the Virginia legislature; the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Neblett) Hutcheson, daughter of Sterling Neblett and his wife, ——— Chappell of Lunenburg county, Va.; this Joseph Hutcheson was the son of Charles and Frances Collier (Gaines) Hutcheson; and this Charles Hutcheson was the son of Peter Hutcheson of Caroline county, Va., and his wife, who was Miss Collier. His mother was Mary Mitchell (Hutcheson) Hutcheson, born in Mecklenburg county, Va., Aug. 12, 1806, and died there, March 9, 1895. She was a daughter of John Hutcheson, Jr. (born April 7, 1772; married Sept. 10, 1801), and his second wife, Mary Jones Sugget (*née* Jones). John Hutcheson, Jr., was the son of John and Elizabeth (Childs) Hutcheson of Caroline county, Va. Joseph Chappell Hutcheson, Sr., the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1861. In the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a private in company C, 21st Virginia regiment; served in the valley under Gen. Stonewall Jackson. His personal courage and conscientious devotion to duty brought promotion, and when he surrendered under Gen. Lee at Appomattox, he commanded company E, 14th Virginia regiment. He studied law at the University of Virginia, and was graduated there in 1866. He then went to Texas, and began the practice of law in Grimes county. In 1874 he removed to Houston, and entered into partnership with W. A. Carrington. He served as a member of the Texas legislature in 1880; was chairman of the state Democratic convention of 1890; he was elected to the fifty-third, and re-elected to the fifty-fourth U. S. congress as a Democrat. He declined the re-election for a third term. Mr. Hutcheson is now the senior member of one of the most prominent law firms in Texas; he is also prominent in both political and business circles; he combines in a most happy degree those two great talents, so rarely found united in the same man—deep thought and ready speech. Though one of the most fluent and eloquent speakers known to the Texas bar, he has ever accorded diligent study to his profession. He was married, April 10, 1867, to Mildred Carrington, daughter of Dr. W. Fountain and Elizabeth (Venable) Carrington of Virginia. She died in Houston, Tex., March 19, 1882, leaving eight children: Elise, Mary, Stella, Mildred, Sterling, Joseph, Allen, Willie; and he was married, a second time, at Houston, Tex., Aug. 11, 1886, to Mrs. Betty Palmer Milby, widow of Edward Milby. She was Harriet Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Judge Edward A. and Martha Winifred (Branch) Palmer, of Virginia. They have two children: William Palmer Hutcheson and Rosalie Winifred Hutcheson.

TALIAFERRO, Sinclair, lawyer, was born in Gloucester county, Va., Dec. 23, 1853, son of Thomas Booth and Mary M. (Sinclair) Taliaferro. His father was a son of Capt. James Taliaferro, of Roaring Springs, Gloucester county, and Catharine, daughter of Major Booth of Violet Bank, same county, a descendant of the Earl of Delamere. Capt. James Taliaferro was the son of Col. Philip Taliaferro and Lucy Baytop; Col. Philip, of house of delegates 1780, son of William, of King and Queen county, Va., son of Lawrence (died 1726), son of John, lieutenant in a company of rangers raised to fight the Indians in Essex county, Va., in 1692. John married Sarah, daughter of Col. Lawrence Smith of Gloucester county, was son of Robert Taliaferro, "gent," the first of the name in Virginia. The last-named patented land in Gloucester county in 1655, and married a daughter of Rev. Charles Grymes, a large land owner on the Rappahannock river. The mother of Sinclair Taliaferro was the daughter of John Sinclair of "Shabby Hall," now "Sherwood," Gloucester co., and Margaret, daughter of Col. William Green Munford of revolutionary war fame, who had a sword and 20,000 acres of land in Ohio presented to him by congress. John Sinclair was descended from Henry Sinclair, who settled at an early day at "Land's End," Gloucester co. He married a Miss McKey of Scotland. He was heir as Lord of Caithness castle, Scotland, but was stolen when a child from the Firth of Forth by a sea captain. Sinclair Taliaferro, the subject of this sketch, although a youth when the civil war ended, began to shift for himself, feeling that no headway could be made on the beautiful old plantations of his forefathers, as his state was greatly impoverished. Accordingly, he sought his fortune on the sea, before the mast, and made voyages to Central and South American ports. Not satisfied with the hardships of the sea, he began farming in Grimes county, Texas, in 1870, but four years later removed to Houston, and entered the law office of Hon. J. C. Hutcheson, congressman. In 1875 he passed his examination, and has been steadily practicing ever since. In 1881 he was appointed city attorney, and during his term won the famous "Howard Suit," that decided that homestead property was liable for taxes. Up to that time Texas cities had found it impossible to collect taxes on homestead property. On Feb. 4, 1895, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Texas, and this office he still holds. He was married in Houston, June 1, 1882, to Rosalie Heath, daughter of Judge Edward A. and Martha Winifred (Branch) Palmer, originally from Virginia. Their children are Bettie Milby and Thomas Sinclair Taliaferro.

Sinclair Taliaferro

DEBOW, James Dunwoody Brownson, journalist and statistician, was born at Charleston, S. C., July 10, 1820. He was descended from distinguished colonial and revolutionary ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers of South Carolina. His father, Garrett DeBow, whose ancestors, James and John DeBow, were soldiers in Washington's army, was a native of New Jersey, but removed when quite young to Charleston, S. C., where he became a wealthy merchant. Sudden reverses in business, occurring just before his death, left his son an orphan without the means of pursuing his education. Thrown upon his own resources, young DeBow obtained employment in a long-established mercantile house, where he remained seven years, and acquired the methodical business habits which were so useful in his subsequent career. Mercantile pursuits, however, were not congenial to the taste of the ambitious young man. He entered Cokesburg Institute to prepare himself for college. Returning to his native city he entered Charleston College, where he was graduated with distinguished honors in 1843. He then studied law, and was for a short time a practitioner at Charleston, but his fondness for literary and statistical pursuits led him to be a frequent contributor to the "Southern Quarterly Review," then published in Charleston by Mr. Daniel K. Whitaker. His contributions to this periodical marked him as a writer of high literary merit, and some of them became noted, especially "The Life of Robert Sieur de LaSalle"; "The Characteristics of a Statesman," and "Law and Lawyers," and "The Northern Pacific, California, Oregon and the Oregon Question." The last was translated into French, and gave rise to an animated debate in the French chamber of deputies, and was much discussed by British statesmen. In 1844 he became chief editor of the "Southern Quarterly Review." In 1845 he removed to New Orleans, La., and established "DeBow's Review," a journal which acquired a large circulation. In 1848 he was appointed professor of political economy in the University of Louisiana, but soon resigned to become chief of the bureau of statistics for the state of Louisiana, serving three years, and making a valuable report to the legislature. He was appointed by Pres. Pierce, in 1853, as superintendent of the seventh census of the United States. He introduced new and valuable features in census statistics, a large part of which he subsequently compiled in a volume entitled, "A Statistical View of the United States." Congress ordered 150,000 copies of this work to be printed as a compendium of the census of 1850. He remained as superintendent of the census until the latter part of 1855, but during all this time he gave unremitting attention to the duties of editor of "DeBow's Review," which continued to grow in public favor. In 1853 he published a work in three volumes, entitled: "Industrial Resources of the Southwest," which was mainly compiled from his "Review." After retiring from office, he took an active part in the discussion of the vital political questions which preceded the civil war, was a member of every southern commercial convention, and was president of the convention at Knoxville in 1857. In addition he devoted much time to literary labor, as a lecturer and writer on various subjects, and as a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was an ardent friend and admirer of Calhoun, and a strong advocate of the secession of the southern states. His "Review" was a powerful factor in the formation of southern sentiment, and its whole influence was thrown in favor of the contemplated movement. Soon after the formation of the Confederate government, Mr. DeBow was appointed its chief agent for the purchase and sale of cotton. After the close of the war he resumed the publication of "The Review," which had been suspended during the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal forces. Soon afterwards he was elected president of the Tennessee Pacific Railroad Co. Animated by the ardent wish to connect his name with "the construction of a railroad running from the Mississippi to the Pacific," he labored so assiduously in behalf of this enterprise, at the same time giving devoted work to his "Review," that his health was broken down. Mr. DeBow was twice married: first, to Caroline Poe of Georgetown, D. C., in 1854, and again, on Sept. 4, 1860, to Martha E. Johns, who survived him with three children—James Dunwoody Brownson, Benjamin Franklin DeBow, and Evilina Johns, wife of Col. John W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. He died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 27, 1867.

J D B DeBow

WILSON, William Lyne, statesman and 10th president of Washington and Lee University, was born in Jefferson county, Va., May 3, 1843, son of Benjamin and Mary (Lyne) Wilson. He was educated at Charlestown Academy, and Columbian College, where he was graduated in 1860. After his graduation he studied at the University of Virginia until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate army. After the war he was for some time professor of Latin in Columbian University, but resigned his position on the overthrow of the lawyers' test oath in West Virginia, and for eleven years practiced law at Charlestown. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, and was chosen the same year, an elector-at-large for the state on the Hancock ticket. In 1882 he accepted the presidency of the West Virginia University, but resigned it the next year having been chosen a Democratic member of the forty-eighth congress. He served in that and each successive congress until the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means of the fifty-third congress, and carried through the house of representatives the measure repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and also the tariff bill which bears his name. Columbian University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1883, and he has received the same honor from Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, the University of Mississippi, Tulane University, Central College of Missouri, and the West Virginia University. In 1890 he was offered the presidency of the University of Missouri, but did not accept it. He has served six years as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. As a member of the house of representatives, Mr. Wilson has made a notable and won a foremost position. He has served upon many leading and special committees, and has been heard upon all important public measures. His speech upon the Mills tariff bill in the fiftieth congress was generally conceded to be the ablest and most lucid that during a protracted debate came from the Democratic party. He was permanent president of the Democratic national convention at Chicago, 1892. His name has been frequently mentioned as U. S. senator from his state, and he was frequently urged to accept the speakership of the house of representatives. He was happily married when quite a young man, and has a pleasant home in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1895 he was made postmaster-general in Pres. Cleveland's cabinet, and on the expiration of his term was elected president of Washington and Lee University.

Wm L Wils

WASHINGTON, Mary (Ball), mother of George Washington, was born in Lancaster county, Va., in 1706, youngest daughter of Joseph Ball. Her grandfather, Col. William Ball, of Kent, England, served in the Royalist army, and in 1650 settled in Virginia. His brother, Rev. John Ball, was a Puritan minister of Woodstock, Oxfordshire; and his family, of ancient and honorable lineage, is said to be descended from John Ball, the "mad preacher of Kent," who was beheaded in 1381 for participation in the rebellion of Wat Tyler. William Ball died in Virginia, in 1669, leaving two sons, William and Joseph, and one daughter, Hannah (Ball) Fox. The male line is continued solely by the descendants of his son, William, who left eight sons and one daughter. After the death of his father, Joseph Ball went to England to look after the estate, and was there married some years before his return in 1695. During the remainder of his life he was a prosperous planter, a vestryman of Christ Church, Lancaster, Va., and noted in the community for generosity and high social graces. Of the early life of his daughter, Mary, little is known. Her educational advantages were limited, the schools of the period being few and mostly taught by the parish ministers. She was reported beautiful, in youth a great belle, and was recognized among her associates as a person of rare charm and dignity of character. Her father died when she was a very little child, and she lost her mother in 1729, whereupon she went to live with her brother, Joseph Ball, a practicing lawyer in London, England. Here she met Augustine, son of John Washington, of Westmoreland county, Va., who after the death of his wife, Jane Butler, in 1728, is said to have resided for a while in Cookham, Berkshire, where he had fallen heir to some property. Here, it is supposed, they were married, March 6, 1730, and here, on the authority of a Mrs. Morer, whose mother claimed to have nursed him in infancy, it has been asserted that their illustrious son was born two years later. The belief is still current, however, that George Washington was born in the modest farmhouse of his parents in Westmoreland county, Va. Augustine Washington was a typical gentleman of the best breeding of that day, was wealthy as wealth was then estimated, and the owner of several sizable farms in northeastern Virginia. The house to which he took his young wife was situated on the Potomac river between Pope's and Bridge's Creeks, a plain and substantial structure. On its site still remains a tablet placed there by G. W. P. Custis, declaring it the birthplace of the Father of his Country; and it is certain that here the second and third children of Mary Washington were born in June, 1733, and November, 1734. The house was destroyed by fire in April, 1735, and the family shortly after took up their residence at another farm owned by Mr. Washington on the left bank of the Rappahannock river, near Fredericksburg, Va. There Mary Washington gave birth to three other children: John Augustine, in January, 1736; Charles, in May, 1738; and Mildred, in June, 1739. The sudden death of Mr. Washington, April 12, 1743, was a sore affliction to the little family, but Mrs. Washington displayed the sterling worth and heroism of her character. As sole guardian of her children, she had the entire management of their training and education. She conducted daily prayers for her household and read selections for their edification from the Scriptures and books of devotion. As a disciplinarian she was firm and unyielding, demanding implicit obedience from children and servants alike. She was accustomed to visit her farm almost daily, seated in her open chaise, and would personally direct and superintend the work. Her energy would not suffer her to remit her labors even on the approach of old age. It is related that when her son-in-law, Col. Lewis, once proposed that he should relieve her in the management of her affairs, the aged lady gave answer: "Do you keep my books in order, for your eyesight is better than mine; but leave the management of the farm to me." After the surrender of Cornwallis, a grand ball was given at Fredericksburg to the leaders of the victorious army, and Washington attended with his mother. It is said that the foreign officers were anxious to meet the mother of their commander, and were "amazed on beholding one whom so many causes conspired to elevate, preserving the even tenor of her life, while such a blaze of glory shown upon her name and offspring." Washington regarded his mother with a filial affection and obedience unusual even in that day of respect and reverence for parents. At the age of fifteen he had an opportunity to enlist in the royal navy—his baggage was already on board the man-of-war in the Potomac—but his mother's final decision against the project was imperative despite his disappointment. Even in 1754, when desiring to enlist against the French and Indians he delayed his decision until her full consent was obtained. Such a mother and such a son were rare then, as now, but their examples are worthy all emulation. On April 14, 1789, he parted with her for the last time, going from her door to be inaugurated first president of the United States. Shortly after the august ceremony in New York he was seized with an acute malady, and had barely recovered his strength when he received the tidings of his mother's death, on Aug. 25, 1789. Mrs. Washington's piety was childlike and sincere. She would retire daily to a tree-shaded spot on her great farm, to pray and meditate on the sacred themes of some favorite book of devotion, and in accordance with a provision of her will, she was there buried. In 1833 was laid the foundation of a splendid monument to her memory, Pres. Andrew Jackson being present, and making an address, but there the matter rested, and the memorial still remains uncompleted.

Tomb of Washington's Mother.

CURWEN, Samuel, loyalist, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1715, second son of George and Mehitabel (Parkman) Curwen, and a descendant of Capt. George Curwin, or Corwine, of Workington, Cumberland, England, a wealthy merchant who settled in Salem in 1638. His father was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Salem (1714–17), and his mother a daughter of Deliverance Parkman. Samuel Curwen was graduated at Harvard College in 1735, and then began studies for the ministry, which he was obliged to discontinue on account of ill health. Later a disappointment in love caused him to leave home for a short visit to England, and on his return he became a merchant. In the winter of 1744–45 he served as captain in Sir William Pepperell's expedition against Louisburg; in 1759 he was made impost officer for the county of Essex, and retained the office for about fifteen years, when he was appointed a judge of admiralty. On the departure of Gov. Hutchinson for Europe in June, 1774, Mr. Curwen joined with 119 other citizens of the colony in signing a commendatory address to that official; and, having incurred unpopularity by this act, as well as by refusing to express regret for it, he decided to leave his native country until troublous times were over. He sailed from Philadelphia in May, 1775, for England, and did not return to Salem until 1784. Bristol and London were his chief places of residence, and while thus in exile he kept a journal, which gives a view of society and politics that is entertaining to the general reader and of much value to the historian. This was published in New York in 1842, under the title, "Journal and Letters of the late Samuel Curwen, Judge of the Admiralty, an American Refugee in England." He was married to a daughter of Hon. Daniel Russell of Charlestown, but left no children. He died at Salem, April 9, 1802.

S. Curwen

HILL, Henry Wayland, lawyer, and legislator, was born at Isle La Motte, Grand Isle co., Vt., Nov. 13, 1853, son of Dyer and Martha Puilla (Hall) Hill, both native Vermonters, and members of well-known New England families. His father was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1849 and 1850. His early years were passed on his father's farm, and after a careful training in the public schools, he entered the University of Vermont, in 1872, where he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was graduated in 1876 with the degree A.B. In 1881 his alma mater also conferred upon him the degree A.M. He was principal of the academy at Swanton, Vt., from 1877 to 1879; of the academy at Chateaugay, N. Y., from 1879 to 1883, and in 1883 was president of the Franklin County (N. Y.) Teachers' Association. In addition to his educational work, he zealously pursued the study of law, and on Jan. 25, 1884, was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y. In the following May he formed a law partnership with Edward W. Andrews, Esq., at Buffalo, N. Y., under the style of Andrews & Hill, which continued until his partner's death, in May, 1896. Mr. Hill has been identified with some important cases, and in a celebrated arson trial is said to have interposed one of the most skilful defenses ever witnessed in Buffalo. He was elected a delegate from the thirty-first senatorial district to the New York constitutional convention of 1894. He actively participated in the deliberations of that body, and served with distinction on the suffrage, educational and civil service committees. He was also selected by his Republican colleagues as one of the committee of five to decide what proposed amendments should receive the consideration of that convention. He ably and successfully advocated measures designed to provide home rule for cities; to secure honest elections; to promote educational interests; and to enlarge the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals, a work of far-reaching importance to the commercial interests of the state and nation. He formulated some provisions that are incorporated in the revised constitution of the state. After the adjournment of the convention, he spoke frequently in favor of adopting the revised constitution, and in 1895 was one of the principal advocates of the appropriation of $9,000,000 for canal improvement, made possible by the constitutional amendment he had been so largely instrumental in securing. He represented the second district of Erie county, embracing the best part of the city of Buffalo, in the New York assembly during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898, having been elected each year by the largest plurality of any assemblyman in the state. During each session he passed a score or more bills, among which was the bill, providing a free public library for Buffalo, and a bill appropriating $375,000 for the 74th regiment armory in that city. He spoke frequently on pending legislation, and usually with force and effect, as evidenced by his speech in defense of the liberty of the press in the session of 1897, and his able speech on the powers of the legislature in the session of 1898. He has been a fearless and an able champion of the commercial interests of the state and identified with many measures of general importance, such as his primary election bill of 1898. In the performance of public duties, he is broad, intelligent and progressive, and has been styled "a model popular representative." Of his literary productions, his paper on "The Development of Constitutional Law in New York State" will be read with interest by the students of free institutions in America. He is one of the managers of the Buffalo Historical Society and a member of various other literary, professional and political organizations in the state. Although he has not reached the meridian of life, he has accomplished much. In August, 1880, Mr. Hill was married to Harriet Augusta, daughter of Francis Smith, Esq., of Swanton, Vt.

Henry Wayland Hill

CUTTER, George F., naval officer, was born in Massachusetts about 1823. He entered the U. S. navy as captain's clerk on board the U. S. ship Cyane, in the Mediterranean squadron, serving from 1838 until 1841. He received appointment as purser June 5, 1844, on the brig Truxton, coast of Africa, 1844–45, and on the same vessel, in the Gulf of Mexico, 1846. In August, 1846, the vessel was wrecked and Purser Cutter was taken prisoner by the Mexicans. He was released on parole in September, and exchanged in December, when he was ordered to the receiving-ship Franklin at Boston, and served until April, 1847. From 1847 to 1850 he was on the Albany of the Gulf squadron; from 1851 to 1854 on the receiving-ship Ohio at Boston; 1854 to 1857 on the Massachusetts of the Pacific squadron, taking part in the Puget Sound troubles; from 1857 to 1860 at the Portsmouth navy yard; during 1860–61 on the flagship Richmond of the Mediterranean squadron; was then ordered home and served on the steamer Richmond of the Western Gulf squadron from June, 1861, to December, 1862, being at the attack of the forts at Pensacola harbor, and in the passage of the forts below New Orleans, the capture of that city, and the passage up the river, firing the batteries at Vicksburg. From April, 1863, to December of the same year, he served as fleet paymaster on the flagship San Jacinto of the East Gulf blockading squadron. From January, 1864, to December, 1867, he was inspector of provisions and clothing at the Boston navy yard. His next cruise was with the Asiatic squadron, 1867 to 1869, as fleet paymaster on the flagship Piscataqua. Returning to Boston he was inspector of clothing and provisions, 1870 to 1872, and in same capacity at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1873, when he was made purchasing and distributing officer at the Brooklyn navy yard, serving until March, 1877. He then became general inspector of provisions and clothing, and in November, 1877, was made paymaster-general. He was made pay-director on the retired list, with the rank of commodore, after forty-five years' service, Aug. 20, 1881.

CALEF or CALF, Robert, author, is said to have been born in England about 1648, though one account declares him to have been a son of James Calef who was settled at Rowley, Mass., as early as 1644. His name appears in the records of Boston in 1691, where he is mentioned as one of the tax-payers of the town; he was a hayward and fence-viewer in 1694; surveyor of highways in 1697; clerk of the market in 1698; overseer of the poor in 1702–04, and assessor in 1706–07, declining a re-election. In 1707 he removed to Roxbury, and at the time of his death was a selectman. He was a manufacturer and dealer in cloth. In 1688 the children of John Goodwin, one of Cotton Mather's parishioners, fell into spasms and uncanny actions, which were attributed to witchcraft and made the subject of investigation by the credulous minister. Calef, having been present at one of the "testings" of the chief sufferer, circulated a paper containing statements that caused him to be arrested for slander against Mather, who called him "a weaver turned minister" and "a coal from hell." Ten years later Calef published in London a book entitled "More Wonders of the Invisible World;

or the Wonders of the Invisible World Displayed in Five Parts: An Account of the Sufferings of Margaret Rule." The title was suggested by that of Mather's celebrated work, "The Wonders of the Invisible World" (1692), and the book, which was largely a compilation, was aimed at the ministers of Boston—the Mathers especially. Increase Mather, then president of Harvard, ordered copies publicly burned in the college yard. In 1701 seven of Cotton Mather's congregation, including John Goodwin, published a defense of their pastor, entitled, "A Few Remarks Upon a Scandalous Book Against the Government and Ministry of New England," and bearing the motto "Truth will come off conqueror." To this Calef made no reply. William F. Poole, in his chapter on "Witchcraft" in the "Memorial History of Boston," denies that Calef had, as is usually stated, an important part in bringing about a revulsion of public sentiment, inasmuch as "the storm had passed and the people somewhat recovered their senses" before his book appeared. "What he says in condemnation of the proceedings at Salem," adds the historian, "was said earlier by the two Mathers and Samuel Willard," and he cites several instances of self-contradiction on Calef's part. "More Wonders" was reprinted at Salem in 1796 and again at Boston in 1866 by Samuel G. Drake in his "The Witchcraft Delusion in New England." Calef died at Roxbury, Mass., April 13, 1719.

LITTLE, William, jurist, was born at Marshfield, Mass., Feb 27, 1692. He was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1710. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar, after which he removed to Edenton, near Chowan, then a flourishing portion of the province of North Carolina. He has left numerous writings on legal subjects, and appears to have been an advocate of note in the colony, being mentioned frequently in colonial records. In Hawks' "History of North Carolina" he is recorded as one of the three best lawyers in the province, and as a zealous member of the Episcopal church. In April, 1724, William Little was appointed attorney-general of North Carolina. At this time George Burrington was governor, but was soon afterwards removed and succeeded by Sir Richard Everard. It was a period when political jealousies were very rife, and men in authority were constantly being accused to the home government of maladministration. Chief Justice Little appears to have taken part in these accusations, and did not escape his own share of abuse. In 1726 he received, in addition to his other office, that of receiver general, and in the following year he was commissioned, with three others, to run the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. While engaged in this undertaking he was bitterly attacked by the governor, who laid complaints against him before the secretary of state. Little was appointed to the office of chief justice in 1732. Shortly after this he felt called upon to defend himself against some of his accusers, and his reply so offended the dignity of the provincial government that they caused his arrest for "affronting the house." The charges appear never to have been inquired into, although a day was set for that purpose, but the chief justice was in poor health at the time of his imprisonment, and this hastened his death. He left a number of writings, the interest of which is now chiefly historical. It seems probable that he was not guilty of the maladministration of which he was accused. He was married to Penelope Gale, whose father had preceded him as chief justice. Several of his descendants have been prominent in the history of North Carolina and New England. He died in 1734.

HENDRICKEN, Thomas Francis, R. C. bishop, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, May 5, 1827, son of John and Anne (Maher) Hendricken. The first of his father's family who settled in Ireland was a German who belonged to the army of the Duke of Ormond, and who took part in the battle of Boyne, in 1691. Bishop Hendricken pursued his early studies in the academies of his native city; entered St. Kyran's College in 1844, where he finished a course of rhetoric and mathematics, and in 1847 succeeded in winning a vacancy in the Royal College of Maynooth. After spending six years in this renowned theological seminary, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, of the diocese of Hartford, then visiting in Ireland, and immediately set out for this country. His first mission was at the old Cathedral, Providence, in 1853. He then spent a few months between Newport, St. Joseph's, Providence, and Woonsocket. Finally, in 1854, he was settled as pastor in the parish of West Winsted, Conn., which comprised that village and the country for fifty miles around. In 1855 he was removed to Waterbury and appointed pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, where he ministered for seventeen years, leaving it only to obey his superiors and accept the episcopal labors in another diocese. During his ministerial career in Waterbury he built a costly Gothic church, a school-house, and pastoral residence; purchased and laid out a beautiful cemetery, and founded a convent where the sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, from Montreal, still continue to conduct a flourishing boarding and day school for young ladies. He early identified himself with the cause of education. Shortly after his arrival in Waterbury, seeing that his parishioners were poor and unable to employ a teacher, he opened a school and added the office of school-teacher to his other laborious duties. For many years he was a member of the board of education, and was employed on its most important committees. In 1868 Father Hendricken received from Pius IX. the degree of D.D. On the division of the diocese of Hartford, in 1872, Dr. Hendricken was made bishop of Providence, where he was consecrated April 28th of the same year. The new diocese embraces the state of Rhode Island and a large portion of southeastern Massachusetts. He visited Rome in 1873, and again in 1878 to pay his respects to the new pope, Leo XIII. Since his consecration the number of priests and parishes in the diocese of Providence has been doubled; churches and chapels have been largely augmented; schools have been opened in many places; the Jesuit fathers brought to Providence; the French nuns of Jesus and Mary to Fall River; and the educational establishments of Bay View and Elmhurst have been formed. He also brought the Ursuline nuns to teach the parish schools and academy of St. Mary's, Broadway. Bishop Hendricken has exhibited untiring zeal and indomitable energy in promoting the spiritual and temporal concerns of the different churches over which he has been placed. During the twenty-four years of his ministry he has purchased and paid for properties valued at upwards of $1,000,000. When he arrived in Providence to take possession of his diocese there was a considerable debt upon the Cathedral parish, but it was liquidated within a few months. There was also an imperative demand for a suitable residence for the bishop and clergy, and a building for that purpose was built and paid for at a cost of about $40,000. A cathedral worthy of the city, the diocese, and the growing Catholic population became a necessity, and the bishop undertook the erection of such an edifice. The lot upon which

the old church stood not being large enough for the new building, an additional lot was purchased for the sum of $36,000. A temporary place of worship had to be provided, and the Pro-Cathedral was erected, at a cost of $30,000, on a lot on Broad street owned by the cathedral corporation.

SALSBURY, Nathan, actor and manager, was born at Freeport, Ill., Feb. 28, 1846, son of Nathan and Rebecca (Welch) Salsbury. He is of the sixth generation from the original American representative of the family, who was a Welshman by birth, and a descendant of Sir Thomas Salusbury, of the famous Guelph family, now occupying the throne of England. Mr. Salsbury was left an orphan at the age of six years, and thus early thrown upon his own resources, learned the lessons of energy and self-reliance which have proved so valuable to him in after life. He was educated in the common school of Freeport, but has since supplemented the deficiencies of his early training by his close and careful observations of men and things in the course of his extended travels. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 15th Illinois regiment, but was sent home on account of his youth. Later he joined the 89th Illinois, the recruiting officers believing him to be eighteen, and being transferred to the 59th Illinois, fought through all the battles of the army of the Cumberland. He served through the war, and was three times wounded. After his discharge he went on the stage, filling all positions in stock companies for eight years. In 1875 he organized in Chicago the company known as "Salsbury's Troubadours," which was the real pioneer of farce comedy in America, and for over twelve years enjoyed an increasing popularity. About 1883 he conceived the idea of a "Wild West" show, which was brought to a successful accomplishment through the efficient co-operation of Col. William F. Cody of Nebraska, famous for his services as a military scout, and known throughout the United States under the name of "Buffalo Bill." Mr. Salsbury has been manager of this show from the second year and has successfully conducted exhibitions not only in America, but throughout the civilized world, including Europe, India and Australia. His enterprise and experienced familarity with the public taste in matters spectacular have added feature after feature, until at the present time the exhibitions of the company are famous for magnitude and brilliancy. They include not only faithful portrayals of the wild frontier life of the West, but also many splendid examples of skill in riding, marksmanship and agility. Mr. Salsbury has also appeared before the public as a successful playwright, having written and presented two farce comedies, "Patchwork" and "The Brook," the first played for five successive years and the second for seven. Among the various social and honorary organizations of which he is a member are the Grand Army of the Republic, Free Masons, Mystic Shrine, Dramatic Authors' Society of America, Lambs' Club of New York, and Fellowship and Forty clubs of Chicago. He is also a member of the Society of the Retired Officers' Legion of Honor of France. With the profits derived from his various successful enterprises, Mr. Salsbury invested extensively in the cattle business in Montana, and at the present time is interested in one of the largest and most valuable ranches in the Northwest. Mr. Salsbury was married in 1887 to Rachel, daughter of Israel Samuels of Newburg, N. Y. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

Nathan Salsbury.

RANDALL, James Ryder, journalist and poet, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1, 1839. He studied at Georgetown College, district of Columbia, and then spent several months traveling in South America. On his return Mr. Randall settled in Louisiana and engaged in journalism as a contributor to the New Orleans "Sunday Delta." Subsequently he became professor of English literature and the classics at Poydras College at Pointe Coupée on the Fausse river in Louisiana, and was connected with that institution when the civil war broke out. The account given in the "Delta" of the attack made by the citizens of Baltimore upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops, as they passed through that city, April 19, 1861, excited Mr. Randall's feelings to such an extent that he was unable to sleep the night following, and his longing to have some part in inducing his native state to secede was so strong that he was forced, as by inspiration, to give it utterance, and springing from his bed about midnight he lit a candle and with great rapidity wrote down the poem "My Maryland." The favor it met with next morning when read to his pupils, led him to send a copy to the New Orleans "Delta," and soon through the medium of other newspapers it became known throughout the South. Appearing at a time when the enthusiasm of the Southern people was at its highest pitch, it was heartily welcomed and praised, and a few days after its publication, hearing it declaimed by a friend, Miss Hetty Cary of Baltimore began singing it to the classic melody of "Lauriger Horatius." Words and music were thus happily united, in Mr. Randall's native city, and from that time on the song was heard in every home and on every camping-ground in the South, and was styled "the Marseillaise of the Confederate cause." Mr. Randall produced other poems and war ballads, including, "The Lone Sentry," "There's Life in the Old Land Yet," "The Battle-cry of the South," "Arlington," and "The Cameo Bracelet." At the close of the war he joined the staff of the Augusta, Ga., "Constitutionalist," and in 1866 became its editor-in-chief. Subsequently he held other editorial positions in various parts of the South.

James R Randall.

BETHUNE, George Washington, clergyman, was born in New York city, March 17, 1805, and was of Scotch descent on both sides. His father, Divie Bethune, came of an ancient family, originally French, was born at Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland, in 1771, and in 1792 settled in New York city, where he prospered as a merchant and became highly honored for his beneficent life and works, it being his custom to devote one-tenth of his yearly income to charities and to the propagation of the Gospel. His mother was Joanna, daughter of Dr. John and Isabella (Marshall) Graham, the latter celebrated in her day and still praised as a founder and supporter of charitable and religious societies, and as the friend of the outcast and the convict. George Bethune was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1822, then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and having completed the course of study, was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1825. He spent a year (1825–26) at Savannah, Ga., as chaplain to seamen in that port, and then returned to the North to accept a call from the Dutch Reformed Church at Rhinebeck, N. Y., and to transfer his church relations to the Dutch Reformed denomination. Four years later he became pastor of a church at Utica, N. Y., and there he remained until 1834, when a Reformed Dutch church in Philadelphia called him to its pulpit. During his fourteen years of ministry in Philadelphia, his reputation for eloquence, and for qualities more essential to him who would satisfy spiritual needs, steadily increased, and among calls from different directions came one from the Reformed Dutch Church, just organized on the Heights, Brooklyn. In 1859 his health failed and he resigned, to spend a year in Europe and chiefly in Italy. He preached for several months, in 1860, as associate pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in New York city. In 1861, at the great meeting held in Union Square, April 20th, directly after the fall of Fort Sumter, he advocated the preservation of the Union in an address as convincing in its arguments as it was impassioned in its delivery. His health having failed again, he sailed for Italy in the summer of 1861, and took up his residence in Florence, never to return. Dr. Bethune was a profound student of English literature and a great lover of it as enshrined in poetry. He prepared an edition of the "British Female Poets" (1840); and published a volume of original productions, entitled "Lays of Love and Faith and Other Poems" (1845). Among his prose works are: "Orations and Occasional Discourses" (1850); "Memoirs of Joanna Bethune" (1863); "Fruits of the Spirit"; "The History of a Penitent," and "Expository Lectures on the Heidelberg Catechism" (1860). Like many another clergyman he was an enthusiastic fisherman, and the first American edition of Walton's "Complete Angler" was supervised by him. He had a fund of original humor that lightened his conversation, and combined with his other talents to make him a popular speaker on anniversary occasions. Dr. Bethune died at Florence, Italy, April 27, 1862.

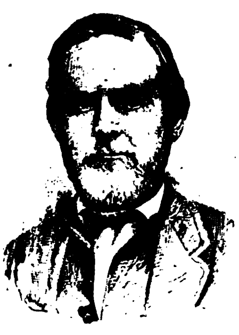
Geo. W. Bethune

DANA, Samuel Luther, chemist, was born at Amherst, Hillsboro co., N. H., July 11, 1795, son of Luther and Lucy (Giddings) Dana, and descendant of Richard Dana, who emigrated from England to Cambridge, Mass., about 1640. His father, who was a native of Groton, Mass., served in the United States navy as a midshipman, during the revolutionary war, then became a merchant in Amherst, and finally returned to the sea, as master of a ship. In 1804 Capt. Dana removed to Exeter, N. H., where his sons studied at Phillips Academy, and in 1809 to Cambridge, Mass.; two of the boys, Samuel and an older brother, entering Harvard College. Inheriting from their father a zeal for collecting objects of natural history, they during their college course made frequent geological excursions in the vicinity of Cambridge, Samuel collecting insects as well as minerals. They were graduated in 1813, but James Freeman Dana began the study of medicine, while his brother entered the law office of an uncle, Judge Samuel Dana, at Charlestown, Mass. The patriotic spirit of young Samuel soon led him to throw aside his books and to enter the army, but he was disappointed in his hope of securing a cadetship at West Point, being commissioned first lieutenant in the 1st U. S. artillery. After serving in New York and Virginia until the end of the war, he resigned his commission and began the study of medicine at Groton, Mass., under Dr. Bancroft, and having received his medical degree in 1818, settled in Gloucester, Mass. In connection with his brother he published at Boston this same year, a volume entitled, "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity." In 1819 he removed to Waltham, Mass., and there became so interested in the manufacture and coloring of cotton goods, that he decided to devote himself to chemistry, as applied to this industry, and in 1826 gave up his medical practice. He established at Waltham a laboratory for the production of sulphuric acid and bleaching-salts, employing many novel devices and improved processes, and when the works were enlarged and came into control of the Newton Chemical Co. he remained as chemist. In 1833 he went to England to make chemical investigations, and while there published a work entitled "Chemical Changes Occurring in the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid." Dr. Dana was often called to Lowell as a consulting chemist, and in 1834 settled there permanently, employed by the Merrimac Manufacturing Co. His chief study was madder, its products and its application to dyeing, and to his researches is due the substitution of sodium phosphates for beeves' dung, to remove the excess of mordant in printing calicoes with madder. He was the discoverer also of the so-called "American method" of bleaching cotton fabrics preparatory to printing them, an account of which was first published in 1838, in the "Bulletin de la Société Industrielle de Mulhouse." These and other improvements, most of which were controlled by the company, gave the Merrimac goods a great advantage in the markets of the United States. The action of lead upon water was another subject to which Dr. Dana gave much thought, and besides publishing several pamphlets on the danger arising from the use of lead pipes, he translated from the French Tanquerels "Treatise on Lead Diseases." Although he did not assume the name of agricultural chemist, he was entitled to it by virtue of extensive experiments and observations into the nature and action of manures and of soil, begun soon after his removal to Lowell. In that city he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry as applied to agriculture, which led to the preparation of the "Farmers' Muck Manual of Manures" (1842, fourth edition 1855), and in 1843 he won a prize offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the best essay on manures. Dr. Dana was a man fond of society, witty in conversation, possessed of a strong sense of humor, and in his college days gave considerable attention to music. He and his brother were among the earliest members of the Linnæan Society of New England, and to this he presented a fine entomological collection made by himself. He was married, in 1819, to Ann Theodora, daughter of Rev. Joseph Willard, D.D., seventh president of Harvard College. She died in 1828, and her sister, Augusta, became his second wife. He left three daughters and a son, James Jackson, who became a brigadier-general in the U. S. army. Dr. Dana died, at Lowell, March 11, 1868.

Saml Dana

BROOKS, George W., jurist, was born in Pasquotank county, N. C., March 16, 1821, son of William C. and Catherine B. (Davis-Knox) Brooks. His mother was a widow at the time of her marriage to his father. He was educated in the schools of the section, chiefly in the Friends' Academy at

Belvidere, Perquimans co.; was admitted to the bar in 1844 and settled in Elizabeth City, N. C. He represented Pasquotank county in the assembly of 1852 and in the constitutional convention of 1866. He was strongly opposed to secession, took no part in the war, and passed through as an avowed Union man, but with the respect of all parties. In August, 1865, he was appointed by Pres. Johnson, U. S. district judge for the district of North Carolina. In 1871, the state was divided into two Federal districts and he continued to serve the eastern district until his death. Previous to that time the duties were nominal, but from the organization in 1865 they became various and arduous; when the bankrupt act went into operation they became heavier still. The internal revenue law also went into force during his term of office; it was new and strange, and its agents frequently harsh in execution; but by his uprightness of character Judge Brooks enforced the law and at the same time commanded respect. He was, above all things, a just man, and it was useless to argue to him upon any refinement of pleading which deprived the sufferer of redress before some tribunal. In his mind such a condition could not exist. It was this belief that saved North Carolina in 1870 from anarchy and civil war. Owing to the outrages charged to the Ku Klux Klan, Caswell and Alamance counties were declared by Gov. Holden in a state of insurrection in July of that year. George W. Kirk, a ruffian from East Tennessee, was put in command of several hundred mixed troops, more than a hundred citizens were arrested and thrown into prison without legal process, and Gov. Holden declared his intention of trying these prisoners by court martial. Applications were made to Richmond M. Pearson, chief justice of the state, for writs of habeas corpus. These were served on Kirk and disregarded on the ground that he was acting under orders from the government. Judge Pearson declined to undertake to coerce the executive, and declared the judiciary exhausted. At this critical juncture application was made to Judge Brooks for the writ. Under the judiciary act of 1790 he could claim no pretense of jurisdiction, but an act of the federal congress, passed Feb. 5, 1867, and intended to protect southern negroes, gave the federal judges a large discretion in the matter of granting writs. Resting on this act and on the fourteenth amendment, Judge Brooks issued an order, on Aug. 6, 1870, requiring Kirk to produce his prisoners in the federal court in Salisbury within ten days. Attorney-general Ackerman approved the action of Judge Brooks, and advised Holden to yield, which he did. Judge Brooks was hailed as a deliverer and on his return to Raleigh was carried on the shoulders of the enthusiastic and grateful citizens from the depot to the capitol. Thus a federal judge came to the help of the citizens of a prostrate state against their own laws and made, perhaps, the earliest application of that guarantee of the federal constitution which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. He was married, June 20, 1850, to Margaret, daughter of James Costin of Gates county, who bore him three sons and two daughters. Judge Brooks died in Elizabeth city, N. C., Jan. 6, 1882.



HEILPRIN, Michael, author, was born at Piotrkow, Poland, in 1823, son of Phineas Mendel Heilprin, a Jewish merchant, who was a learned and philosophic Hebraist, and a descendant of a long line of Jewish scholars. His mother was a German, so that even in babyhood he began to be initiated into the idioms of two languages, thus early commencing a training for linguistic attainment. He was never sent to any institution of learning, but received his education under the scholarly tuition of his father. His fifth year was deemed a seasonable period for him to begin the study of Hebrew, and with each succeeding year a new language, or some other recondite branch of study was added to his tasks. The boy was not less eager than his tutor, however, and rapidly mastered each new subject with the energy of an intensively active mind, while his extraordinary memory enabled him to retain all that he learned. At the age of fifteen he had in his turn become a teacher, and not only supervised the education of his younger sister but of a small body of youthful disciples as well. A visit to Prussia, about this time, confirmed in Michael a more than usual interest in national government and in languages. It is customary amongst his countrymen to marry young, and he was no exception to the general rule, for at the age of twenty he was already the father of a boy, whom with his young wife he carried with him in that year to Hungary, whither he and his father were constrained to emigrate, for the sake of escaping from Russian repression. Plunging with all the ardor natural to his temperament into the study of the language, history and institutions of his new home, he could not avoid sympathizing strongly with the patriotic fever that was spreading throughout the country, and culminated in the insurrection led by Louis Kossuth in 1848. During this period Mr. Heilprin supported his family by conducting a book store which he had opened in the town of Miskolcz, and gave vent to his patriotic fervor in a series of revolutionary poems, published in leading journals. Voicing the sentiments of the insurgents, these poems became their battle hymns, and Heilprin was brought into high favor with the party leaders. The rare honor was accorded him, commoner though he was, of admittance to the social club of nobles at Miskolcz, and he became the friend and adviser of the brilliant though unfortunate Kossuth. During the war he was leader of the literary bureau of the department of the interior, and declared so boldly his sympathy with the cause of freedom, that when that cause received its death blow, he was obliged to flee for his life from the vengeance of the conquerors. He went to Paris, and beguiled his exile by listening to the lectures of Michelet and Louis Simon, at the Sorbonne, and by making a long pedestrian tour through the country traversed by the Loire, but his eyesight became so poor at this time, that he was unable to pursue any occupation by which to support himself, and came consequently into financial straits. The authorities in Hungary relaxing a little in severity, the fugitive at length ventured to return, but he was unable to remain in the country, and therefore, accompanied by his father and his wife and little ones, he sought his fortune in England. There he again fell in with Kossuth, and through him was introduced to Mr. Seward and William Henry Channing, who strongly advised his emigration to America. The family accordingly arrived in 1859 at New York, and there Mr. Heilprin earned a precarious living by teaching for a few years, after which he began to labor on Appleton's "American Encyclopædia," doing an immense amount of valuable work in the revision of all the historical, geographical and biographical articles in that publication, as well as writing voluminously for it himself. His article on Hebrew has been called one of the most scholarly portions of the work. He afterward wrote for the New York "Evening Post," and for twenty years was on the staff of the "Nation." He took little interest in politics, excepting in two cases, when his sympathies were aroused. The first was in connection with the emancipation question, when he became a warm advocate of freedom for the negro. In 1860 he wrote an article for the New York "Tribune" controverting the position of a prominent Jewish rabbi, who had tried to justify slavery by citations from the Bible. The second cause which interested him was that of his unfortunate countrymen, exiled by Russian oppression, and he did his utmost to aid in the scheme of establishing them in agricultural colonies in Oregon, Dakota, Kansas and New Jersey. Of his voluminous writings the greater part were anonymous, and he was of so modest and unpretentious a nature that he preferred to have it so; but he signed his name to one work, "The Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews, Translated and Critically Examined," of which the first and second volumes were published in 1879 and 1880, and the third was left unfinished in manuscript. In the New York "Nation" the work was described justly as "The ripe result of a whole life-time's careful and enthusiastic study and investigation," and the "Unitarian Review," in a memoir of the author, eulogized it in the following terms: "His translations of the poems and fragments attest equally his familiarity with Hebrew and English. For vigor and for beauty they are alike remarkable, so that it is not difficult to appreciate the fact that, as a poet, he first won his literary reputation." Michael Heilprin resided in Brooklyn, closely associated with the exiled relatives of Kossuth. He died at Summit, N. J., May 19, 1888.

STONE, Thomas, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Pointon Manor, Charles co., Md., in 1743, son of David and great-grandson of William Stone who was governor of Maryland under Cromwell (1649–53). He acquired his classical education at a school taught by a Scotch gentleman of superior attainments, and then, having decided to study law, borrowed money to pay his expenses and entered the office of Thomas Johnson, subsequently governor, at Annapolis. For several years he practiced at Frederick, Md., but in 1771 he returned to his native county, where he bought a farm, in the vicinity of Port Tobacco. At an early day he attracted attention by his approval of resistance to the government of Great Britain, and on Dec. 8, 1774, was elected a delegate to the Continental congress. He took his seat, May 15, 1775, and kept it for three years. With the other delegates from Maryland he was much in advance of the provincial assembly; and with them, in disregard of instructions, voted for the resolution of May 15, 1776, which absolved the colonies from allegiance to the crown. All restrictions were removed in June, however, and Stone was enabled to vote for and sign the Declaration of Independence. He was not especially prominent in debate, but served on important committees, including that for the framing of articles of confederation, and was a member of the committee until the articles were voted on, Nov. 15, 1777, Maryland through its convention declining to enter the confederacy. Stone left congress in 1778, declining a re-election, but entered the state senate, where he was equally useful as a patriot. In 1783–84 he again served in congress and on important committees and was for a time presiding officer of the body. Returning to Maryland, he resumed his law practice, and took again his seat in the state senate, where in 1785 he opposed the proposed issue of paper money. In 1786 he was elected to the convention which framed the U. S. constitution, but the illness of his wife prevented his attendance. Her death, in June, 1787, had a profound effect upon his health and spirits. He gave up his practice and planned a voyage to England, but it was too late. He was a modest and retiring man, of strongly domestic tastes, who left the privacy of home rather at the call of duty than from desire of fame. He died at Port Tobacco, Oct. 5, 1787.

Tho: Stone

BROOKS, Maria (Gowen), poet, was born at Medford, Middlesex co., Mass., about 1795, and was descended from a Welsh family. Her grandfather, who was a man of wealth, settled in Charlestown before the revolutionary war, whence he was driven when the town was burnt by the British. Her father numbered among his friends some of the professors of Harvard College, and from childhood Maria was associated with cultivated people and had an inherited taste for letters stimulated thereby. At the age of fourteen she became engaged to Mr. Brooks, a Boston merchant, who educated her, as her father had died bankrupt, and then married her. A few years later, Mr. Brooks himself lost his fortune; in 1823 he died, and his widow removed to Cuba to live with an uncle who left his property to her. At the age of nineteen, Mrs. Brooks had finished a poem in seven cantos, which was never published, and at the age of twenty-five she published her first book, "Judith, Esther and Other Poems; by a Lover of the Fine Arts." This was followed by the first part of "Zóphiël, or the Bride of Seven" (Boston, 1825), a poem, the greater part of which was written in Cuba. After her uncle's death, Mrs. Brooks returned to the United States and for several years lived at Hanover, N. H., her son Horace, subsequently a general in the U. S. army, being a student in Dartmouth College. In 1830 she visited Europe, and in England formed friendships with a number of celebrated authors. The poet Southey, with whom she had corresponded, encouraged her to finish "Zóphiël," which she did at his house at Keswick in the spring of 1831, and he declared Maria de'l Occidente, as he named her, to be "the most impassioned and imaginative of poetesses." "Zóphiël" was published in London in 1833, a small edition was published in Boston in 1834, and a new edition in the same city in 1879. Returning to the United States, Mrs. Brooks made her home with her son, who was an assistant professor at West Point, and subsequently was stationed at Governor's island, N. Y. In 1843, she published for private circulation a prose romance, partly autobiographical, entitled "Idomen, or the Vale of Yumuri," and in the same year wrote an "Ode to the Departed." In December, 1843, she returned to Cuba to live on her estate, and there planned an epic entitled "Beatriz, the Beloved of Columbus." She died at Matanzas, Nov. 11, 1845.

DENNETT, John Richard, journalist, was born at Chatham, N. B., Nov. 5, 1838, son of John Richard and Mary (Dalton) Dennett. When he was about five years old the family embarked for Massachusetts, where they arrived after many adventures, having been shipwrecked on the voyage. They finally settled at Woburn, Mass., and there the boy was sent to school. He was an unusually bright and promising lad, but was naturally of a sensitive disposition, and that defect was increased almost to morbidness by the adverse circumstances which darkened his youth. While he was still a mere child, his father was killed in an accident, and, added to the grief of this, he was from that time forward obliged to struggle for an education. He was fitted for college in the Woburn High School, and entered Harvard at a somewhat more advanced age than his schoolmates. Throughout the college course he was distinguished for his literary attainments, being editor of the "Harvard Magazine," and class poet. His class-day poem was commended by James Russell Lowell. After his graduation in 1862, he spent two years at Beaufort, S. C., as a superintendent of abandoned plantations, and then returned to Cambridge to study law. At this time he became a regular contributor to the New York "Nation," with which he continued to be connected until his death. In 1865 he traveled in the southern states as correspondent to that journal, and contributed to its columns a series of letters, "The South As It Is," which discussed the problems of the time. On returning north he was admitted to the bar, but did not practice, continuing instead his literary work as critic on the "Nation" staff. His editorial writings were unusually successful, but Dennett was so indifferent to fame that he made no effort to republish them in an enduring form and under his own name. He was, however, extremely zealous for the journal's reputation, and therefore prepared all his articles under the same severe criticism that he meted out to others. His wide and deep knowledge and keen appreciation of things made him an extremely interesting talker, though the pleasure of hearing him was only accorded to a few, for he was too shy to talk before strangers. In 1869 the assistant professorship of rhetoric at Harvard was offered him, and he accepted it, but though his scholarship made him well suited to the position, its duties were irksome to one of his peculiar temperament, and he resigned after two years, and resumed his work on the "Nation." Of his literary work that journal said, in an obituary notice, published Dec. 8, 1874: "His writings on all subjects were somewhat marred by excessive watchfulness over his statements. He had the hatred of exaggeration, of looseness, of reckless generalization, of flashy coloring, and indeed, of all gross disproportion between means and results, which comes of the highest literary culture, but which nevertheless, often reminds one that literary culture, like other culture in special fields, may be too high for much of the inevitable work of the world." His early death occurred at Westborough, Mass., Nov. 26, 1874.

J. R. Dennett.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in the village of Essingen, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 26, 1832, son of Jacob and Helena Nicolay. In 1838 the family emigrated to America, making their first home in Cincinnati, O. From there they followed the westward drift of emigration, successively, to Indiana, Missouri and Illinois. During this movement the boy received about two years' tuition in elementary schools in Cincinnati and St. Louis, in which the German and English languages were taught together. By the death of his parents, he was thrown upon his own resources, and for a year, 1846–47, was clerk in a small retail store. In July, 1848, Nicolay went to learn the trade of printer in the office of the "Free Press," a county paper, published at Pittsfield, Pike co., Ill. He remained in this office about eight years, and during that time he became, successively, publisher, editor, and proprietor of the "Free Press." At the close of the Frémont and Dayton campaign of 1856, Nicolay sold his paper, and became clerk in the office of the secretary of state at Springfield, Ill., where he continued until 1860. While thus occupied, he formed a close friendship with Abraham Lincoln, who, when he was nominated for the presidency, quite without solicitation, appointed Nicolay his private secretary. The presidential election of 1860 was no sooner over than the correspondence of the president-elect increased to such an extent that an assistant was necessary, and to aid him, Nicolay chose John Hay, a young law student, with whom he had formed an intimate friendship, and this choice was confirmed by Mr. Lincoln. They both accompanied the president-elect in his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington. During the whole presidential term they occupied a room together in the White House, performing the important and often delicate duties devolving upon them, and enjoying the closest confidence of the president. Here also they formed the design, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Lincoln, of writing his biography, which design, in later years, they carried out in collaboration. Shortly before his assassination, the president appointed Mr. Nicolay U. S. consul to Paris, France, and at the same time appointed Col. Hay secretary of legation in the same city; but they had not yet entered upon their new duties when the president's death occurred. Mr. Nicolay held the office of consul at Paris until the spring of 1869. Returning to Washington, he was, in December, 1872, appointed marshal of the supreme court of the United States, and filled that office until December, 1887. Nicolay and Hay began the active writing of their biography of Lincoln in 1874, though the previous six years had been occupied in gathering and arranging the necessary material. Its serial publication, under the title "Abraham Lincoln: A History," was begun in the "Century Magazine" in November, 1886, and continued, without interruption, until February, 1890. In the latter year the completed work, including many important chapters not printed in the serial, was issued by the Century Co., in ten volumes, and immediately achieved a permanent place in American standard literature. Of the joint work each author wrote about one half, and concurrently also they collected, catalogued and edited "Abraham Lincoln's Complete Works," which were published by the Century Co., in two volumes uniform with the "History," in 1894. Besides this principal literary task, Mr. Nicolay wrote, in 1881, "The Outbreak of the Rebellion," it being the initial volume of the series called "Campaigns of the Civil War." Of this work Clarence King wrote in the "Century": "It contains the most accurate and valuable account yet printed of the events immediately preceding the war and of its opening scenes down to the battle of Bull Run, and shows the author to possess the indispensable qualifications of a historian—calmness of temper, unfailing candor of statement, untiring industry in the collection and arrangement of facts, and unusual clearness and decision of judgment." Mr. Nicolay also wrote the article on Pres. Lincoln in the English edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and has contributed numerous articles to American magazines. All his accomplishments and tastes are of a high order: he has patented a number of inventions; is a lover of art and music, a good linguist, and a poet of considerable merit. Of the several achievements of his career he, however, derives the most satisfaction from having earned Mr. Lincoln's friendship and perfect trust, as well as of having, in collaboration with Col. Hay, successfully carried out their design of writing the biography of the great president, which is at the same time an elaborate history of his administration and of the war between the states. Mr. Nicolay now resides in Washington, D. C., and is engaged in literary pursuits. He was a founder of both the Literary Society and the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, and is a life member of the American Historical Association. He was married, in June, 1865, to Therena Bates of Pittsfield, Ill., who was of Massachusetts birth and ancestry. She died in November, 1885, leaving one daughter; Helen Nicolay, an artist and writer of considerable promise.

BAIRD, Robert, author and clergyman, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Oct. 6, 1798. His classical studies were pursued at Uniontown, his college course at Washington and Jefferson colleges, in his native state, his graduation occurring at the latter in 1818. After spending a year as principal of an academy at Bellefonte, he studied theology at Princeton, N. J., and was ordained a minister by the presbytery of New Brunswick in 1828. During his third year in the seminary he served as tutor in the college, and upon graduation founded a grammar school at Princeton, which he conducted for about five years. In 1828 he became prominently identified with a movement to supply every family in the state with a copy of the Bible. Acting as general agent for the Missionary Society of New Jersey, he did much, by the publication of a series of letters on education from prominent men throughout the country, to lay the foundation of the present school system of that state; the state legislature, in the following year, having passed a measure embodying all the essential features advocated by him. He next spent five years in the service of the American Sunday School Union, visiting all parts of the country in the interests of that society. For over eight years from 1835 he labored for the advancement of several branches of Christian benevolence on the Continent; in particular for a revival of the Protestant faith in southern Europe, and the advance of the cause of temperance in the northern countries. He returned to the United States in 1843, there continuing the work. He was secretary of the Foreign Evangelical Society and of the American and Foreign Christian Union. In 1846 he was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance in London, and the same year was present at the world's temperance convention in Stockholm. Soon after the outbreak of the civil war he again visited Europe, and did most effectual service to the cause of the Union, in public addresses to large audiences, in London and elsewhere in Great Britain. He labored zealously throughout a long career for the promotion of temperance and all other Christian reforms, and he left behind the memory of an unselfish life, devoted to the true well-being of his fellowmen. In the course of his extensive travels and continual exertions in behalf of religion, morals and humanity, he came into close personal relations with many of the most prominent men of the time, including Louis Philippe and other crowned heads. While a firm Presbyterian and a devoted believer in the tenets of evangelical religion, his spirit was catholic and non-sectarian; "his Presbyterianism was, to a great extent, merged in the common Christianity." He wrote numerous books, all with the same tendency. Some of them were translated into nearly every European language. Among his published works were: "View of the Valley of the Mississippi" (1832); "History of the Temperance Societies" (1836); "Visit to Northern Europe" (1841); "A View of Religion in America" (1842); "Protestantism in Italy" (1845); "Impressions and Experiences of the West Indies and North America in 1849" (1850). He was married, in 1824, to Fermine A. Du Buisson, a lady of Huguenot ancestry. They had six sons and two daughters. He died March 15, 1863. (See his life, written by his son, Rev. Henry M. Baird.)

R. Baird

BAIRD, Henry Martyn, educator and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1832, son of Robert and Fermine Amaryllis (Du Buisson) Baird. He studied in France, Switzerland and the United States, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1850. After pursuing special studies at the University of Athens, Greece, and at Rome, he studied at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1858. He then pursued a post-graduate course at Princeton, and at the same period (1855–59) served as tutor in the college. In 1859 he was called to the chair of the Greek language and literature in New York University, and assumed the duties of his position, which he continues to discharge at the present time. Prof. Baird has contributed largely to the reviews, especially the Methodist and Presbyterian, chiefly on topics connected with Greek and Huguenot subjects. His printed works are: "Modern Greece; a Narrative of a Residence and Travels in That Country" (1856); "Life of the Rev. Robert Baird, D.D." (1866); "History of the Rise of the Huguenots of France" (New York, 1879; London, 1880); "The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre" (New York and London, 1886); "The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" (New York and London, 1895). He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers College in 1877; LL.D. from Princeton College in 1882, and L.H.D. from Princeton University at the sesquicentennial celebration in 1896.

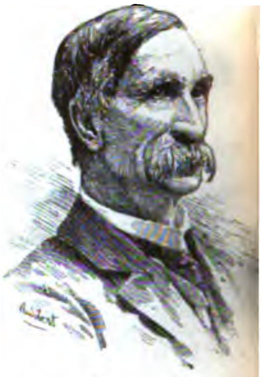
Henry M. Baird

BAIRD, Charles Washington, clergyman and author, was born at Princeton, N. J., Aug. 28, 1828, second son of Rev. Robert Baird, D.D. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1848, and at Union Theological Seminary in the same city in 1852. From 1852 until 1854 he officiated as chaplain of the American embassy at Rome, Italy. His next public office was that of pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bergen Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y., whence, in 1861, he was called to the Presbyterian Church at Rye, N. Y., which is still under his charge. His first publications were a translation of Malan's "Romanism" (1844), and of Merle d'Aubigné's "Discourses and Essays" (1846). Then followed "Eutaxia; or, the Presbyterian Liturgies" (1855, republished in London as "A Chapter on Liturgies" 1856); and "A Book of Public Prayer, compiled from the Authorized Formularies of the Presbyterian Church" (1857); "Chronicles of a Border Town: A History of Rye, N. Y." (1871); "History of Bedford Church" (1882); "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America" (1885, republished at Toulouse, France); and several minor publications.

HOOPER, Lucy Hamilton, journalist and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1835, the daughter of Bataile Muse Jones, a prominent city merchant. Her earliest publications appeared during her school days, but she first entered seriously upon a journalistic and literary career, when some years after her marriage, her husband, Mr. Robert M. Hooper, suddenly became impoverished. Previous to this, Mrs. Hooper had been the brilliant leader of the cultured and fashionable society of Philadelphia. She now became a regular contributor to magazines and weekly and daily papers, and for a season was assistant editor of "Lippincott's Magazine." In 1874 her husband was appointed vice-consul general at Paris, and the family immediately removed to that city, where they subsequently resided. Settled in Paris, Mrs. Hooper entered upon an astonishing career of literary and journalistic activity, and at the same time established herself as a leader in the American colony, and a reigning favorite amongst intellectual people of the capital. Their house became there, as it had been in Philadelphia, a rallying place, on the one side of tourists, on the other of literary, artistic and scientific people of the metropolis and other parts of Europe. For nearly twenty years Mrs. Hooper was Paris correspondent to the "Evening Telegraph" of Philadelphia, and at the same time organized and carried on for long periods letter bureaus with the Baltimore "Gazette," and the American issue of the "Art Journal," besides contributing to the "Paris American Register," "Lippincott's Magazine," "Appleton's Journal," and other periodicals. In addition to this vast amount of journalistic work, she published a volume of "Poems, with Translations from the German of Geibel and Others" (1864); "Poems" (1871); "The Nabob, translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet" (1878); a novel "Under the Tricolor; or, the American Colony in Paris" (1880), and "The Tsar's Widow," published in the "No Name Series" (1881). "Under the Tricolor" was a somewhat transparent description of actual American residents in Paris, and, being a pointedly true account, aroused much resentment and a lengthy discussion in the newspapers. Various "keys" to the characters were published. Mrs. Hooper also wrote two plays, "Helen's Inheritance," which was produced in the Madison Square Theatre of New York, in 1889, and was afterwards purchased by Miss Maude Granger for $2,000; and, in collaboration with the French dramatist Daurencia, "Her Living Image." The most lasting of all her work was, however, her brilliant newspaper correspondence concerning the theatrical, artistic, political and social life of Paris. Her marriage to Robert M. Hooper took place in 1845, in Philadelphia, and her death occurred at Paris, Aug. 31, 1893.

Lucy H. Hooper

CONNELL, William, congressman, was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Sept. 10, 1827, of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1844 the Connell family removed to the vicinity of the present city of Hazleton, Pa., and both father and son secured employment in mines operated by Ario Pardee. William Connell's first position was that of driver boy at a salary of forty cents a day. Within a year he became laborer, subsequently a miner, and when he attained his majority, he was placed in charge of a stationary engine at a salary of thirty dollars a month. Although deprived in his youth of the opportunity to attend school, Mr. Connell's ambition led to careful study, and the effects of this, together with diligent application to business duties, led, in 1856, to his appointment as outside foreman at the mines of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Co., located within the limits of the present city of Scranton. Scranton was at that time a mere village. In a short time he became the company's sole representative on the ground, and from 1856 to 1872, when the company went out of existence, he handled all its money, had practical supervision over all the details of its operations, and was often the adjuster of difficulties arising among its directors and stockholders. In 1870, when the charter of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Co. expired, and the incorporators wished to close it up, Mr. Connell purchased the property largely on credit, and organized the first of the numerous large ventures with which his name is now identified, the firm of William Connell & Co. In 1890 he organized the Connell Coal Co., purchasing and leasing large holdings of coal land in Lackawanna, Old Forge and Ransom townships. On this tract that company erected two model breakers with a maximum daily capacity of 3,000 tons. Another enterprise begun in 1872, the Third National Bank, owed its inception in part to Mr. Connell, and he has been its president since 1880. In course of time he also became president of the Lackawanna Mills Co., the Scranton Button Co., the Weston Mill Co., the Hunt & Connell Co., the Meadow Brook Land Co., the Melville Coal Co., the Consumers' Coal and Ice Co., the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, and the Scranton Tribune Publishing Co. He also became identified with the directorate of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co., the Dickson Manufacturing Co., the Clark & Snover Tobacco Co., the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co., the Lehigh Salt Mining Co., the Retsof Mining Co., the Scranton Packing Co., the Scranton Forging Co., the Lackawanna Lumber Co., the National Elevator and Machine Co., and many other important financial and industrial institutions. He has never invested a dollar in a "wild-cat" project; he has steadily refused to lend his name to mere speculative enterprises; he has handled millions of dollars, and been concerned in thousands of business transactions, large and small, without ever having originated or being involved in a law suit; and while his circle of interests has widened steadily in consequence of his readiness to promote local industry and enterprise, It is an interesting coincidence that not one of the enterprises to which he has given personal attention has failed to become a financial success. A Republican in principle, Mr. Connell never held public office other than the position of school controller until the summer of 1896, when a unanimous nomination for congress, as representative from the eleventh district of Pennsylvania, induced him to accept. He was elected by a plurality of 7,857, the largest ever received by any candidate in Lackawanna county. He is a trustee of the Wesleyan University, Syracuse University, Drew Theological Seminary, and Wyoming Seminary, and holds many other positions of trust in connection with Methodism. He was married, Jan. 2, 1852, to Annie, daughter of William Lawrence of Llewellyn, Schuylkill co., Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Connell eleven children have been born, of whom eight are living.



Wm Connell

McMILLAN, Daniel Hugh, senator, was born in York, N. Y., March 7, 1846, son of Daniel McMillan and Margaret, daughter of Malcolm McNaughton. He is of Scotch origin, tracing his lineage from Alexander McMillan, whose monumental cross, erected in 1348, still stands, with its inscriptions, at the family burial place in Kilmory, Scotland. His grandfather, John McMillan, was "John, the Upright," arbiter of the Hollanders of the Mohawk Valley during the latter part of the eighteenth century. His father was revered and honored by all who knew him as a man of high integrity, kind and generous, and of the utmost purity of character. Mr. McMillan attended the district and village school and Le Roy Academy, and completed his education at Cornell University. In 1869 he began the study of law at Buffalo in the office of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He is at present at the head of the law firm of McMillan, Gluck, Pooley & Depew. In 1885 he was elected by the Republicans to represent the Buffalo district in the state senate. His career in that body was most satisfactory, and in 1887 he was renominated; this nomination he declined. While in the senate he was chairman of the committee on canals, and a member of the committees on judiciary, cities, claims and Indian affairs. He prepared and procured the enactment of the bill authorizing the lengthening of the locks on the Erie canal, by which the cost of transportation between the Great Lakes and tide water was reduced upwards of forty per cent; also the bills providing for the application of electricity in carrying into effect the death penalty, for a uniform policy of fire insurance to be used by all companies, and for the utilization of the power of Niagara Falls, which resulted in establishing the largest electrical power plant in the world. In 1893 Mr. McMillan was elected one of the fifteen delegates-at-large to the convention to revise and amend the state constitution, and in this body he took an active and leading position. In 1888, 1892 and 1896 he was chosen at the Republican state convention one of the four alternates-at-large to the Republican national convention. He has been president of the Buffalo Library, and it was largely through his efforts that in 1897 it became a free circulating public library under maintenance of the municipality; he is a manager of the Buffalo State Hospital, a trustee of the State Normal School, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Buffalo Historical Society and of the Society of Natural Sciences, the American and the State bar associations, and for twelve years was one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar. In 1872 he married Delphia, daughter of William Jackson of Sandusky, N. Y. They have two sons, Morton and Ross.

D. H. McMillan

BLOOMER, Amelia (Jenks), reformer, was born at Homer, Cortlandt co., N. Y., May 28, 1818, the daughter of Ananias and Lucy (Webb) Jenks. At the age of six she was taken by her parents to Seneca county, N. Y., and there she was educated in the public schools. She was engaged in teaching from 1837 to 1840, and then was married, and removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y. Her husband, Dexter C. Bloomer, was a lawyer and journalist; he edited a newspaper at Seneca Falls, for some years, and in 1849 became postmaster at that place, and his wife was appointed his assistant. This position she filled with great ability for four years. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Bloomer had become interested in the subject of temperance, and throwing herself into the work of reform with all the force of an enthusiastic nature, she was drawn through it to the study of the political and legal disabilities of women, and became as zealous an upholder of women's rights, as of the temperance cause. For some years she contented herself with advocating her views through the columns of her husband's newspaper, and anonymously in other journals, but shortly after the first women's rights convention, she founded and began to edit at Seneca Falls a periodical, "The Lily," devoted to temperance and the interests of women. This she conducted for six years, making it, through her own labors and with the assistance of Mrs. Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and other women suffragists, the most powerful publication of the kind in America. In 1851 Mrs. Bloomer published an editorial in "The Lily," advocating the general adoption by women of a costume which had been described in another newspaper. In it the long skirt was to be replaced by Turkish trousers and a short skirt. Soon afterwards Mrs. Elizabeth Miller appeared publicly in the new dress, and then Mrs. Stanton, and finally Mrs. Bloomer followed her example, but after vainly endeavoring for some years to introduce it into general use, they all discarded what was popularly called the "Bloomer costume." In 1852 Mrs. Bloomer, with the Rev. Antoinette Brown and Miss Anthony, made a lecturing tour through the state of New York, and all three wore the new costume. In 1853 Mrs. Bloomer appeared before the legislature as chairman of a committee appointed to petition for a prohibitory liquor law. She removed to Mount Vernon, O., in that year, and there continued to issue the "Lily," and to lecture on the various reforms, and also assisted her husband in editing a weekly journal, entitled "The Western Home Visitor." In 1855 she sold the "Lily," and removed to Council Bluffs, Ia. She lectured on Jan. 8, 1856, before the Nebraska legislature on woman suffrage, and in consequence a bill in favor of the movement was introduced into that body. Mrs. Bloomer continued to lecture and write in the interests of women until a few years before her death, and to further the cause she aided in organizing the Iowa State Suffrage Association, serving as its president for many years. During the last years of her life she discontinued her labors, and avoided public life on account of ill health. She died at Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 30, 1894. Her biography was published by her husband, with the title of "Life and Writings of Amelia Bloomer."

Amelia Bloomer

WICKERSHAM, Morris Dickenson, lawyer, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 14, 1839, son of Caleb and Abigail (Pyle) Wickersham. His paternal ancestry was of English extraction; the first American representatives of the family emigrating from Shoreham, England. They settled early in the seventeenth century in Chester county, Pa., receiving their land charters from William Penn. His maternal ancestors were of Scotch extraction, and, like the ancestors of his father, were Quakers. Of three brothers who grew to manhood, James Pyle Wickersham became a well-known educator and author; some of his writings upon educational subjects have been translated into the French, German, Spanish and Japanese languages; his theories of education formed the basis of the modern school system of Japan. Dr. Swayne Wickersham was for three years health commissioner of Chicago, and Henry N. Wickersham served at an early age in the legislature of his native state. All four of the brothers volunteered to serve the Union during the civil war. Morris D. Wickersham was educated in the schools of Chester and Lancaster counties, Pa., and at the age of nineteen taught in a high school in Columbia, Pa., and subsequently in the Washington Academy of the same borough. In 1859 he was appointed an instructor in the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army and became captain of company E, 79th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. His command served first in the army of the Ohio, under Gens. Sherman and Buell; then in the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Rosecrans, and later under Gen. George H. Thomas, until its dissolution in 1865. In 1863 he was transferred from the line to the staff, serving successively on the staffs of Gens. Starkweather, Baird and Thomas. He received the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the line; was appointed by Pres. Lincoln captain and assistant quartermaster in 1864; was made a full colonel in October, 1865, and assigned as chief of the quartermaster's department of Alabama with headquarters at Mobile; in April, 1866, he was assigned as chief of the quartermaster's department of the South, with headquarters at Macon, Ga., all of these appointments and assignments being made either by the order or upon the request of Gen. George H. Thomas. In 1866, Col. Wickersham retired from the army and settled in Mobile, Ala., where he has since resided. In 1869–70, during a Republican administration, he was elected treasurer of the city, serving two terms, and on retiring was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks by the city council. In 1873, he was appointed postmaster of Mobile by Pres. Grant, and re-appointed in 1877, by Pres. Hayes, serving about nine years. He was admitted to the bar of Mobile in 1872, and soon thereafter to the bar of the supreme court of the state. He practices in all the state and federal courts, is a member of the bar of the U. S. circuit court of appeals for the fifth circuit, and of the bar of the supreme court of the United States. In 1889–93, under appointment of Pres. Harrison, he served as U. S. attorney for the southern district of Alabama. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president in 1876. In 1886 he was nominated for state auditor, and in 1894 declined a unanimous nomination for representative in congress for the first congressional district of Alabama. In 1896 he was a presidential elector for the state at large on the Republican ticket. The Republican minority in the legislature of Alabama, on Nov. 16, 1896, unanimously nominated him as their candidate for U. S. senator, and subsequently cast their votes for him in the joint session of the two houses of the general assembly. In 1897 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the southern district of Alabama. In 1866, as directed by the war department, he applied to the Mobile authorities to purchase land for the re-interment of Union soldiers who had been killed in the campaign of Mobile, or who had died in the vicinity while held as prisoners of war. The land required was conveyed, gratis, to Col. Wickersham, as trustee of the United States, for the purpose, and is now the beautiful resting-place of some 1,000 to 1,200 Union soldiers. In 1872, under appointment of Pres. Grant, he served as a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Col. Wickersham's first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He has steadfastly adhered to his Republican convictions during his residence in Alabama, actively participating in the campaigns of the Republican party, openly avowing his opinions under circumstances requiring the exercise of much moral courage, frequently a member of his party's county, district, and state committees, and always embraced in the party's list of campaign speakers. Col. Wickersham is a Mason, a member of the national council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, of the Ohio commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, and of the best social clubs in Mobile. He is everywhere recognized as an able lawyer and an honorable and useful citizen. In 1865 he received the degree of A.M. from Franklin and Marshall College of Pennsylvania. He has been twice married: first, in 1866, to Eugenia Fristoe of Virginia, who died in 1874, leaving an infant daughter. In 1883 he was married to Agnes E. McGrew, daughter of J. M. McGrew, sixth auditor of the treasury under Pres. Grant, by whom he has a son who bears his name.

Morris D. Wickersham

HARRISON, John Cleves Short, banker, was born at Vincennes, Ind., May 7, 1829, only child of Benjamin and Louisa Smith (Bonner) Harrison and grandson of Pres. William Henry Harrison. His great-grandfather was Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence and president of the United States. After studying in the common schools of Vincennes, and for two years at Asbury (now De Pauw) University, he entered mercantile life in his thirteenth year, becoming a clerk in the establishment of D. S. Bonner, of Vincennes, where he remained until July, 1847. Removing at that date to Indianapolis, Ind., he engaged as a clerk in the general store of Alfred Harrison, and, his services proving valuable, he was given in the spring of 1850 a third interest in the business, which was then carried on by the firm with great financial success for four years. At the end of that time the partners wound up the business, and founded the Harrison Bank in Indianapolis, and for thirty years Mr. Harrison was connected with this establishment. Retiring from the banking business in 1884, he was made a government director of the Union Pacific railway for eight years; seven years under Pres. Grant and one year under Pres. Hayes. Previous to this Mr. Harrison had filled two political appointments: that of state sinking fund commissioner in 1864, and that of delegate to the National convention at Cincinnati, in July, 1876. In July, 1891, he removed with his family to Los Angeles, and since that time the family has resided alternately in California and the East. Mr. Harrison has been twice married: first on April 9, 1851, to Mary Frances, daughter of Alfred Harrison, by whom he had six children—Caroline Louisa, Francis Harrison, Benjamin, George Washington, Julia Cleves, and Hannah Douglas. Mrs. Harrison died in April, 1866, and on

John C. S. Harri

Oct. 2, 1867, he was married to Margaret Ruth, daughter of Nicholas McCarty, the last Whig candidate for governor of Indiana. By this marriage four children were born, Margaret McCarty, Nicholas McCarty, John Cleves Short and Cleves Harrison. Mr. Harrison is a life member of the Metropolitan Club, New York city.

ABBOTT, Josiah Gardner, lawyer, jurist and congressman, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 1, 1814, the son of Caleb Abbott, a merchant of Andover, Mass., and of Mercy Fletcher Abbott. The family first came to America from Yorkshire, England, settling in Andover in 1643. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors took part in the war of the revolution. Josiah Abbott attended the Chelmsford Academy when Ralph Waldo Emerson was principal, and afterwards entering Harvard College, was graduated in 1832, the youngest member of a class many of whose members have become distinguished. He studied law in Cambridge and Lowell, and in the latter place began to practice in 1837. At the age of twenty-two he was elected a member of the house of representatives, and in 1842–43 was elected to the senate, being chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. At the same time he was a member of the staff of Gov. Marcus Morton, and editor of a newspaper in Lowell. In 1853 he was a delegate from Lowell to the convention for the revision of the constitution. From 1855 to 1858 he was judge of the superior court of Suffolk county, but resigned that position to resume his legal practice, which he prosecuted in Boston after 1861, having declined an appointment to the supreme judicial court of the state. In 1875–76 he was member of congress and also a member of the commission to determine the election of president. An active Democrat, he attended as delegate the several Democratic national conventions between 1844 and 1884, frequently being chosen chairman of the Massachusetts delegation. Throughout his political and legal career he was also connected with various business enterprises and corporations in Lowell, Boston and Lewiston, Me. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1862. He was a firm supporter of the government during the civil war, and three of his sons served in the Union army, one of whom, Brevet Maj. Edward G. Abbott, was killed at Cedar mountain, and another, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Abbott, in the Wilderness. On July 18, 1838, he was married to Caroline, daughter of Edward St. Loe Livermore, chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire. She bore him seven sons and two daughters. Judge Abbott died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., June 2, 1891.

CRAWFORD, John Wallace, scout and poet, was born in Carndonagh, county Donegal, in the North of Ireland, in 1857. He came of an adventurous race, his ancestors on both sides having fought with Wallace and Bruce for the freedom of Scotland. Susie Wallace, his mother, was the daughter of William Wallace, a Scotch refugee in Ireland, who was descended from Sir William Wallace, the famous chief. Several members of the family came to America in colonial days, three of them, William, James, and David Wallace, settling on the Brandywine, and fighting in the revolutionary war. John's father, John A. Crawford, was banished from Scotland for his revolutionary speeches, and with a price on his head fled to Ireland. In 1854 he left his family there and sailed for America, where he was several years later joined at Minersville, Pa., by his wife and children. Capt. Crawford inherited the daring spirit of his ancestors. As a child he was famous among his companions for his skill in outdoor sports, hunting, fishing and games. Of schooling he had next to none, since he attended school for only one month in his life. At the outbreak of the war his father was one of the first to respond to Pres. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. He was twice badly wounded: once at Antietam and once at Cold Harbor. From wounds received in action he died shortly after the close of the war. At that time he was a poor boy, picking slate in a coal mine. He twice ran away with the design of going to the front with the Federal army, but on account of his youth had difficulty in enlisting. The mother had meanwhile been obliged to assume almost entirely the responsibility of bringing up her children, and her love and devotion made a lasting impression on the mind of her adventurous son "Jack," who frequently makes loving mention of her, both in his prose and poetical writings. He eventually succeeded in joining the 48th Pennsylvania volunteers. He was severely wounded in action, and while lying in a military hospital in West Philadelphia, a sister of charity taught him to read and write. The education thus commenced laid the foundation for the many things that have in prose and verse given him a name in contemporary literature. After the war he went to the West with letters recommending him to the officers then in charge of the frontier army forces, and for years thereafter his life was that of an army scout for the government in the then unsettled territories. He served under Gen. Crook in the Sitting Bull campaign in 1876, and for his services was appointed chief of scouts by Gen. Wesley Merritt in the same year, serving as such to the close of that historic campaign. Among his other feats, at that eventful time, was the carrying of the New York "Herald" report of the battle of Slim Buttes nearly 400 miles in four days through a territory alive with hostiles. Subsequently he served through the campaigns against the Apaches in the eighties, which made New Mexico a region of desolation and bloodshed, and well nigh stopped the settlement of the territory. In 1886 he retired from army life and settled down at old Fort Craig, New Mexico, where he is interested in mining and ranching. While pursuing his adventurous life in the West, he was a correspondent to many newspapers, including the best New York dailies. He also wrote stories and poems which were widely published in the magazines. In 1887 he collected his poetical works, and published them under the title "The Poet Scout; a Book of Song and Story." The first part of this title, "The Poet Scout," is a designation of his own, and he is equally well known as "Captain Jack." Among the thrilling experiences of the "Poet Scout" there occur incidents in his life as a miner and rancher, vocations which he also followed at intervals during his residence in the West. In fact these are only a few of the numerous offices he has filled. In 1894 appeared a second volume of poems, entitled "Camp Fire Sparks," a collection of army poems. He continues to contribute to maga-

J. W. Crawford
Capt. Jack

zines, and more than a hundred of his stirring tales have been published. When in the East he makes his headquarters at Brooklyn, N. Y., going from there to all parts of the United States to give his unique entertainment; reciting his own poems, telling weird and wit-laden stories of the West and giving a vivid picture of the dangers that lie around the trail of the government scout. In the spring of 1898 he went to the Klondyke gold regions in Alaska, as head of a prospecting and mining corporation, his object being to find out for himself, from a practical miner's standpoint, the truth of the reported fabulous riches of the icy North, and, as he expressed it, "to scatter sunshine among the miners."

WILSON, Woodrow, jurist, historian, man of letters, was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856. His mother, Jessie Woodrow, was born in Carlisle, England, and his father, Joseph R. Wilson, an eminent divine of the Southern Presbyterian church, was born in Steubenville, O., both being of Scotch ancestry. Woodrow Wilson was trained in private schools in Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C.; and received his collegiate education at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1879. He then studied law at the University of Virginia. Being admitted to the bar, he practiced in Atlanta, Ga. (1882–83), but, finding his taste for general study stronger than for the law, he entered Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student in 1883, and then began his special studies in the field of history and politics. In 1885 he became instructor in history and politics at Bryn Mawr College. In 1886 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University; in 1888 he became a member of the faculty of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; and in 1890 he accepted a call to the chair of jurisprudence at Princeton College. Since 1887 he has also been lecturer on administration at Johns Hopkins University. While a student at Johns Hopkins, Mr. Wilson published "Congressional Government, a Study in American Politics" (1885), which at once gained him distinguished recognition on both sides of the Atlantic. He has since published "The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," a text-book (1888); An Old Master and Other Political Essays" (1889); "Division and Reunion, 1829–1889," a sketch of the history of the United States during its great period of development (1893); "Mere Literature," a volume of literary and historical papers (1896); and "George Washington," an historical and biographical study (1896). He was one of the contributors to "The National Revenues" (1888), a collection of essays by American economists. While his position as a scholar and a man of letters has become assured, he has also become well known as a lecturer on literary and political subjects, and through his articles in magazines.

Woodrow Wilson

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, soldier and statesman, was born in Knox county, Ill., March 7, 1843, son of Lorentus E. and Mary (Hurd) Conger, and sixth in direct descent from Reuben Conger, the first American representative of the family, who was born in 1694. Edwin H. Conger was educated at Lombard University, where he was graduated in the class of 1862. He enlisted at once as a private in company I, 102d Illinois volunteer infantry, and serving until the close of the war, attained the rank of captain, and received the brevet of major for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field." On the return of peace he studied law, and being graduated at the Albany Law School in 1866, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Galesburg, Ill., until 1868. He then removed to Dexter, Dallas co., Ia., and has since been engaged in farming, stock-growing and banking. He was elected treasurer of Dallas county in 1877 and re-elected in 1879; was elected state treasurer of Iowa in 1880 and re-elected in 1882. He was a member of the forty-ninth and fiftieth and fifty-first congresses as a Republican. Mr. Conger was an earnest, successful worker in congress in securing liberal pension legislations for his old army comrades, and also for the general benefits of agriculture. He was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures in the fifty-first congress, and to his tact, clear judgment and able leadership was very largely due the excellent silver legislation of that congress. Mr. Conger is the author of the "Conger Lard Bill" to prevent the adulteration of lard, and led a long and determined debate, which carried it successfully through the house of representatives. He made no pretensions to forensic oratory, but because of his cool judgment, clear and quick perception, and unusual executive force, took high rank and exercised great influence among his colleagues. On Sept. 27, 1890, he was appointed by Pres. Harrison, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Brazil. He served three years, and on his return again engaged in banking and farming. In 1896 he was Republican elector-at-large from Iowa. Mr. Conger was married, in 1866, to Sarah J. Pike, daughter of E. W. and Laura Pike, of Galesburg, Ill. They have one living child, Laura, and reside in Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Conger was again appointed minister to Brazil in May, 1897, by Pres. McKinley.

CARUTH, George William, diplomat, was born at Scottsville, Allen co., Ky., March 7, 1842, and is the son of Henry Clay and Mary (Mansfield) Caruth. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the revolution; also one of the pioneers of Kentucky, going there from North Carolina over the old Wilderness road. When on that journey the Shawnees attacked the party, and during the battle they captured and scalped Mr. Caruth's grandmother, who would have died had she not been rescued by her brave husband. She lived for many years, but was obliged to wear a silver covering where the scalp was cut. His maternal grandfather, George W. Mansfield, a noted politician of Kentucky, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1848, and for a number of terms successively represented Allen county in the legislature. Mr. Caruth's father's business connections becoming extended, the family removed to Philadelphia in 1852. While there Mr. Caruth attended the public schools until old enough to be sent to college. At the Central High School his fondness for books attracted the attention of the distinguished educator and president, John S. Hart. Subsequently he matriculated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he was considered one of the most brilliant students; a successful future being predicted by his classmates and professors. He remained until 1860. His father having settled at Louisville with his family, accepted the presidency of the Merchants' National Bank, and continued in the office for over twenty years. In 1861 Mr. Caruth began the study of law in the office of James Speed, who was shortly afterwards appointed attorney-general of the United States by Abraham Lincoln, and at the same time he attended the lectures of the law department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in 1863. He immediately began the practice of his profession. No young man's bright prospects were ever more fully realized than those of Mr. Caruth. On Oct. 11, 1866, he was married to a daughter of the distinguished Kentucky jurist, Henry Pirtle, for many years chancellor. Mr. Caruth continued the practice of his profession with marked success at the Louisville bar until 1877, when he removed to Little Rock, Ark. There he speedily secured a large and lucrative practice, and became one of the leaders of the bar. He has always been a most enthusiastic Democrat, ever taking active interest in Arkansas politics, though never himself a candidate for office. In April, 1893, Pres. Cleveland appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the kingdom of Portugal, where he still remains. Mr. Caruth inherits a fondness for politics, as do his brothers, David W. Caruth, a wealthy retired merchant of St. Louis, for two terms police commissioner, and his younger brother, Asher G. Caruth, who represented the Louisville district for three terms in congress, and is one of Louisville's foremost citizens.

DAVIS, Rebecca Harding, author, was born at Washington, Pa., June 24, 1831, daughter of Richard Harding, a descendant of an English Protestant gentleman of Devonshire, who settled in the south of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. Her mother was descended from the Leetes of Virginia, also of English descent. While she was quite young Miss Harding's parents removed to Alabama, and subsequently to Wheeling, then in Virginia. Her earliest stories, "Life in the Iron Mills" and "Margaret Howth," were written while she resided at Wheeling, and first published serially in the "Atlantic Monthly," afterward appearing in book form. They had a wide popularity. In 1863 she was married to L. Clarke Davis, now editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and has since resided in Philadelphia. Among the works written since her marriage are: "Dallas Galbraith" (1868); "Waiting for the Verdict" (1868); "A Law unto Herself" (1871); "Berrytown" (1872); "John Andoross" (1870); "Natasqua"; "Silhouettes of American Life" (1892); "Kent Hampden" (1892); "Doctor Warrick's Daughters" (1895); "Frances Waldeaux" (1896). For several years she was a regular editorial writer for the New York "Tribune." She has been a frequent and popular contributor to the leading magazines, and her articles still show the power and originality which marked her earliest productions. Her life has been quiet and uneventful; spent in retirement. To a friend she once said: "I never belonged to a club nor to any kind of society; never made a speech and never wanted to do it." Mrs. Davis has two sons, Richard Harding and Charles Belmont, and one daughter.

DAVIS, Richard Harding, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1864, son of L. Clarke and Rebecca (Harding) Davis. His father, a native of Sandusky, O., early settled in Philadelphia, and in 1869 became managing editor of the "Inquirer," and in this connection gained special reputation for his successful advocacy of laws regulating the admission of patients to the insane asylums. He is now (1898) editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and has published numerous essays, dramatic criticisms, and one novel, "The Stranded Ship" (1869). Richard Harding Davis was educated at private schools in Philadelphia, and after a thorough preparatory training studied for three years at Lehigh University, and for a fourth at Johns Hopkins. In pursuance of the inherited literary bent, he then became a reporter on the Philadelphia "Record," and later served for two years on the "Press." In 1889 he went to England as correspondent of the Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph," and upon his return in the fall of that year joined the reportorial staff of the New York "Evening Sun." In this connection he made a brilliant departure in journalism which won him an enviable distinction for finesse and originality. Making the acquaintance of famous crooks and criminals, he wrote up their characters and habits with such faithfulness that their "professional" careers were forthwith closed. He also contributed life-like descriptions of police-court scenes. Meantime his higher literary ability had been fully demonstrated in the now famous "Van Bibber" sketches, humorous descriptions of society life in New York city, first contributed to the columns of the "Evening Sun," and in various short stories which from time to time appeared in the magazines. In 1892 he became managing editor of "Harper's Weekly," and for two years discharged his duties with signal ability and acceptance. Then realizing that a purely literary life was for him no longer of the nature of an experiment, he resigned his position, and devoted himself to systematic fiction writing, with occasional lapses into the old reportorial habits. For so young a man, Mr. Davis' career has been phenomenal. He is an indefatigable worker with both brain and pen, and seems able to turn the simplest anecdote into the substance of a spirited story. Moreover he possesses that desirable ability of writing under pressure; some of his best short stories in the "Sun" were written in the office and sent page by page to the compositors. Six months in each year he devotes to travel; and in addition to the material used in his many descriptive articles and books on many quarters of the world, has in hand a vast fund of anecdote and observation from which to furnish that flavor of actuality so noticeable in his tales. As a descriptive writer his reputation was firmly established by his brilliant reports of the Johnstown flood in 1889, and still further extended by his work on the coronation of the Czar Nicholas II. in July, 1896. It has been truthfully said that there are no dull pages in his stories—they are characterized by a spirited animation and a wealth of incident—and he has largely dispensed with the ordinary effects of suspense in favor of an animated succession of events that sustains the interest throughout. Among his works of fiction are: "Cinderella and Other Stories" (1896); "Gallegher and Other Stories" (1891); "Van Bibber and Others" (1893); "The Exiles" etc. (1894); "The Princess Aline" (1895); and "Soldiers of Fortune" (1897); and "The King's Jackal." His books of travel and adventure include: "The West from a Car Window" (1892); "Our English Cousins" (1893); "Rulers of the Mediterranean" (1894); "About Paris" (1894); "Three Gringos in Venezuela" (1895); "Cuba in War Time" (1897), and "A Year from a Reporter's Note Book" (1898). He contributed to a composite production, "Great Streets of the World" (1892), writing in collaboration with Andrew Lang, and has written a book of stories for boys (1891). His "The West from a Car Window" is probably the most popular of his books of travel. The New York "Evangelist" said of it: "Mr. Davis has a keen eye and a shrewd apprehension of values, and his observations go much deeper than the surface. He has, too, a terse, sometimes almost an epigrammatic way of putting things." Harry Thurston Peck, in the "Bookman," summarizes his literary characteristics as follows: "It may be said of him that he possesses inherently a quick, unerring grasp of the essential as distinguished from the non-essential elements of a scene or of a situation; that he was born with a selective and discriminating mind; that he is naturally an intellectual impressionist. But it may also be said with equal truth that he has a distinctly imaginative side to his mentality, a sensitive feeling

Richard Harding Davis

for the undercurrents, and a romantic strain that is to some extent unusual in a mind so keenly alive to the existent and the actual. . . . . Mr. Davis, during his apprenticeship to the mysteries of journalism, became most thoroughly imbued with the journalistic theory of writing. It appealed to one side of his mentality—the practical, effective, American side—and he let it master him and become his predominating motive." Mr. Davis' books have been translated into German, French and Russian, and probably are more widely read than those of any contemporary American author. The reviews in the "Spectator" and other British periodicals have been highly laudatory. He has also considerable talent as a musician, and has written several songs, both words and music. He is an athlete, devoted to all kinds of outdoor sports, and his football stories, published in "St. Nicholas," "Harper's Weekly" and the "Evening Sun," are recognized as among the best of their class. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, two of his great-grandfathers, Isaac Leete and James Wilson, having been officers in the Continental army. He is a member of the Royal Geographical Society, the American Geographical Society, and other societies and clubs. He has received decorations from Russia, Venezuela, Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt.

GIBSON, James Alexander, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1852, son of Thomas and Mary (Berry) Gibson. His mother was a native of Ireland; his father, Scotch-Irish in descent, was by occupation a machinist. The son was educated in the public schools of Boston and Somerville, but was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father, who was killed during the disastrous Red river campaign in the late civil war. He was, however, a persistent student, whose desire for knowledge seemed well-nigh insatiable, and even after he had become apprenticed to the printer's trade at the age of twelve, in the office of the Newburyport "Herald," where William Lloyd Garrison began his career, his ambition was wandering toward a life career in astronomy or navigation. Having made a voyage by sea to the British possessions, he returned home and reentered the public schools. His studious habits gradually turned his thoughts toward law, but while still undecided whether to become a navigator or a lawyer, he yielded to the persuasions of his friends to adopt some trade as a means of livelihood, and in June, 1869, secured employment with the Walworth Manufacturing Co., one of the largest brass-working firms in New England. Mr. Gibson rapidly became an accomplished mechanic and draughtsman, but in the meantime continued his preparation for law study. In 1874 he emigrated to California, and settling in Colton, San Bernardino co., devoted himself to practical preparation for the bar, while serving as a lawyer's clerk. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar before the district court of San Bernardino county, being in 1880 admitted to the superior court and in 1882 to the supreme court of the state. He began practice in San Bernardino city, in partnership with Maj. H. S. Gregory, and in 1884 was elected judge of the superior court of the county for a term of six years. After serving four years he resigned in order to become commissioner of the supreme court, with offices at San Francisco, being one of the two youngest persons ever appointed to that judicial office. In January, 1891, he resigned and resumed practice in San Diego, where he has since resided. Judge Gibson was one of the organizers of the great Bear Valley irrigation system, of San Bernardino county, and was for several years attorney for the company controlling it, as well as several other land and water corporations of equal magnitude and importance, having been largely instrumental in the founding of the city of Redlands in that county. He is known throughout the state as an able lawyer, and has a very large practice in both the state and federal courts. Being a zealous student and untiring worker, he has overcome the lack of a university training, and is now reckoned one of the most broadly cultured members of the bar. Judge Gibson has been twice married: first in June, 1882, to Sarah, daughter of Justin C. Waterman, of Colton, Cal., who died in 1889, leaving two children, Mary W. and James A.; and, second, in 1894, to Gertrude, daughter of Dr. E. V. Van Norman of San Diego, by whom he has had one daughter, Martha Gibson.

Jas. A. Gibson

THOMPSON, Thomas Larkin, diplomat, was born in Charleston, Kanawha co., Va. (now W. Va.), May 31, 1838, son of R. Augustin and Mary (Smith) Thompson, both of colonial stock. His education was completed at the academy in Buffalo, Putnam co., where he spent two years, and then, in 1855, he joined his father, who had gone to California, appointed a judge, under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo to settle Mexican land title issues. Having decided to remain in the state, he adopted journalism as a profession, and in the same year (1855) established the "Petaluma Journal," the pioneer newspaper of Sonoma county. Subsequently he purchased "The Sonoma Democrat," published at Santa Rosa, in the same county, and, as the editor of that paper, has resided there since 1860, taking an active interest in whatever pertains to the development of California. His first appearance in public life outside of his adopted state was in 1880, as a Tilden delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, where, after the withdrawal of Mr. Tilden, he supported the nomination of Gen. Hancock. He served as one of the committee appointed to inform Gens. Hancock and English of their nominations for president and vice-president of the United States, and to present resolutions of respect to Gov. Samuel J. Tilden. In 1882 Mr. Thompson was elected secretary of state on the ticket with Gen. George Stoneman, who was at the same time chosen governor of California, but before the expiration of his term of four years was elected to congress from the first district. He failed of re-election on the tariff issue with Mr. Cleveland in 1888. Mr. Thompson was the third of his family in direct line to serve in the house of representatives; his grandfather in the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth congresses, under Pres. Jefferson; his father in the thirtieth, under Pres. Polk, and himself in the fiftieth, under Pres. Cleveland. As a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, he served on the general and sub-committee on resolutions, and supported Mr. Cleveland's nomination for re-election to the presidency. In 1893 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, entering upon the duties of that position on the day of the inauguration of the naval revolt, which culminated in the revolution of Sept. 6, 1893. This revolution terminated March 13, 1894, soon after the positive action taken by the United States in the maintenance of commercial integrity against unwarrantable interference, and the assertion of force by an irresponsible power to restrain commercial operations between two friendly nations. Mr. Thompson discharged the functions of dean of the diplomatic corps in Brazil three years. During his term as minister he negotiated a treaty of extradition between the United States and Brazil, and was instrumental in securing rebates to importers of American products on customs charges, aggregating nearly $1,000,000, illegally collected by the Brazilian government, under the reciprocity agreement. He tendered his resignation on Jan. 28, 1897, but remained until the appointment of his successor by Pres. McKinley. Mr. Thompson was married at San Francisco, Aug. 22, 1859, to Marion, daughter of William Satterlee of that city, and a descendant of Maj. William Satterlee of Moses Hazen's regiment of the colonial army.

CHASE, Dudley, statesman, was born at Cornish, N. H., Dec. 30, 1771, son of Deacon Dudley and Alice (Corbett) Chase, who were among the early settlers of that place. He was a lineal descendant of Aquila Chase, who went to New England in 1640, and died in Newbury, Mass., in 1670. Dudley Chase was a brother of Bishop Philander Chase, founder and first president of Kenyon College. His boyhood was spent in Cornish and Sutton, Mass., amid many hardships and privations. He, however, succeeded in obtaining an education, and entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1801. After graduation he determined to take up the profession of law, and entered the office of Hon. Lot Hall at Westminster, shortly after being admitted to the bar. He then settled at Randolph, Vt., and was state's attorney for Orange county from 1803 to 1811, and was representative in the state legislature from 1805 to 1812, during the last five years being speaker of the house. He was immediately afterwards elected for a full term of six years to the U. S. senate to succeed Stephen R. Bradley, but in 1817 he resigned to accept the position of chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont. He was re-elected to that post each year until 1821, when he retired to return to the practice of law, but was sent to the legislature in 1823-24, and again won such popularity that he was in 1825 again elected to the U. S. senate. At the close of his term in 1831 he retired finally to private life, devoting his attention to farming and gardening, of which he was exceedingly fond. A little of the scattering and disorganized opposition to Gov. Galusha, in 1819, centered about him, giving him 618 of the 2,618 votes cast against Galusha for governor. Judge Chase was of attractive and winning address, portly in person, commanding in presence, well balanced mentally, with a poise of mind that fitted him admirably for judicial position, and a real kindness of heart that could not fail to make him a favorite among men. He was perhaps somewhat lacking in the aggressive quality, like that of Galusha or Bradley or Niles, that makes the political leader of enduring power or that leaves permanent impress in statesmanlike work. Still there are events and movements in Vermont history with which Dudley Chase's name is identified. He was always earnest in advocacy of the support of district schools by a tax on the grand list so as to give poor children an equal opportunity with the rich to obtain an education. He helped in the framing of the act of 1805, regulating marriage and divorce. He was a member of the committee that fixed upon Montpelier for the location of the state capital. The state bank was established in 1806 on lines largely laid down by him. He was that year also a member of the legislative committee that drafted the famous "address of the Vermont legislature" to Pres. Jefferson, entreating him to be a candidate for a third term. He was a member of the committee that provided for the location of the state prison at Windsor. He supported Bradley's resolution in 1807 for a constitutional amendment empowering the president to remove supreme court judges on address by a majority of the house and two-thirds of the senate. Judge Chase married Olivia Brown in 1796. They had no children of their own, but adopted several, whom they educated. Mr. Chase died at Randolph, Vt., Feb. 23, 1846.

ABBOTT, Edward, clergyman and author, was born in Farmington, Franklin co., Me., July 15, 1841, fourth son of Jacob Abbott, the widely-known author; his three elder brothers being Benjamin Vaughan and Austin, lawyers, of New York, and Lyman, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and editor of the "Outlook." He was educated at a private school in Norwich, Conn., the Farmington Academy, and the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1860. He studied for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary in 1860-62. In 1863 he served in the U. S. sanitary commission, in Washington and with the army of the Potomac. He was ordained to the ministry of the Congregationalists, and in 1865 he founded Pilgrim Congregational Church in Cambridge, Mass., serving as pastor until 1869. From 1869 to 1878 he was associate editor of the Boston "Congregationalist"; from 1878 to 1888 was editor-in-chief of the "Literary World," and in 1895 again became its editor. He is the author of several small works of fiction, biography and history, and has contributed, editorially and otherwise, to a number of leading journals and periodicals. In 1879 he was ordained by the bishop of Massachusetts to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and became rector of St. James' parish in Cambridge, Mass. In 1889 he was elected missionary bishop of Japan, but was obliged to decline. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1890, by his alma mater. Dr. Abbott has served as a member of the school committee of Cambridge and chaplain of the Massachusetts senate; a member of the board of visitors of Wellesley College; of the missionary council of the Episcopal church; vice-dean and dean of the eastern convocation; president of the Cambridge branch of the Indian Rights Association; of the Cambridge City Mission; and of the Cambridge Associated Charities; a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts, and a deputy from that diocese to the general convention. Dr. Abbott has been twice married: the first time in 1865, and again in 1882. Of his three children, the eldest, Madeline Vaughan Abbott, is the secretary of Bryn Mawr College.

Edward Abbott

EWING, James Stephenson, diplomat, was born in Woodford county, Ill., July 19, 1835, and since he attained the age of five years has lived at Bloomington, in that state. He was prepared for college at Jubilee, Ill., and was graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1858. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. The following year was spent in the law office of John C. Bullitt, in Philadelphia, Pa. From 1861 until 1893 Mr. Ewing practiced continuously in the courts of Illinois and in the federal, district, circuit and supreme courts of the United States, and became eminent as a lawyer of ability and an advocate of great power. His extensive and successful law practice enabled him to accumulate an ample fortune. In 1868 Mr. Ewing was married to Katherine Spencer, the daughter of Hamilton Spencer of New York. Mr. Ewing is a Democrat in politics, and, while never a candidate for office, his strong political convictions have impelled him to actively engage in the presidential campaigns. He was a Douglas elector in 1860; a delegate-at-large to the Democratic conventions of 1864, 1868, 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892. Mr. Ewing was appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Belgium in 1893 by Pres. Cleveland, and at the brilliant court of Brussels fully maintained, as a diplomat, the high reputation he had won as a lawyer.

BALDY, Peter, merchant, was born in Berks county, Pa., March 2, 1789, son of Paul and Catherine (Ream) Baldy. His father (1757–1823) was a native of Reading, Pa., and his mother (born 1763) of the same city. Mr. Baldy removed to Danville in 1814, and there started in business as a merchant and broker in grain. In the course of his extended career he made a fortune of over $1,000,000, although obliged to begin his venture with borrowed capital. Throughout his life he was noted as one of the most enterprising business men of the state, and at the same time as one whose probity and integrity were unfailing. Plain and simple in his life and manners, he never sought public office or desired the emoluments of political preferment, but, true to the character of his forefathers, he was a consistent American of truly Democratic sentiment. He was chiefly instrumental in effecting the establishment of the Episcopal Church at Danville, and was its vestryman and warden until his death. He bequeathed $50,000 to the parish, which was employed in erecting the present church structure. A Democrat until 1856, when the slavery plank drove him out of the party, his loyalty to the Union during the civil war found constant expression, and only his advanced age prevented the offer of his personal services. Each man in the first company recruited in Danville in 1861 received, from his hand, two gold dollars. Members of the second company recruited next year, received, each, ten dollars. Mr. Baldy was married, in 1814, to Sarah Hurley (1791–1875), daughter of Daniel and Martha (Reed) Hurley, of Sunbury, Pa. They had five children: three sons and two daughters. Their daughter, Mary Catherine, became the wife of William Israel Greenough of Sunbury. Mr. Baldy died at Danville, Pa., Nov. 24, 1880.

Peter Baldy

DUANE, William, journalist, was born near Lake Champlain, in New York, in 1760. His youth was spent in Ireland, where he was taken by his mother to be educated. At the age of nineteen he offended his family by marrying without their consent, and, being now thrown on his own resources, supported himself by following the printing trade. He went in 1784 to India, and there, by successful speculations, acquired a large fortune, and established himself as editor of a newspaper which he called "The World." His natural opposition to authority eventually led him to embrace the cause of some rebellious troops against the local government, and for this offense he was carried a prisoner to England and punished by the confiscation of his property. In England he was editor, for a time, of a journal in London which afterwards became merged into the "Times." In 1795 he returned to America. Establishing himself at Philadelphia, he issued there a journal, the "Aurora," which under his management became the official organ of the Democratic party, and was largely instrumental in accomplishing the election of Jefferson as U. S. president. For this service, the new president rewarded him by granting him a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. Early in the war of 1812 he was promoted to the rank of adjutant-general, and was in service until the cessation of hostilities. In 1822 he retired from his editorial position and traveled leisurely through the newly-established republics of South America, collecting material for a work, which was published shortly after his return, with the title "A Visit to Columbia in 1822-23." He was the author of several other works, all of little importance, the titles of which are: "The Mississippi Question" (1803); "Military Dictionary" (1810); "An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences" (1811); "Hand-book for Riflemen" (1813); "Hand-book for Infantry" (1813); "American Military Library" (1819). For some years immediately preceding his death he held office as prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1835.

KOERNER, Gustave, jurist and author, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Nov. 20, 1809, son of Bernhard Koerner. His father was a man of great strength of character and marked individuality, a publisher by occupation, who by reason of his well-known opposition to all forms of oppression was frequently elected to the legislative council of Frankfort, the oldest of the four free cities of Germany. Gustave Koerner was educated in the superior schools of his native city, and then entered the University of Heidelberg. At that time, 1830, there was throughout Germany a profound sympathy with the revolution in France, which had led to the dethronement of Charles X., and young Koerner soon became a member of a secret political society called the Burshenschaft, which, composed of university students and young professional men, had as its aim the overthrow of monarchical institutions in Germany. He was graduated in 1832 with the highest honors, and with the degree of LL.D., and in the same year was admitted to practice as a lawyer. On Aug. 3, 1833, an attempt at revolution was made at Frankfort by the Burshenschaft; a conflict with the soldiery ensued, and in the struggle young Koerner was wounded. He recovered, but the insurrection had been quelled meantime, and it was necessary for him to take refuge in flight. Accordingly he escaped into France with the aid of friends, reaching Havre, where, in the same year, 1833, he took passage for the United States. On arriving in New York, he went immediately to St. Clair county, Ill., where many German families had settled, and began the study of the English language. He entered the law school at Lexington, Ky., in 1834, and while a student there formed a friendship with Henry Clay, who showed great interest in his welfare. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Belleville, first in partnership with Adam W. Snyder, and later with James Shields, continuing this practice in conjunction with his son, Gustavus A. Koerner, down to the last day of his life. His ability was soon recognized, and in 1842 he was elected to the state legislature, where he attracted the attention of Abraham Lincoln. In 1845 the governor of Illinois appointed him to the supreme bench of the state, at that time composed of nine justices who held by assignment the circuit courts under the old English system of *nisi prius*. In 1846 he was re-elected by the legislature, but in 1849, when the position was made elective by the people, he did not become a candidate. While holding the circuit court at Belleville, a case came before him involving the question whether Illinois was a slave state, and setting aside the verdict of the jury, and opposing popular feeling with great fearlessness and independence, he joined the opponents of slavery. When the slaveholders began to dominate the Democratic party, Judge Koerner allied himself with the Republicans, but when the tariff and other issues came to the front, he rejoined his old associates. From 1853 until 1857 he was lieutenant-governor of Illinois. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and with Lyman Trumbull and John M. Palmer helped to nominate him for the U. S. senate and for the presidency, and also aided in writing his platform. When Lincoln became a candidate for the presidency, Judge Koerner stumped the state for him. He was instrumental in raising the 43d Illinois regiment, but before its organization was completed was appointed colonel of volunteers, and assigned as aide to Gen. Frémont, performing most effective service. On the removal of Frémont, he was transferred to Gen. W. Halleck's staff, but on account of severe illness he was compelled to resign in April, 1862. After this he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln minister to the court at Madrid, but resigned the position in 1864 and returned to his home at Belleville, Ill. He was appointed president of the board of trustees that organized the Soldiers' Orphans Home at Bloomington, Ill., and in 1870 became president of the first board of railroad commissioners of Illinois. He was one of the founders of the Belleville Public Library, served on its board of directors, and was ever its generous patron. As a lawyer he was remarkable for the profundity and scope of his learning, his legal culture, including a knowledge of the vast system of civil law as well as of the Anglo-American system; for the acuteness and logical compactness of his intellect; for the soundness and fairness of his decisions. His culture was broad, his reading embracing every branch of learning, and he frequently contributed erudite articles to periodicals, including "The Open Court," of whose staff he was a member for many years. In private life he showed the same nobility, integrity and loyalty to duty that marked his public career as legislator, official and diplomat. He was the author of "Collection of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (St. Louis, 1838); "From Spain" (Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1866); and "The German Element in the United States, 1818–1848" (Cincinnati, 1880, 2d ed., N. Y., 1885); all in the German language. Gov. Koerner died at Belleville, Ill., April 9, 1896, leaving a son who is a prominent attorney, and two daughters. His wife, Sophie Engelmann, with whom he was united in marriage June 17, 1836, died March 1, 1888.

POWDERLY, Terence Vincent, labor union organizer, was born at Carbondale, Pa., Jan. 22, 1849. His parents emigrated from Ireland in 1826, and were among the first settlers of the Lackawanna Valley in Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age and then went to work as a switch tender for the Delaware and Hudson railroad. At the age of fifteen he was appointed car inspector, at sixteen became a brakeman, and at seventeen was apprenticed to the machinist trade in the shops of the Delaware and Hudson Co. At the age of twenty, his apprenticeship ending, he removed from Carbondale to Scranton, Pa. In 1869 he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. and studied mechanical engineering during his evening hours. He joined the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union in 1870, and from that time on took an active interest in industrial measures of reform. In 1874 he joined the Knights of Labor, and shortly after was elected secretary of the district assembly to which his local assembly was attached. That year he attended the Louisville convention of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union and soon after induced many branches of that organization to join the Knights of Labor. In the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, held in St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1879, he was elected general worthy foreman; in September of that year was elected general master workman of the order, and retained the position for fourteen years and two months, being elected at each annual convention until 1886, and biennially thereafter. In November, 1893, on account of factional disputes in the Knights of Labor, he became dissatisfied, his policy of conciliation and conservatism aroused a spirit of opposition among his associates, combinations were made between anarchistic members and those having selfish ends in view, and he resigned. His resignation was accepted, but he was immediately re-elected. When it became apparent to him that members of the general executive board opposed to his policy would be elected, he again tendered his resignation, and although an attempt was made to table it, he insisted on its being accepted. On Dec. 3, 1893, he entered the office of Judge P. P. Smith, of Scranton, as a law student, applied himself closely to his studies, and on Sept. 24, 1894, was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county, Pa. He at once opened a law office and continued in active practice of his profession until Aug. 3, 1897, when he was sworn in as commissioner-general of immigration of the United States, Pres. McKinley selecting him from among a number of applicants because of his close study of the question of immigration in its relation to labor. In 1878 he was the candidate of the Labor Greenback party of Scranton, Pa., for mayor; was elected by a handsome majority; was re-elected in 1880, again in 1882, and on retiring from the office was succeeded by a Democrat. In 1886 the Democratic party of Scranton nominated him by acclamation for the office of mayor, but he declined to accept the nomination. In the fall of 1886 he was requested to accept the nomination of the Democrats of the eleventh district of Pennsylvania for congress, but refused to entertain the proposition, stating to the committee that he was a Protectionist, not a Democrat, and could not consistently be their candidate. In 1888 he for the same reasons again refused a nomination for congress. In 1891 he was nominated by the Republican state convention of Pennsylvania as delegate-at-large to the proposed constitutional convention. He was elected by the largest majority of any candidate on either ticket, although the effort to hold a convention was defeated. Mr. Powderly is a prolific writer, having contributed to the columns of nearly all the leading journals of the country, has written for the leading magazines and was for thirteen years connected as writer and editor with the journal of the Knights of Labor. He has lectured in every state of the Union, and in all parts of Canada. While he has not always agreed with the platforms of the Republican party, he has always been a steadfast protectionist; his first vote was cast for Gen. Grant in 1872, and he has always voted the Republican ticket except where a labor man was a candidate or the Democratic nominee was more friendly to labor interests. As workman, organizer, writer, lecturer and lawyer, he has always been successful. His rule has been to waste no time in answering slanders or repelling attacks; but to "go right on and let the other man waste his time." Mr. Powderly always was popular with the masses, and enjoys a larger acquaintanceship than almost any other man on the continent.

ROLLINS, James Sidney, statesman, was born at Richmond, Madison co., Ky., April 19, 1812, son of Anthony Wayne and Sallie Harris (Rodes) Rollins. His grandfather, Henry Rollins, of Scotch-Irish descent, emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, to Pennsylvania after the outbreak of the revolution, but not too late to take part in the contest, on the patriot side, and was present at the battle of Brandywine. His wife, Ellen Carson, was a typical Scotch woman, serious-minded, resolute and energetic. The maternal grandfather of James S. Rollins, Robert Rodes, was the son of a landed proprietor in Albemarle county, Va., and after serving in various military campaigns, emigrated to Kentucky and rose to be circuit judge of Madison county, and eminent at a bar noted for its learning. Anthony Wayne Rollins surmounted the obstacle of poverty in his desire to obtain an education, and having taken the full course of liberal study at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, taught for a time, studied medicine, and became a successful practitioner. He gave his son the best advantages he could afford, and the latter passed through Richmond Academy, and at the age of fifteen entered Washington College, Pennsylvania. Two years later he entered the State University of Indiana at Bloomington, where he was graduated with honors in 1830. He then removed to Columbia, Mo., where his father was residing, spent a year in farming, and two years in the study of law in a private office, and on returning to Kentucky, completed the law course at the University of Transylvania. On his graduation in 1834 he went back to Columbia to practice, but on account of imperfect health was obliged for a while to engage in farming. During the Black Hawk war he served as a volunteer, and was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Richard Gentry. In 1836 with his law partner, Thomas Miller, he founded a Whig journal, the "Columbia Patriot," which he edited for many years. The first railway convention ever held west of the Mississippi assembled at St. Louis in 1836, and the young journalist guided its deliberations, was appointed chairman of the committee to memorialize congress, and drafted the first petition asking the national legislature for a grant of public lands in aid of the system of internal improvement projected by the convention. From 1838 until 1844 Mr. Rollins was a member of the lower house of the state legislature; from 1846 until 1850 a member of the state senate, and in 1839 introduced, and secured the passage of, a bill establishing the State University at Columbia. In 1844 he was a delegate to the national Whig convention at Baltimore; in 1848 was the Whig candidate for governor, but was defeated; in 1852 was an elector on the Whig presidential ticket and canvassed the state with great ability, gaining the title of the "silver-tongued orator"; in 1857 again stood as a candidate for the governorship, and again was defeated. A slave-holder himself, and ready to protect the system to the full extent of the law, he, nevertheless, believed it to be the duty of congress to prohibit it in the territories, and having a passionate love for the Union he took a middle course as the alienation between the North and South increased, and in 1860 offered himself for congress on the Bell and Everett ticket. He was elected and served from July 4, 1861, until March 3, 1865. While supporting the administration in its war policy with enthusiasm, and becoming the adviser of Pres. Lincoln on many important questions, he yet, as a conservative, dissented from some measures advocated by congress; such as the proposition to expel from that body Mr. Long of Ohio, for uttering treasonable sentiments in the house of representatives, which he declared to be a violation of the right of free speech, the policy of enlisting negroes in the Federal ranks, and the emancipation proclamation. He voted for the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, and in a speech advocated its passage in most eloquent and logical language. The agricultural college bill was supported by him and to him is due the introduction of the bill to aid in the construction of a railway and telegraph from the Missouri river to the Pacific. On leaving congress Mr. Rollins retired to private life, but in 1866 he was returned to the state legislature and devoted himself to the task of re-establishing the almost ruined university at Columbia; securing the passage of a bill recognizing it as the state university, which Missouri was constitutionally pledged to maintain. In 1867 he was re-elected, and re-introduced a bill that had failed the year previous, estab-

James S. Rolli

lishing an agricultural and mechanical college as a department of the State University; this was passed three years later. Other bills introduced and urged to final passage by him were those securing a permanent endowment to the institution, and making the matriculation fee almost nominal. The board of curators, of which he was president from 1869 until 1886, in returning formal thanks to him for his labors in behalf of higher education, declared that he had won the honorable title of "Pater Universitatis Missouriensis." He was influential moreover in the establishment of a normal professorship at the university, of normal schools at Warrensburg and Kirksville, and of asylums for the insane at Fulton and St. Joseph. Mr. Rollins made a vigorous fight against the congressional policy of "reconstruction," and later allied himself with the Liberal Republicans. Had the fusion ticket of Greeley and Brown been successful doubtless he would have received a very high official position under that administration. In June, 1852, he was appointed by Pres. Fillmore, a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1873 he was a delegate to the "water-ways" congressional convention at St. Louis, and took a conspicuous part. In 1878 he was urged to become a candidate for re-election to the legislature, but declined on account of delicate health, which had obliged him to retire from active life. He was married, June 6, 1837, to Mary E. Hickman, and to them eleven children were born. He died at his home, "La Grange," near Columbia, Jan. 9, 1888.

LATHROP, John Hiram, first and fifth president of the University of the State of Missouri (1841–49, 1865–66), and chairman of the faculty (1862–65). (See vol. V., p. 178).

HUDSON, William W., acting president of the University of the State of Missouri (1849–50), and third president (1849–50), was born about 1808, and presumably was a member of the old New England family of his name. Being graduated at Yale in 1827, in the same class with Horace Bushnell, Nathaniel P. Willis and others who, like himself, became eminent, he was called to the University of Alabama; thence to Columbia College, Mo., where as early as 1841 he was professor of mathematics and physics. When the University of the State of Missouri was organized and Columbia College became one of its branches, Prof. Hudson's work went on without interruption and continued until the day of his death, a fact that cannot be stated of any other person ever connected with the institution. After 1846 he was assisted in the department of mathematics by a tutor. In 1849–50, during the interim which lasted from the time Pres. Lathrop retired, to the inauguration of Pres. Shannon, Prof. Hudson acted as president *pro tempore*. Upon the retirement of Pres. Shannon, he was elected president, July 4, 1856, but retained the professorship of physics, astronomy and engineering. Under him the university had a vigorous and healthful growth, and it was well that during some of its most plastic years his hand was the one that molded it. An alumnus, Hon. Squire Turner, wrote of him: "He was the very Napoleon of figures, thoroughly in love with his great science. A hard student, he was to his professorship the most devoted suitor that mistress ever had . . . and worshiped her with a more than Eastern devotion. If Lathrop and Shannon were emperors of thought in the realms of metaphysics, and in moral, political, social and speculative philosophy, Hudson was, in our firmament, the undisputed field marshal of all that was exact in mathematics or possible in calculation. He was a most successful instructor. He was quick-tempered, without being irascible; impetuous without being hasty; indulgent, forbearing and kind to all who were attentive and evinced a desire to learn, however dull they might be, but utterly merciless to those whom he thought should, could, but would not learn. He was generous, kind, facetious—a trifle peppery at times, but always scrupulously just and impartial." The testimony of another alumnus may well be added: "He taught until the student knew and trained him until he could do. Having the rationale of his subject, he carried to the waiting mind a conviction of its truth; then connected that truth with the duties of life—showed its practical application in the arts and practices of every-day life." Pres. Hudson's fidelity to his duties continued almost to the last. He was "a sort of godfather to the university," as was aptly said; the little observatory he constructed and equipped, partly with his own means, developed into the fine Laws observatory, and other foundations laid by him were built upon by his successors, to the greater glory of the university. From 1852 on, Pres. Hudson suffered from a bronchial affection that slowly undermined his health. He died at his residence in Columbia, June 14, 1859. His wife and two children survived him.

James Shannon

SHANNON, James, second president of the University of the State of Missouri (1850–56), was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, April 23, 1799, and was graduated at the famous University of Dublin, which bears on its roll the names of Burke, Sheridan, O'Connell, Curran, Grattan, Moore and other great men. Rev. William McWhir, also a native of Ireland, who had taught in Sunbury Academy, Liberty county, Ga., being about to visit his native country in the summer of 1821, was asked by the trustees to bring back with him a gentleman fitted to take charge of the academy. Mr. Shannon was recommended to Dr. McWhir as in every way competent, and returned with him in 1821. He was then not more than twenty-one years of age, was youthful in his appearance, was very affable and refined in his manners, and was deeply pious. He was preparing to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but after living in Georgia for four years he took charge of the Baptist Church at Augusta. Four or five years later Mr. Shannon removed to Athens, Ga., to assume the duties of professor of ancient languages in Franklin College, the state institution, and retained the chair until he was called to become president of the State College of Louisiana, then situated at Jackson. In 1840, he became president of Bacon College at Harrodsburgh, Ky. On Nov. 9, 1849 he was elected president of the University of the State of Missouri and to the chair of ethics, civil polity, constitutional and international law and political economy, which he was to hold "during good behavior." How admirably he was fitted for the place, let an alumnus, Hon. Squire Turner, tell: "He was under, than above, the usual stature; his physical structure, while classic in outline, was of the Doric order; his step, indeed his every movement, was quick, decided, nervous; his muscular strength was singularly indicative of his mental and moral characteristics. With his little hand, small and soft as a woman's, he could wring with pain that of the brawniest man. His eyes, of deep, steel blue, were, to use no stronger word, peculiar. They were truly, in his case, the windows through which the inner man looked out upon the world. They melted with tenderness, sparkled with humor, softened with pity, glistened with .contempt, burned with indignation, flashed with resentment, or blazed with fury, according to the emotion which, for the time, swayed the mighty soul within him. He was intense in everything; thorough in everything; affirmative in everything; neutral in nothing. He was always in action, always at work. With him effort was achievement, attempt success. He had surveyed the whole field of human lore, and conquered most of it. With him the germinal idea flashed into thought, thought rushed into action, and action flew to achievement. Is this genius? Then James Shannon was in the highest and best sense a genius. As a linguist, he had few superiors and not many peers. In moral and political science and in constitutional and international law, of which he was ex-officio our professor, both as to his exhaustive learning and research, and his facile power of instruction therein, he stood without a peer. No student could be passive in his lecture room. He forced him to think. By his inimitable wit, raillery or humor, he would betray him into argument, draw out the young powers which lay in ambush there, and purposely leave the boy the victor. He forged in his vast mental workshop the subtle lightning which flashed thought into the brain of all around him. He left impressed on all his students imperishably his sublime motto: 'Think for yourself and call no man master.'" Pres. Shannon was a minister of the Gospel, and strove to impress upon the young men under him the value of a knowledge of the truths of religion as well as of the special branches he taught. His success as an instructor and his personal magnetism resulted in an increased attendance of students; the average yearly number being 140 and of graduates eleven. He took an active part in political discussions, and the professional politicians who were anxious to find some excuse for meddling, made this a ground of complaint, and, joining with those who objected to his decided stand in religious matters, warred against him. The opposition became so strong that the general assembly, Dec. 5, 1855, declared vacant all the offices held by the president and other instructors. The curators unanimously re-elected Pres. Shannon to hold office from July 4, 1856, until July 4, 1862, but he declined to accept. In the fall of 1857 he accepted the presidency of Christian University at Canton, Lewis co., Mo., where he died Feb. 25, 1859. He was buried at Columbia.

MATTHEWS, George Henry, ex-officio president of the University of the State of Missouri (1860), was born on the island of Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 7, 1808. His father was a native of Dartmouth, England; his mother, a daughter of Dr. Johnson Bartlett, surgeon-general of Washington's army. Young Matthews received his education in high schools of Cincinnati, O., and other schools of that state. In 1840 he accepted the professorship of ancient languages in Bacon College, Kentucky, where he remained until 1850, when he was called to fill a similar position in the University of Missouri. On Oct. 10, 1859, the board of curators considered a memorial from the faculty proposing a reconstruction of the university on a plan substantially that of Virginia University. The plan was: to establish seven independent departments; the professor of each department to report to the curators and be responsible to them alone; and, instead of a president, the curators to appoint annually some professor as chairman of the faculty, who should be ineligible for two years in succession. This plan was adopted by a vote of six to five, and Prof. Matthews became head of the department of Greek language and literature, and at the same time was elected chairman of the faculty and given the use of the president's house and grounds. The opponents of this change claimed that the organic law of the institution was violated thereby, and on Jan. 14, 1860, the state legislature, ever ready to interfere, elected a new board of curators "for the purpose of reorganizing the university." On March 15, 1860, this board resolved that the university should be reorganized with a faculty of five regular professors, thus returning to the original organization, and on May 15th, the chairs were filled, Prof. Matthews taking that of Latin and Greek, with A. G. Wilkinson as an assistant. Prof. Matthews was elected ex-officio president and served until July 2, 1860, when Benjamin B. Minor, Esq., became head of the institution. In the spring of 1862 the number of students had decreased to forty, the rest having enlisted, and the graduating class that year had only five members, but Prof. Lathrop, aided by Prof. Matthews and a few others of the faculty, unpaid and with no present prospect of obtaining salaries from the curators, went on with the work of instruction. On Nov. 24, 1862, the university was reopened with two chairs: English language and literature, filled by Prof. Lathrop, and ancient languages and literature filled by Prof. Matthews, and the incumbents were required "to distribute among themselves such other subjects as the wants of the students may require." On Aug. 11, 1863, the university was reorganized with a faculty of five members, of whom Prof. Matthews was one; his chair being the same as before, and although these devoted men were working on half pay, they agreed, in the summer of 1864, to continue in their chairs for the session of 1864–65. On June 27, 1865, the university was once more reorganized, and Prof. Matthews was re-elected. He retired from his professorship in 1868, and died at Columbia, in 1869.

MINOR, Benjamin Blake, fourth president of the State University of Missouri, (1860–62), was born in Tappahannock, Essex co., Va., Oct. 21, 1818, son of Dr. Hubbard Taylor and Jane (Blake) Minor. He was named for his materna grandfather, who was a successful merchant, owning several vessels for trading with the West Indies and along the Atlantic coast, and also a Virginia planter. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Minor, of Spottsylvania county, also was a planter, but served his country through the revolutionary war, as lieutenant, captain, and aide-de-camp. His great-grandfather, James Taylor, of Caroline County, was a personal friend of Washington, a prominent patriot and public servant; and a kinsman of Presidents Madison and Taylor. Benjamin Minor was educated in private schools in Essex, until he was twelve years of age and then was sent to the classical academy of Thomas Hanson in famous Fredericksburg. There, with the aid of some additional instruction in mathematics and French, he was prepared for college. In the fall of 1833 he was admitted to the junior class in Bristol College, Pennsylvania, and at the end of the session gained an honor and was advanced to the senior class. Bristol College was a manual labor institution, and Mr. Minor found the experience gained in its carpentry department very useful in after-life. He preferred the University of Virginia, however, and continued his studies there, obtaining diplomas in several departments, including that of moral and political science under Prof. George Tucker, and studied law at the same time. During his second year he received, through Prof. Charles Bonnycastle, an offer to become principal of a school at Baton Rouge, but declined. At the university he took an active part in the Washington and Jefferson literary societies. Much of his leisure time was spent in superintending Sunday-schools. His collegiate course of five years was closed at venerable William and Mary, where he obtained another diploma in moral and political philosophy, under the distinguished president, Thomas R. Dew; also the degree of LL.B. under Prof. Beverly Tucker. Not being of "lawful age," he wrote in the clerk's office in Fredericksburg until October, 1840, when he settled in Petersburg and began law practice. In the spring of 1841 he removed to Richmond for the same purpose. His literary tastes, however, were very decided, and in 1843 he purchased the "Southern Literary Messenger"; uniting with it in 1845 W. Gilmore Simms' "Southern and Western Magazine." In 1847 he disposed of the periodical in order to take charge of the Virginia Female Institute at Staunton, to which he had been urgently called without solicitation. There he delivered a course of free illustrated lectures on astronomy and the Bible. Voluntarily resigning his position at Staunton, he returned to Richmond to resume the practice of the law and at the same time fathered the "Home School" for young ladies, but did not teach in it. While engaged in practice he edited new editions of some of the Virginia law reports, and employed his pen in divers ways. In the summer of 1860 he was elected president of the State University of Missouri, and was installed on Oct. 2d of that year. He completed the session of 1860-61, and began the session of 1861-62, continuing even while the university building and grounds were occupied by Federal soldiers. It was the unanimous decision of the faculty that such was their duty, that "the seed corn should not be destroyed." But the curators who had elected Pres. Minor were displaced by the authority then in power and new ones appointed, who in March, 1862, closed the institution; "discontinuing" the faculty, and stopping their salaries. Pres. Minor was allowed to occupy his residence for a short time and was then turned out by military authority. The only ground of complaint against Pres. Minor was his political opinions. These were well known at the time of his election and he had never attempted to conceal them. He remained near Columbia with his family until the end of the four years for which he was elected, teaching a boys' school and delivering illustrated lectures with great success in Columbia and other towns. In September, 1865, leading citizens of St. Louis invited him to open a boarding and day seminary for girls in that city, which he did. Four years later, he suspended the school by an arrangement with one of his chief competitors, and for a time was engaged in the business of life insurance, but finally devoted himself to lecturing on astronomy. In this work he was seconded by every prominent educational institution in Missouri. His tours were made in seven or eight states besides Missouri, including Colorado, where, at Leadville, he achieved one of his most brilliant successes, a splendid comet being visible at the time. In 1888 he was constrained by personal and family considerations to return to Richmond, where he at present resides, engaged in literary work and as secretary of the Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1891 the University of the State of Missouri conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., which was especially gratifying as affording a complete vindication of his past career, there and elsewhere.

B. Minor

READ, Daniel, sixth president of the University of the State of Missouri (1866-76), was born at Marietta, Washington co., O., June 24, 1805. He was graduated at Ohio University, Athens, O., in 1824, and then became principal of the preparatory department where he remained eleven years, studying law at the same time. He was admitted to the bar but never practiced. He was professor of ancient languages in the university from 1836 until 1838, and then served both as professor of Latin and of political economy until 1843, when he resigned to become professor of languages in Indiana State University. In 1850 he was a member of the Indiana state constitutional convention. In 1853-54 he served as president of the university. He resigned his professorships in 1856 to take the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Wisconsin, to which he was called by Dr. John H. Lathrop, chancellor of that institution. From Dr. Lathrop Mr. Read acquired new ideas as to the purpose of a state university, and when, on recommendation of Dr. Lathrop, he was called to become president of the University of the State of Missouri, he accepted with the determination to develop these ideas. The condition of the university when he took charge has been graphically described as follows: "Dr. Read, looking over the ground, saw war's blight and desolation, viz.: The university buildings, dingy, dilapidated, hastening to decay; library despoiled; apparatus scanty, broken; president's house in ashes; teaching force, six professors; total number of students, 104; the university's perplexing pecuniary embarrassment, its sole endowment, $123,000 bank-stock, paying small dividends occasionally, the total annual income $7,282.78; a debt of $20,000; teachers poorly paid in warrants, hawked on the street at sixty cents on the dollar; the warfare raging between local factions, social and political; the inertness, the inertia of the public mind on education; the fierce contest between rabidly Republican legislatures and fiercely Democratic Columbia; even the public mind doubting seriously that this was the university intended by the constitution,—and then proved by facts and figures, to the curators in a report, and to the legislature in an address before it, that the university must surely suspend from debt —from downright starvation and inanition, unless the legislature performed a plain constitutional duty by coming to the rescue with aid for support and maintenance." The honor of originating the idea of locating the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts at Columbia as a distinct department of the university, is due to Dr. Lathrop, but the se-

Daniel Read

curing of a favorable vote by the legislature was the result of four years' hard work by four men, of whom Pres. Read was one. The others were Daniel S. Rollins, state representative F. T. Russell and Robert L. Todd. Read, Rollins and Russell argued before the legislature; Todd aided them in contributing articles to Merwin's "Journal of Education," in which the advantages of engrafting the College of Agriculture into the university were set forth in its most persuasive manner. Pres. Read had the pleasure of assisting at the laying of the corner-stone of the new college, in 1871. In 1870 the university was completely reorganized according to a plan warmly recommended by Pres. Read in his first report to the curators, and became better adapted to meet the actual wants of the people of the state. Before this date a military department and a normal school had been established (both in 1868). In 1871 a school of mines and metallurgy was opened at Rolla; in 1872 the law school was formally opened, and in 1873 the medical school; also the department of analytical and applied chemistry. Other departments were contemplated, but were not established during the incumbency of Pres. Read, who resigned July 4, 1876. Pres. Read died at Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 3, 1878.

Samuel S. Laws

LAWS, Samuel Spahr, seventh president of the State University of Missouri (1876–89), was born in Virginia, March 24, 1824, son of a clergyman who was a native of Delaware, and grandson on his mother's side of John Spahr, a native of German Switzerland. The first of the family in this country (the name originally was spelled Law) was a member of the Society of Friends who settled in Maryland in 1672, some of whose descendants intermarried with the Washingtons of Virginia. Both Samuel Spahr's grandmothers were Virginia women: a Cropper on the father's side; a Wheeler on the mother's. The families of both paternal and maternal grandparents took an active part in the revolutionary struggle. Samuel Spahr spent the first ten years of his life in the country. At the age of eleven he became a clerk in a grocery store, from which he passed to a drug store; then entered a hardware manufactory, receiving in later years an opportunity to become a partner with full charge of the shops. While in the hardware business, he attended night and special schools, intending to take a collegiate course and study for the ministry, and having made considerable progress in Latin and other advanced studies, he entered Miami University at Oxford, O. The average grade of his course in this institution was the highest ever recorded on its books, and he delivered the valedictory on the occasion of his graduation in 1848. He next entered Princeton Theological Seminary, taking the full course, and was elected class orator, as well as a member of Whig Hall. Mr. Laws removed to St. Louis on leaving Princeton, and was installed pastor of the West Presbyterian Church in that city. In 1854 he accepted the chair of physics in Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., and in 1855 was elected president of the institution and professor of philosophy and sacred literature. The civil war seriously affected the finances and patronage of the college, which under Dr. Laws had become the most prosperous in the state, and its doors were temporarily closed. Dr. Laws thereupon retired to the congenial labors of his study, but on refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government he was imprisoned for several months. On being released on parole he went to Europe, and on returning to this country settled in New York, where he remained thirteen years, engaging in business; putting to good use the mechanical knowledge and skill acquired in early days and becoming president of one of the exchanges. While serving in this capacity he invented and put into operation, without assistance, the system of telegraphic reporting in offices and business houses the fluctuations of the market. It was quickly adopted by business men, and the net income soon amounted to $30,000 a year. Mr. Laws then sold out to a company but retained a royalty, and before long resigned his office to devote himself to the extension of his system. He left $165,000 in the treasury of the exchange against $11,000, the amount it contained when he became manager, and received on leaving a handsome testimonial. Before he gave his reporting system into other hands, he studied at Columbia College Law School and was admitted to the New York bar. Subsequently he was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and spent an extra year in study. His thesis, submitted to the faculty, was entitled "Neuro-Psychology, or the Dual Constitution of Man," and gave a new classification of the cranial nerves. The paper was published in the "Proceedings" of the Missouri State Medical Association, of which Dr. Laws was made an honorary member, and his classification bids fair to supersede those of Willis and Sœmmering. In October, 1875, Dr. Laws was unanimously elected president of the University of the State of Missouri, and on July 5, 1876, was inaugurated. During his administration the religious bodies of the state, for the first time, were fairly represented in the faculty, and the most cordial relations were established between the university and the state. A progressive and successful educator, Dr. Laws tempered his reforms by sober conservatism, and by his thorough acquaintance with industrial matters, he was able to bring the labors and processes of the workshop into the schoolroom. At Westminster he had taken the initiative in Missouri in organizing college work on the university plan, making the departments independent but associated schools, equal in rank. His work at Columbia was carried out on the same high plane. The chair of Hebrew and Semitic literature as associated with theological opinions and purely on a philosophical basis, was first established by him; the chair of English language and literature was given special prominence, contrary to the old English and American notions; the engineering, military science and tactics, and art departments were opened; the astronomical observatory was rebuilt and re-equipped through the generosity of the president himself; the Missouri Medical College became connected with the university as Medical School No. 2; the Missouri agricultural experiment station was legally established and organized; the main building of the university was enlarged and improved, and rededicated (1885); and an alumni association was formed. Dr. Laws resigned the presidency, July 1, 1889. During his ten years of service, the annual appropriation by the state legislature increased continuously; the average number of students rose from 261 to 578; and the whole number, including those in the medical school at St. Louis and the mining school at Rolla, rose to 850; while the fixed endowment fund increased from $227,000 to $530,000. The praise bestowed upon Dr. Laws, on the occasion of his retirement, for his wisdom and efficiency, was echoed in resolutions passed, that same year, by the State Teacher's Association, which gratefully acknowledged the value of his services as president of that body and of the Academy of Teachers in establishing friendly relations between the public schools and the university. Dr. Laws is a pioneer and expert in the domain of physiologico-psychology, and has made the psychic and the somatic parts of man's dual constitution a special study. A collection of Dr. Law's published writings would make two octavo volumes, and he has been urged to publish his lectures on psychology, logic, ethics, and theistic realism as text-books, but he is not ambitious to be known as an author. The university as developed by him, will perpetuate his name far better than could a score of printed works.

FISHER, Michael Montgomery, chairman of the faculty of the University of the State of Missouri (1889-91), was born near Rockville, Parke co., Ind., Oct. 8, 1834. He was prepared for college at the Academy at Waveland, Montgomery co., and then entered Hanover College at Hanover, taking the four years' course and receiving his degree in 1855. Soon after graduation, he was elected professor of Latin in Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., then under the presidency of Samuel S. Laws. In 1860 he was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fulton, but retained his professorship. In 1870 he founded a college for women at Independence, Mo., and later he founded Bellewood Female College, near Louisville, Ky. In 1874 he returned to Westminster, and combined with his professorship the chairmanship of the faculty. In 1877 he was called to the chair of Latin in the University of the State of Missouri. He filled his new position with signal ability, and as a teacher and student of the Latin language and literature became known throughout the United States, and in Europe as well. In 1888 he went abroad, and spent a year, chiefly in Rome, for the purpose of studying its antiquities and collecting materials for the more successful prosecution of his educational work. Soon after his return, Prof. Laws resigned, and on June 7th Prof. Fisher was made chairman of the faculty and acting president, with permission to continue his professorial labors. The position was an unenviable one. During his administration Pres. Laws had excited bitter antagonisms and evoked harsh criticisms in his efforts to remove incompetent instructors and to better the working force of the university, and toward the end of his term divisions occurred within the institution itself. Without display of authority or arbitrary exercise of the powers with which he had been vested, Prof. Fisher restored order and brought about a state of harmony such as had not been known for years. In an address at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the university, July 4, 1890, he referred to his predecessor as follows, his language showing his own modesty and his unwillingness to receive entire credit for the gratifying status of the university: "Many a star glitters in our crown of rejoicing, but how many of these stars were set there by Dr. Laws! But for him, the rejoicing of this day would be impossible." Prof. Fisher hoped to resign his position as acting president in 1890, and that Hon. John S. Wilson of West Virginia would take the helm, but the latter declined, and Prof. Fisher served for another year, his burdens being lightened by an assistant professor in the Latin department. In the report of the board of curators for 1889-91 is the following tribute to Prof. Fisher: "He understood the domestic, social, political and military life of the Romans as he knew his own country. He was familiar with all their history, poetry and philosophy. But common association did not assuage his boundless enthusiasm. With a vivacity and earnestness springing from a continuous sense of novelty, he communicated his spirit to his students. In his presence lethargy and inattention were impossible. He was born to be an instructor. Diligent study qualified him for the task. Duty with him was pleasure. To do good was happiness. No man ever knew him do a rash act or utter an ignoble sentiment. He was a model companion of youth. He did not ask others to do what he did not habitually practice himself. His own conduct was the law he laid down; his own example the standard he set up. He did not thrust the truth on unwilling minds; he clothed it with such charms that the heart welcomed it. He did not drive; he led his students. Life mingled in him its choicest elements, the love of labor and the love of truth. His presence was an inspiration; his word enthusiasm. His influence will long be felt in the university life." The published works of Prof. Fisher, aside from contributions to periodicals, are: "The Three Pronunciations of Latin" (1878; 3d ed., 1884); "Education," an historical work; "Method of Teaching Latin"; "Banking in Ancient Pompeii"; "Civil Engineering among the Romans"; also a series of Latin text-books. He received the degree of D.D. from Westminster College in 1868, and that of LL.D. from Hanover in 1881. He died at Columbia, Feb. 20, 1891.

M. M. Fisher

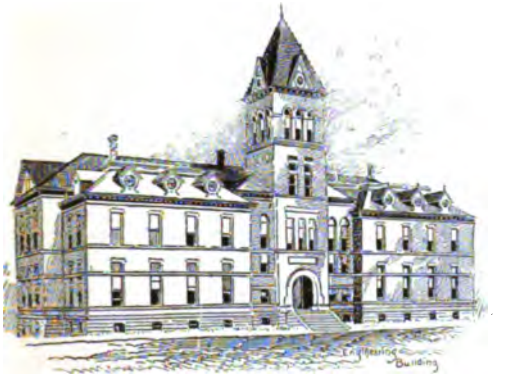
BLACKWELL, James Shannon, chairman of the faculty of the University of the State of Missouri (1891), was born in Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1844. His parents came from Virginia, where his family, of English stock, had been domiciled since 1688, contributing many notable characters to the history of the Old Dominion. At an early age James Blackwell manifested a strong disposition to the acquisition of languages. He knew German well before he reached his teens; French, which he soon spoke fluently, followed as an easy exercise; Latin and Greek became his next passion, and under competent teachers, he had assimilated more Latin in six months than is read in a college course in four years; Horace, Juvenal, Homer, and Sophocles became favorites with him. Having a natural bent for music, which he cultivated, his scansion of Sophocles realized some of the harmony for which the old Greeks were noted. On entering college, at the age of twenty, young Blackwell took up the study of the Semitic languages, beginning with Hebrew. Soon finishing the Scriptures, he took up the Mishnah, and read Maimonides, studying besides the Aramaic and mongrel Hebrew in the various Talmuds and other works of rabbinical literature, and acquiring an easy style of composition in Hebrew. The study of Arabic, Æthiopic, Syriac, Assyrian, and old Egyptian followed. Returning to the Aryan tongues, he learned to read and write Sanskrit, and mastered Pali, Persian, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, old Slavonic, modern Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon and many more. The results of these studies are shown in contributions to many periodicals, and in papers read before the various societies of which he is a member. A critical paper on the "onyx" of the Garden of Eden, read before the American Philological Association in 1881, attracted the attention of the learned world in England and Germany. His "Contribution to the Sounds of *C* and *S* in Latin, as Shown from the Talmud," was widely commented on, and resulted in making him a member of the Royal Philological Society of Great Britain. His "Views on the Study of Language" were widely quoted, while his "German Prefixes and Suffixes" is said to be the only book of the kind in any language. The last named book is used in many colleges, east and west. In 1879 Dr. Blackwell was called to the chair of Hebrew and Semitic literature and modern languages at the University of the State of Missouri. In January, 1891, it became necessary to provide a chairman of the faculty, Dr. Fisher being incapacitated by severe illness. Accordingly, Dr. Blackwell was elected to the position and served until June 3d, when Prof. Jesse was inaugurated president. In June, 1894, he resigned his chair in the university. Prof. Blackwell has worked, and made translations, in more than sixty languages.

R.H. Jesse

JESSE, Richard Henry, eighth president of the University of the State of Missouri (1891-), was born in Lancaster county, Va., March 1, 1853, son of William J. and Mary (Claybrook) Jesse. His birthplace was the old Ball farm, the birthplace and early home of Mary Ball, Washington's mother. This place is still owned by Pres. Jesse and two members of his family. His father's family, coming from England in the early days of Virginia, settled in King William county. Thence the grandfather moved to the adjoining county of King and Queen, where Pres. Jesse's father was born and reared. More than one of the name have been distinguished in England as writers, but it is not definitely known whether or not they are related to the subject of this sketch. The great-grandfather on the mother's side came from Wales, and likewise settled in King and Queen county, Va. His wife was an English woman. Their son, the Rev. Richard Claybrook, moved to the neighboring county of Middlesex, where Pres. Jesse's mother was born and reared. The Rev. Mr. Claybrook served in the war of 1812. Born and reared an Episcopalian, he joined the Baptist church at the age of twenty-five. Ordained a minister two years later, he preached the gospel for twenty-five years. Although he died pastor of the wealthiest Baptist church in the state at that time, he declined through life to accept any compensation for his services, supporting himself and his family out of his own means, which were considerable. Pres. Jesse received his preparatory education in Lancaster county, Va., at an academy founded by his father. The father was a merchant and farmer, and a thorough man of business, but he spent his means liberally for the education of his children. For this purpose he erected a building on his own land at the nearest village, and saw that it was well supplied with competent teachers. Later young Jesse was sent to the Hanover Academy, at that time the oldest and best fitting-school in Virginia. Thence he went to the University of Virginia, graduating with distinction in 1875. The next year he returned to Hanover Academy as instructor, chiefly in French and mathematics. For the next two years he was principal of an endowed high school in Princess Anne, Md. This position he resigned, to the regret of everybody, intending to return to the University of Virginia and fit himself for the bar. But in the summer of 1878 the trustees of the University of Louisiana wrote to the University of Virginia asking that a dean be recommended for the academic department. The University of Louisiana had been founded at New Orleans in the year 1840. The academic department or college proper had been established in 1856 under Dr. Francis Lister Hawks, who was then president of the university. At the outbreak of the civil war, the University of Louisiana was closed, and in consequence of the troubles and sorrows of the reconstruction period, the academic department was not opened again until the fall of 1878. The professors in the University of Virginia to whom was addressed the request for a dean united in recommending Mr. Jesse, without his knowledge or consent. Unanimously elected, he gave up with some reluctance the idea of reading law, and determined to give his entire time and energy to the upbuilding of his department in the University of Louisiana. In the face of the greatest difficulties and of strenuous opposition from those interested in other institutions, and in spite of the apathy of the legislature and the city council, he achieved brilliant success in building up the academic department, which finally absorbed all the resources of the institution, the law and medical departments being compelled to content themselves with their fees. In a few years Paul Tulane, of Princeton, N. J., gave a large sum for the endowment of a university in New Orleans. The trustees appointed a president, but did not take immediately any further steps toward an organization. Dean Jesse strove with great energy to effect a consolidation between the Tulane University and that of the state. He soon won to his ideas Judge E. D. White, one of the Tulane trustees, now justice of the supreme court of the United States, Judge Charles E. Fenner, of the supreme court of Louisiana, another trustee, and the newly appointed president, William Preston Johnston. These men finally took the lead in the movement, and the consolidation was effected in June, 1884. Offered a choice in the consolidated university between the chairs of Latin and Greek, Mr. Jesse chose that of Latin, and was made senior professor in the fall of 1884. He was thoroughly tired of administrative work, and determined thenceforth to devote his life entirely to teaching and to scholarly research. This design he pursued for seven years. He was made one of the original trustees of the Howard Memorial Library, the largest and best library in the South. In 1890, without the knowledge of Mr. Jesse, a distinguished professor at the University of Virginia recommended him as president of the University of Missouri. Many friends joined in urging his name, and on Dec. 19th

University of the State of Missouri

he was offered the position by the unanimous vote of the trustees. On Jan. 19, 1891, he finally accepted the position. In the following June he was duly inaugurated. During his administration the University of Missouri has made great progress within and without. On Jan. 9, 1892, its buildings were destroyed by fire. The people responded generously, and about $700,000 have been expended in the work of reconstruction. During the first four years of his administration the legislature gave to the university more money than was ever given by any state to any educational institution within an equal space of time. The university has now the following departments: graduate, law, medical, sanitary, architectural, engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical, mining), and the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, to which is attached the agricultural experiment station. Pres. Jesse has been especially successful in fostering secondary education in Missouri. The university has now a thorough system of affiliated schools. In 1893 he was appointed by the National Educational Association a member of the committee of ten, whose report on secondary schools has become justly famous. In June, 1897, he was made chairman for 1898 of the section of higher education in the National Educational Association. On accepting his resignation in June, 1891, Tulane University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., which it had previously given to no one but Pres. G. W. Custis Lee. Dr. Jesse is an open-communion Baptist, and is indeed kindly disposed towards all forms of Christian faith. In July, 1882, he was married to Addie Henry Polk, of Princess Anne, Md. Her family (Scotch-Irish) came from Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and settled on the lower part of the eastern shore of Maryland. Mrs. Jesse, as might be expected, is a Presbyterian. They now have six children. Pres. Jesse attributes his success in life chiefly to two things: To the influence and instruction of his mother, and to the providence of God. He particularly dislikes the term "self-made man," holding that any man or woman that is self-made is necessarily poorly made. When pressed on one occasion to state to what personal trait he attributed his success most, he replied, "When the cause is thoroughly good, and commends itself to my sober judgment, I do not know how to give up, and no man ought to learn how."



Geo. D. Purinton.

PURINTON, George Dana, biologist, was born in Preston county, Va., (now W. Va.), Oct. 1, 1856. His parents were both natives of Massachusetts. His father, Rev. J. M. Purinton, D.D., son of Thomas Purinton, clergyman, lawyer, physician, and justice of the peace of Coleraine, Mass., was educated at Madison University, now Colgate, and owing to failing health, early in life settled in Virginia. Prof. Purinton's mother was Nancy Alden Lyon, niece of Mary Lyon, founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary and College, and a direct descendant of John Alden of Mayflower fame. Prof. Purinton, the youngest of three brothers, began his career as a teacher in the country schools of his native state, and rapidly rose to the principalship of the George's Creek Academy, Pennsylvania, and later the Cherokee Male Seminary, the national high school of the Cherokee Indians at Tablequah, I. T. He was graduated with honors in the class of 1879 at the State University of West Virginia. In 1879 he was married to Helen B. Fordyce of Morgantown, W. Va., and that same year was chosen co-proprietor and joint president of Broadus College, West Virginia. Finding the institution financially involved, he withdrew after one year's experience, to accept the superintendency of the city schools of Piedmont, W. Va. Before the close of the first year he was elected to the vice-presidency and chair of physical sciences and natural history in the University of Des Moines, Ia., and soon after the resignation of the president, he was called to preside over its affairs. In 1882 he resigned to accept the chair of chemistry and physics in Furman University, South Carolina, that he might devote his whole time to his specialty. After several years residence at this institution, where in addition to his professorial duties, he acted as analytical chemist and assayer to the trade, and was official chemist to several oil factories and fertilizer houses, he was elected professor of chemistry and biology in the Arkansas Industrial University. Here he developed a system of experimental agriculture so successfully that an appropriation was made by the state legislature and a department of agriculture was established and organized. Prof. Purinton was elected to the chair of chemistry, and was made superintendent of agriculture, including the supervision of grounds and buildings. After the successful execution of his plans to ensure broader and better cultivation of the farm, he resigned to accept the chair of biology in the State University of Missouri. In 1888 he was chosen director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Delaware, which he organized. After building and equipping its laboratories, and arranging its staff, he returned to the University of Missouri. He is a successful photographer, and has prepared a large number of superior lantern projections and photomicrographs with which his own lectures and those of his colleagues are copiously illustrated. In addition to his many duties he found time to take a special course of scientific study at Harvard University, and was graduated in medicine at the Missouri State University. He is the author of text-books entitled "Systematic Descriptive Botany"; "A Guide to the Botanical Laboratory"; "Analytical Chemistry"; "Plant Analysis," and various newspaper and magazine articles, and contributions to state agricultural reports, all highly recommended by educational authorities, and ranking him among the most competent biologists of the country. He needs only to be known as a personal friend to demonstrate a goodness of heart and a gentility of manner which are a passport to the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of friends. Dr. Purinton has received the degrees, A.B., A.M., and Ph.D., from the State University of West Virginia, and the degree, M.D., from the University of Missouri. He has also practiced medicine successfully, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a skilful and well-equipped physician.

UPDEGRAFF, Milton, astronomer, was born at Decorah, Ia., Feb. 20, 1861, of American parents. His family is descended from one of three brothers who came from Holland to Philadelphia with William Penn, bearing the Dutch name of Op den Graef, which has since been transformed into Updegraff. As a boy he had a strong desire for knowledge, and prepared himself for college chiefly without the aid of teachers. What schooling he had was obtained at the high school in Decorah. At the age of nineteen years he entered the freshman class in the State University of Wisconsin, and soon attained distinction for mathematical ability. During his summer vacations he served as an aid on the U. S. coast and geodetic survey in a triangulation of the state of Wisconsin. He was graduated in 1884 with the highest honors, receiving the degrees of bachelor of science and bachelor of civil engineering. In 1886 the degree of master of science was conferred upon him by the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. During his college course he had been a pupil of Edward S. Holden, then director of the Washburn observatory of the University of Wisconsin, and after graduation was appointed an assistant in the observatory. He held this position until September, 1887, when he was appointed second astronomer in the national observatory of the Argentine Republic at Cordoba. He accepted this position for the purpose of observing a list of Southern fixed stars proposed by Dr. Auwers, the eminent German astronomer, and spent over two years in Cordoba in accomplishing this and other astronomical work. While in South America he traveled extensively in the mountain districts, crossing the Andes twice and visiting the observatories at Santiago, Chili and La Plata, near Buenos Ayres. In April, 1890, he returned to the United States and was shortly after appointed director of the observatory of the State University of Missouri, and assistant professor of mathematics. He was subsequently elected professor of astronomy in the same institution. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft* of Germany, and other scientific bodies, and has contributed many articles to periodical literature.

POORE, Benjamin Perley, journalist, was born Nov. 2, 1820, at Indian Hill farm, near Newburyport, Mass., an estate that has been owned by the family since 1650, when it was purchased by John Poore, a native of England. At the age of seven, Benjamin Poore was taken to Washington, D. C., a city where much of his life was to be spent, and at the age of eleven went with his parents to Europe, where he was favored in seeing many notable people, including Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Moore and Gen. Lafayette. On his return he was sent to a military school, to be fitted for West Point, but disliking the restraint and the course of study he took matters into his own hands and ran away, to apprentice himself to a printer in Worcester, Mass. Having learned his trade and having shown that he had made no mistake in adopting it, he removed to Athens, Ga., to edit the "Southern Whig," which his father had bought for him, but after two years' experience returned to Massachusetts. In 1841, the year he attained his majority, he went to Belgium as attaché of the American legation, and until 1848 remained abroad. He traveled extensively in Asia Minor and Egypt, as well as Europe, contributing letters regularly to the Boston "Atlas," and, as historical agent of the state of Massachusetts, procured copies of historical documents bearing on the history of America, preserved in the archives of France. These important papers, which cover the period 1492–1780, fill ten folio volumes and are illustrated with engraved maps and water-color sketches. On his return to the United States Mr. Poore resumed his journalistic career, editing the Boston "Bee" and "Sunday Sentinel," and wrote some biographical works including a "Campaign Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor," 800,000 copies of which were circulated, and a number of romances dealing with the period of the revolutionary war. In 1854 he became the Washington correspondent of the Boston "Journal" and other newspapers, and became so well known for his accuracy in reporting events that any article signed "Perley" was considered authoritative. These letters constituted his best literary work and were continued for thirty years. He served the government in several capacities during that period. He was clerk of the senate committee on printing records for several years; became editor of the "Congressional Directory" in 1867; supervised the indices to the "Congressional Record"; for many years brought out the annual abridgment of the public documents of the United States; as secretary of the U. S. Agricultural Society edited its "Journal" for a number of years; made a compilation of various treaties negotiated with foreign countries by the government, and compiled "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States 1774–1881" (1885). Among his best known works are "Agricultural History of Essex County, Mass."; "The Conspiracy Trial for the Murder of Abraham Lincoln" (1865); "Federal and State Charters" (2 vols. 1877); "Life of General Burnside" (1882), and "Perley's Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis" (1886). He was exceedingly interested in military matters; formed a battalion of riflemen at Newbury, Mass., and after it joined a company of the 8th Massachusetts volunteers, on the outbreak of the civil war, served for a time as major. In 1874 he served as commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston and projected a history of that celebrated company. His ancestral home at Indian Hill was a rambling and picturesque collection of buildings comprising sixty rooms, filled with colonial furniture, Indian pottery and implements, weapons and other relics from the battlefields of the revolutionary and civil wars, and mementoes of foreign travel. Maj. Poore died in Washington, D. C., May 30, 1887.

BURLEIGH, George Shepard, poet and reformer, was born at Plainfield, Windham co., Conn., March 26, 1821, son of Rinaldo and Lydia (Bradford) Burleigh, and descendant, on his mother's side, of Gov. Bradford of Plymouth colony. He was educated at a district school, piecing out its discrepancies, as he could, in private, while working on his father's farm until after he attained his majority. The influence of five gifted brothers could not have failed to affect sensibly the development of the boy, who began his career of verse-making before he could form words with a pen. In common with his brothers, he was early interested in reforms, devoting to temperance his first printed poems and many subsequent ones, and giving to the cause of religious liberty, to the anti-slavery movement and to the rights of women an unwavering support. In 1846 and 1847 he was associated with his brother, William H. Burleigh, in editing, at Hartford, Conn., the "Charter Oak," a free-soil and liberty paper, one of the earliest to oppose slavery, and, therefore, a pioneer in the great struggle which culminated in Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. He put forth a volume of poems in 1849 at Philadelphia, and in the summer of 1865 published, anonymously, "Signal Fires, or the Trail of the Pathfinder," a volume of poems on picturesque incidents in the life and explorations of John C. Frémont; issued as a campaign document. A translation in verse of Victor Hugo's "Legende des Siècles," first series, was privately published in New York in 1867. The continuation of that great work and of Hugo's "Religion and Religions" are among many productions lying in MS. in the author's desk. Mr. Burleigh was married, March 17, 1849, to Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Richmond) Burgess of Little Compton, R. I. He spends his summers in a quaint cottage at Seaconnet, R. I., drawing inspiration from the sea, and from other things less eternal.

BRECKINRIDGE, Clifton Rhodes, planter, merchant and legislator, was born at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 22, 1846, son of John Cabell Breckinridge, vice-president of the United States (1856–60), U. S. senator and Confederate general. Clifton Breckinridge was educated at the private schools of Lexington, and at the age of fifteen enlisted in the Confederate army as a private. At the close of the war he went into business; but after two years entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), and remained for three years. Being forced to abandon study on account of imperfect eyesight, he removed to Arkansas, where he became a cotton planter, and engaged in the commission business at Pine Bluff. In 1882 he was elected on the Democratic ticket congressman-at-large; in 1884 was chosen to represent the second district of Arkansas in congress, and in 1886 was re-elected. In 1888 he was again elected, but the Republican candidate, John M. Clayton, contested his claim, on the ground that the election returns had been tampered with, and the assassination of the latter while engaged in the taking of testimony increased the enmity between the two political parties. Mr. Breckinridge took his seat, but in April, 1890, a congressional committee visited Arkansas to take testimony relative to the election of 1888 and the murder of Mr. Clayton, and, after examining 1,200 witnesses, reported, in August, that Mr. Breckinridge was not entitled to the seat. He defended himself in a speech two hours in duration, declaring that, as the house was Republican and Mr. Clayton was his friend, the murder could have had no political significance, while to have resigned would have been to admit that the charge was true. By a party vote of 105 to 62, his seat was declared vacant. A number of Democrats left the house, to protract the contest by breaking a quorum; but Mr. Breckinridge discouraged this. In 1890 and 1892 he was again elected. He has served on the committees on manufactures, rivers and harbors, ways and means, and appropriations, and in the fiftieth congress aided in preparing the Mills tariff bill, assisting in its passage through the house, and its advocacy on the stump. In the fifty-first congress he took part in the opposition to the McKinley bill. In 1876 he was married to Katherine B. Carson of Memphis, Tenn. He resides at Pine Bluff, Ark.

FOULKE, William Dudley, lawyer and author, was born in New York city, Nov. 20, 1848, son of Thomas and Hannah (Shoemaker) Foulke. His father was a minister in the Society of Friends, and was a descendant of Edward Foulke of Wales, who emigrated to America in 1698 and settled at Gwynedd, Montgomery co., Pa. William D. Foulke was educated at Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1869, and at the Columbia Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1870, and was engaged in the practice of the law in New York until 1876, when he moved to Richmond, Ind. He was for fifteen years one of the attorneys of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Co., as well as engaged in general practice. He was elected by the Republicans in 1882 member of the Indiana state senate from Wayne county, and served four years. During his term of office he refused to support Mr. Blaine for the presidency, and this refusal was followed by his retirement from political life after the expiration of his term. He became interested in the reform of the civil service, and introduced a bill in 1885 to establish this reform in Indiana. He subsequently organized and became president of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association. He conducted a series of investigations into the management of the State Insane Hospital, which resulted in revealing many abuses, fraudulent contracts, the ill-treatment of patients, etc., which were due mainly to the spoils system under the Democratic management of that institution. This investigation and the publicity given to it had considerable influence in the elections of 1886 and in the position taken by Indiana in the subsequent presidential election. In 1889 and 1890 he conducted on behalf of the national civil service reform league a series of investigations into the condition of the federal civil service and the operation of the reform law. The subjects of congressional patronage, the administration of the patent office and census bureau, political changes in the post-office department, and the removals of office-holders upon secret charges were considered in detail, and some severe strictures were made upon the administration of Pres. Harrison. Mr. Foulke was for many years president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association. About the year 1890 he retired from the bar, and in 1891 he was elected president of Swarthmore College, but was unable to accept the position. He is the author of "Slav and Saxon" (1887), a monograph treating of the growth of Russian civilization, and of a biography of Oliver P. Morton (1898), the war governor of Indiana and senator from that state. Mr. Foulke was for a short time in 1883 one of the editors of the Richmond "Palladium," then the leading journal in Eastern Indiana, and has been an occasional contributor to various periodicals as well as a public speaker upon political and literary subjects. He was the acting chairman of the congress of suffrage of the world's congress auxiliary of the Columbian exposition. He was elected in 1893 president of the American Proportional Representation League. He was married, in Paris, France, Oct. 10, 1872, to Mary Taylor, daughter of Mark E. and Caroline (Middleton) Reeves.

Wm Dudley Foulke

HULME, George Breedon, merchant, was born at Shinfield, Reading, Berkshire, England, Aug. 27, 1855, son of George and Marion (James) Hulme, both natives of England. His father is descended from the Baron d'Haûme, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. His mother is descended from King Henry I. through the line of Welsh kings. He was educated at Wellington College public school, after which he entered Magdalen College, Oxford, and was graduated there in 1881. That same year he came to the United States, where he was employed in the land department of the Northern Pacific railroad at New York. He remained there but a short time, and then went into the real estate business for himself in Montana, in which he has since been engaged. He is also associated with Gen. Egbert L. Viele at the head of the East Bay Land and Improvement Co. of New York. Mr. Hulme has traveled extensively, and is much interested in athletics and all out-door sports. He was president of the Oxford University Lawn Tennis Club (1876); president of the Magdalen College Boat Club, Oxford (1877, 1878, 1879); president of the Yellowstone Gun Club in Montana (1882); and is a member of the Manhattan and New York Athletic clubs, also the M. C. Boat Club, O. U. Boat Club, and Leander Boat Club of England; is president of the Tandem Sleighing Club of New York, and is the best known and most successful exhibitor of heavy harness horses in the United States.

Geo. B. Hulme.

LYON, Merrick, educator, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., April 7, 1815, son of Deacon Jonathan and Hannah (Smith) Lyon. His father was a prosperous farmer and a leading man in town. Merrick remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, working on the farm, and during the winter months attending the public schools. He entered Hopkins Academy, in Hadley, Mass., where he remained several years; teaching public schools in the winter. The last year of his preparatory course was passed at the Baptist Academy, in Worcester. In September, 1836, he entered the freshman class of Brown University, but during the next year was principal of the East Dennis (Mass.) High School. He was graduated in the class of 1841, having attained to high rank as a scholar. On leaving college he at once entered upon what has been his life-work—teaching. In 1845 he became one of the principals of the University Grammar School, and although offered a professorship in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and similar positions in other institutions, he remained at Providence, laboring with signal efficiency and zeal to promote classical and academic culture. During the year 1855 he also taught Greek in college. In 1873 he traveled extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent, and was appointed honorary commissioner to the world's fair at Vienna. He was a member of the common council of Providence in 1855, and was made chairman of the committee on education. For many years Dr. Merrick has been a leading and active member of the school committee, doing an amount of gratuitous labor for which the public must always hold him in grateful esteem. He was president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction in 1873 and 1874, and was also president for two years of the American Institute of Instruction. He was president one year of the Rhode Island Baptist social union. In 1874 he was elected a trustee of Brown University, and in 1877 was elected a fellow, filling the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Pres. Caswell. In 1873 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago. For many years he held the office of a deacon in the church. He was married, Aug. 23, 1842, to Caroline Brown, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Jenks, of Middleborough, Mass., and sister of Professor Jenks, of the university.

MALBONE, Francis, U. S. senator, was the son of Francis Malbone, of Virginia, and the grandson of Adolphus Malbone, of the colony. He entered into business in Newport with his brother, under the firm name of Evan & Francis Malbone, which partnership was dissolved by the death of Evan in 1784, when the surviving partner became associated with Daniel Mason. The business was then carried on under the firm name of Malbone & Mason ,but it was not successful, and the connection was soon dissolved. Col. Malbone lost heavily in trade, but confidence in him was not impaired, and his fellow-townsmen were always ready to honor him when an opportunity occurred. He made a number of voyages as supercargo, and went out in the ship Mount Hope in 1801, on her first voyage to the East Indies. In 1805 he again sailed in her in the same capacity, believing that the sea-voyage would restore him to health. When he returned in the ship, Oct. 12, 1806, greatly benefited, the Newport artillery came out to welcome him and gave him a public reception. His attachment to this company was very great. He had been instrumental in reorganizing it after the war, and at the time of his death he had brought it to a high degree of efficiency. For seventeen years he was at the head of the company, his commission having been dated in 1792. He entered congress as a Federalist, in 1793. At the time of his death Col. Malbone had gone through the several gradations of office, and had faithfully and diligently served the state and town as a member of the general assembly and as a representative and senator in congress. He left Newport Feb. 20, 1809, to take his seat in the U. S. senate. On Sunday, June 4th, while ascending the steps of the Capitol, to attend divine service, he fell, and immediately expired.

KNIGHT, Richard, clergyman and author, was born in Cranston, R. I., Oct. 5, 1771. His father was Deacon Stephen Knight, of the South Scituate Six-Principle Baptist Church, who was a descendant of Richard Knight, Esq., who came from England in the early years of the colony, and was one of the first settlers in the town of Cranston. The subject of this sketch resided in the town of his nativity during his life, with the exception of about three years. On his conversion, in early manhood, he worshiped with the Six-Principle Church in Scituate, with which he united in 1804, and enjoyed the ministry of Rev. John Westcott, of the Foster Church. His activity and power as a speaker soon brought him into public notice. He was ordained as pastor of the Scituate Church, Oct. 19, 1809, by Elders Westcott, Manchester, and Sprague. This church he continued to serve with great fidelity and success until his death. Of one of the revivals that occurred under his ministry, he says, in his history, "A reformation took place, and, in the course of three years, one hundred and fifty souls were added to this society, when it consisted of two hundred and seventeen members." His church finally numbered over four hundred members. In 1827 he published, under the patronage of the Rhode Island yearly meeting of Six-Principle Baptists, his valuable octavo volume, of about 370 pages, entitled "History of the General and Six-Principle Baptists in Europe and America: In Two Parts." This work exhibits much research and is now of great historic worth, as it contains the annals of many Rhode Island churches, and valuable biographical sketches. His ministry was long and highly honored. For fifty-three years he occupied the pulpit of the Scituate church, "not ceasing in his labors until within a few months of his decease," which occurred in Cranston, at his residence, Apr. 10, 1863.

BOGARDUS, James, inventor, was born in Catskill, N. Y., March 14, 1800. He received a common-school education, and in 1814 was apprenticed to the watch-maker's trade. While mastering his trade he also became an expert die-sinker and engraver. In 1820 he constructed an eight-day, three-wheeled chronometer clock, which was awarded the highest premium at the first fair of the American Institute. Later he completed an eight-day clock which without dials marked the hours, minutes and seconds. In 1828 he devised the ring-flier for cotton-spinning and in 1829 an eccentric mill, with the grindingstones all running in the same direction. In 1831 he perfected a machine for the engraving of figures, etc., on gold watch-dials, and in 1832 a transfer-machine for producing bank-note plates from separate dies. Both of these machines speedily came into general use. In 1833 he patented the first dry gas meter, and in 1836 so improved it as to make it applicable to all current fluids. During a visit to England in 1836 he devised a medallic engraving machine, which produced a great sensation when first used, and in 1839 he was given a reward by the British government for producing the best machine for manufacturing postage stamps. There were 2,600 competitors for this reward. In 1847 Mr. Bogardus erected in New York city, for his own use, a factory building five stories in height, constructed wholly of cast-iron, which was the first structure of its kind. Later, Mr. Bogardus erected many buildings of the same kind in various parts of the United States. Besides the articles already mentioned, he invented machines for cutting India rubber into fine threads, for shirring India rubber fabrics, for pressing glass and for drilling, a sun-and-planet horse power, a dynamometer, a pyrometer and a deep-sea sounding machine. His improvements in the manufacture of tools were also numerous and important. He died in New York city, Apr. 13, 1874.

GREENE, William, lawyer, was born in Warwick, R. I., Jan. 1, 1797, son of Ray and Mary (Flagg) Greene. His father was attorney-general of Rhode Island for many years, and was a senator in congress from October, 1797, to May, 1801. His mother was the daughter of George Flagg, of Charleston, S. C. His grandfather, William Greene, was governor of Rhode Island from 1778 to 1786; and his great-grandfather, William Greene, died while governor of the colony, after having been elected to that office four times. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in Kent Academy, at East Greenwich, R. I., and in George J. Patton's School, at Hartford, after which he entered Brown University, where he was graduated with honors in 1817, delivering the valedictory of his class. Soon after, Mr. Greene entered the law school of Judges Reeves and Gould, at Litchfield, Conn., which then had a high reputation. While there Gov. William Beach Lawrence was his room-mate, and John Y. Mason of Virginia, and John M. Clayton of Delaware, were attendants at the same school. After completing his law studies, Mr. Greene rode on horseback from Warwick to Columbus, O., where he became private secretary to Gov. Brown and subsequently settled in Cincinnati, where he pursued the practice of law until 1862. While there he did much for the cause of education, in the formation of the school system of Ohio; acting as president of the school board of Cincinnati. In the year last mentioned he returned to his ancestral farm in Rhode Island, where he spent the rest of his life. This farm had been owned by his family since the time of its purchase from the Chief Miantonomi. In Ohio Mr. Greene took an active part in the politics of the state, first as a Whig and afterward as a Republican. He was personally intimate with Clay and Webster, from whom he received many letters. Mr. Greene was elected lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1866 and 1867, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency. Mr. Greene married, Apr. 30, 1821, Abby, daughter of Erastus Lyman, of Northampton, Mass. She died Jul. 18, 1862. They had two children, Annie Jean and Catharine Ray. Mr. Greene's second marriage was to Mrs. Caroline Mathewson, Nov. 20, 1867. He died in 1881.

WRIGHT, Ebenezer Kellogg, banker, was born in Wright settlement, Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., Jul. 28, 1837. The Wright family came originally from Essex county, England, where they were well established before the sixteenth century. Thomas Wright came to this country in the first half of the seventeenth century, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn., where he died in 1670. His descendants have been prominent citizens of the Nutmeg state in every generation since his time. His great-grandson was the Rev. Ebenezer Wright, who was graduated at Yale College in 1724 and was pastor of a church in Stamford, Conn., from 1732 until his death in 1746. A son of Rev. Ebenezer Wright, named after his father, held a commission as a lieutenant in the Continental army during the war of independence. A few years after peace had been declared, Lieut. Ebenezer Wright and his wife removed to Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y., where they settled. They were among the organizers of the first religious society of Rome, now known as the Presbyterian Church. A grandson of Lieut. Wright and his wife, daughter of Benjamin Butler, of Wethersfield, Conn., was Ebenezer Wright, whose wife was Sophia, daughter of Israel Denio and sister of Hiram Denio, for twelve years judge of the court of appeals of New York state. Ebenezer Kellogg Wright, a son of Ebenezer William Wright and Sophia Denio, was educated in the public schools of New York state and Connecticut, and spent some of his boyhood days working on his father's farm. His uncle, Judge Denio, was president of the Utica City Bank of Utica, N. Y., and gave his nephew a position as messenger in that institution when the latter was seventeen years of age. He advanced steadily in the business and became successively a clerk, bookkeeper and teller. In March, 1859, when he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Wright resigned his position in the Utica bank to become the teller's assistant in the Park Bank of New York city, with which he was continuously connected during the remainder of his life. He remained as teller's assistant to 1866, when he was appointed receiving teller. Later in the same year he was made paying teller, and in 1876 became cashier. He was elected a director in the corporation in 1878, second vice-president in 1888, vice-president the same year, and president in 1890. Mr. Wright was a vestryman of Trinity Church, was a member of the chamber of commerce, of the

Church Club, the New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was one of the incorporators and a trustee of the State Trust Co., a member of the American Geographical Society and of the Oneida Historical Society, and held many other positions of honor and trust in the community. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1894 by Hamilton College. In 1863 Mr. Wright was married to Josephine Lyon, daughter of Robert D. and Margaret Gardner (Frye) Hamilton, a descendant of an old colonial family, members of which were Col. James Frye and Capt. James Frye, soldiers in the revolutionary war; and also a descendant of Isaac Allerton, one of the Mayflower pilgrims. Mr. Wright died Aug. 4, 1895.

STRACHEY, William, author and colonist, is interesting as having contributed to the literature of the earliest American colonies. He was an Englishman, who, in 1609 sailed with Sir Thomas Gates for Virginia, but was shipwrecked on the Bermudas, and did not reach his destination until the following year. There he was made first secretary of the colony, and held the position for three years, compiling during that time, for the benefit of the settlers, a collection of "Lawes, Divine, Morall, and Martiall." He afterwards returned to England, and wrote "A True Repertory of the Wracke and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates upon and from the Islands of the Bermudas," published afterwards in Purchas' "Pilgrims," and said by Malone to have prompted the introductory scene in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He also wrote and dedicated to Lord Bacon a "Historie of Travaile into Virginia Brittannia," which was published in 1849 by the Hakluyt Society.

OTTENDORFER, Anna Behr, philanthropist and journalist, was born at Wurzburg, Bavaria, Feb. 13, 1815. A brother having migrated to New York state, settling in Niagara county, Miss Behr left for this country in 1837, and for some time resided with him at his home. In the following year she married Jacob Uhl, a printer by trade, who in 1844 started a job office in New York city and in the following year purchased the "New Yorker Staats Zeitung," then a small weekly paper, which became the foundation of the great German organ of New York. With the diligent assistance of his young wife, Mr. Uhl was soon enabled to change his paper to a tri-weekly, and in 1849 to a daily newspaper. In 1852 he died, leaving his widow, in addition to the care of her children, the burden of the management of the newspaper. Mrs. Uhl, however, had thoroughly familiarized herself with the details of newspaper management, possessed eminent executive abilities and business skill, and by perseverance, energy and pluck succeeded in making her newspaper not only remunerative but a power in the land. Many offers of purchase were made her but she declined them all, and from 1852 until 1859 was sole manager. In July, 1859, she became the wife of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, who had been for a long time on the staff of the paper; and after that Mr. Ottendorfer occupied the chief editorial chair while his wife, up to a period near to her death, was business manager. Mrs. Ottendorfer was famous for her works of charity. In addition to innumerable acts of private benevolence, of which the public never learned, she devoted a large portion of her great wealth to creating, enlarging or endowing charitable and other institutions. In 1875 she built, in memory of her daughter Isabella, the Isabella Home for aged women, in Astoria, Long Island, on which she spent altogether $50,000. In 1881 she contributed about $40,000 to a memorial fund in support of several institutions, and the following year she spent about $75,000 in building and furnishing the woman's pavilion of the German Hospital of New York city. She also paid out over $100,000 for the German Dispensary in Second avenue and at her death bequeathed $25,000 to be divided among the employes of the "Staats Zeitung." One year before her death, Mrs. Ottendorfer received a medal from the Empress Augusta of Germany in recognition of her many acts of charity. These were continued in her last will and testament in which she provided most liberally for the institutions already aided, and included several others among her beneficiaries. Mrs. Ottendorfer died in New York city, Apr. 1, 1884.

Anna Ottendorfer

HARRIS, Thaddeus Mason, clergyman and author, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Jul. 17, 1768. His father having been killed in the revolutionary war, Thaddeus was thrown upon his own resources, and spent his early years at work on a farm in the township of Stirling, Mass. From here he entered the employ of a Dr. Morse, who, finding him to be a promising boy, assisted him to enter Harvard College. On his graduation at Harvard, in 1787, he was publicly commended by the president, for a poem on "History," which he then delivered. He was at this period offered the position of private secretary to Gen. Washington, and gladly accepted it, but fell ill of smallpox, and was unable to go. On his recovery he taught for a short time in Worcester, Mass., and soon afterward returned to Cambridge to begin the study of theology. In 1791 he was appointed librarian of Harvard, and about this time attracted attention by a picturesque poem in the style of the period, on "The Triumphs of Superstition." On completing his theological studies, in 1793, he received an appointment to the pastorate of the First Unitarian Church in Dorchester, Mass., which he filled until his death, although leaving it at different times to travel, for the benefit of his health, in the West and also in England. On his return from the first of these trips, in 1803, he published his "Journal of a Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Alleghany Mountains, with an account of the State of Ohio." His other writings are: "A Minor Encyclopædia," commended by Daniel Webster; a poem "On the Patronage of Genius" (1805); a "Natural History of the Bible" (1820) which was afterwards translated into German; "Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia" (1841), and a large number of sermons and addresses, published from time to time. He died in Dorchester, Mass., Apr. 3, 1842.

LINCOLN, Charles Perez, U. S. consul, was born in Quincy township, Branch co., Mich., in 1843, son of Perez and Harriet Patty Lincoln, who settled there upon a farm before the admission of the state into the Union. His paternal ancestors settled in Massachusetts, coming from England in 1636, and fought in the wars of the revolution and 1812. In the latter his maternal grandfather, Timothy Soverill Hopkins, of Erie county, N. Y., distinguished himself as brigadier-general, having received his first commission as captain from Gov. Clinton, 1805. The eldest son in a family of six children, of which he is the sole survivor, Col. Lincoln received early training as a farmer. His education was begun in the public schools, and he attended Hillsdale College, where he enlisted as orderly sergeant in company C of the 1st Michigan regiment, commanded by Col. O. B. Wilcox. This regiment was the first to cross the Potomac over the Long Bridge into Virginia, May 24, 1861, and was present at the battle of Bull Run and the capture of Alexandria. In recognition of this service it was quartered in "Price, Birch & Co.'s Slave Pen," previously the headquarters of the enemy's troops, and here Col. Lincoln liberated the first slave made absolutely free in the war, George C. Smith, a young colored boy found in the "pen," who subsequently took part in the battle of Bull Run, and went with his deliverers to Michigan. In December, 1890, this negro died in Georgetown, D. C. Col. Lincoln afterwards recruited company C of the 19th Michigan infantry, of which he was made captain, and at the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., where his regiment and brigade were commanded by Gen. John Coburn of Indiana, was taken prisoner and detained for several months in Libby prison. Continuing in active service in the campaign of the army of the Cumberland, he was compelled by ill health to resign in the fall of 1864, and returning to Michigan, was commissioned colonel of the national state guard. He served four years as chancery court clerk; was for several years employed in the internal revenue service; and in 1875 was appointed consul to Canton, China, by Pres. Grant, where he remained until 1881. He then returned to the United States, resided for a time in Coldwater, Mich., and finally resumed the practice of the law in Washington, D. C. In 1889 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison deputy commissioner of pensions. He is an ardent Republican, and as a campaign orator has rendered effective service, being both fluent and forceful as a speaker. In the G. A. R. he has served two years as commander of the famous Kit Carson post, and one year as commander of the department of the Potomac. On Oct. 3, 1864, he was married to Mary Lawrence, daughter of Rev. William Price of Louisville, Ky., and has one child, Bertha Donna Perez Lincoln.

MOWRY, Daniel, jurist, was born at Smithfield, R. I., Aug. 17, 1729, son of Capt. Daniel Mowry. In early life he learned the trade of a cooper, and his educational advantages were limited to an attendance of three months at a district school. He supplied the deficiency, however, by private study, and thus succeeded in acquiring a valuable fund of knowledge. Being possessed of superior intellectual ability and strong common sense, his worth was soon appreciated, and in his early manhood he was called upon to act in various public capacities. He represented his native town in the general assembly most of the time from May, 1766, until October, 1776, when he was chosen judge of the court of common pleas. He discharged the duties of his judicial office with great efficiency, and was re-elected to that position in 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780 He was a member of the general assembly in May, 1776, when that body passed the famous "Independence Act," just two months before the adoption by congress of the declaration of independence. While a member of the general assembly he served on some of the most important committees. He was one of the foremost men of northern Rhode Island during the revolutionary war, and the years immediately preceding. His well-known ability and experience caused him frequently to be called upon to act as advocate for parties having cases before the courts. In 1780 he was elected, with James M. Varnum, Ezekiel Cornell and John Collins, to represent the state in congress. In May, 1781, he was re-elected, and at the expiration of his second term was again solicited to be a candidate for re-election, but declined the nomination. For twenty years he held the office of town clerk, and his son Daniel continued to serve in the same capacity for thirty-five years, father and son holding that office for fifty-five years. He was thrice married: first to Anne, daughter of Richard and Anne Phillips. She died Sept. 13, 1753. On Aug. 19, 1756, he married Nancy, widow of Thomas Arnold. His third wife was Catharine, daughter of Anthony and Rachel Steere. She died Apr. 4, 1827. Seven children were the issue of these marriages. Judge Mowry died July 6, 1806.

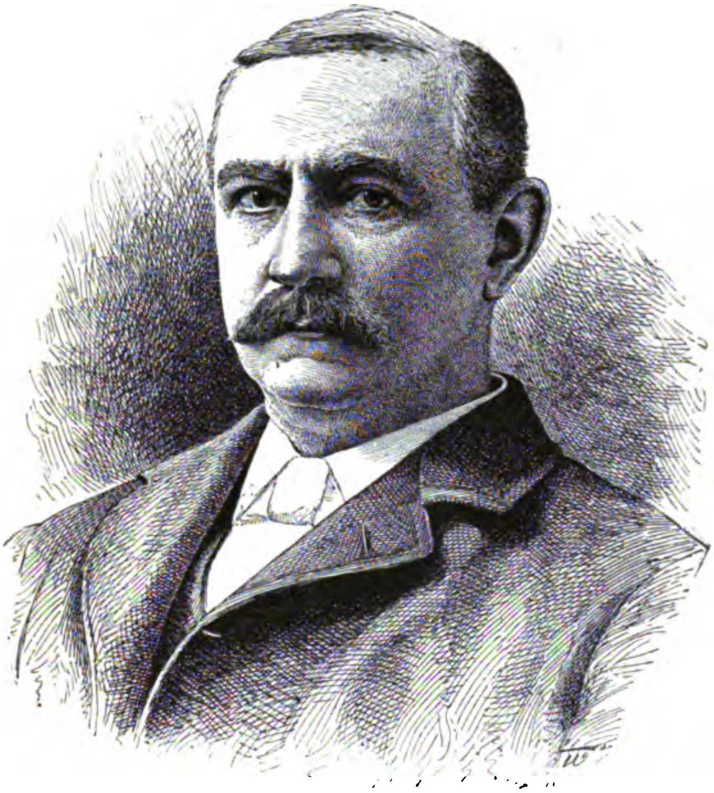
Allen G Campbell

CAMPBELL, Allen Green, miner and capitalist, was born on a farm in what was then Pulaski county, Mo., Oct. 16, 1834. His father, a man of wealth, died when Allen was but eighteen months old, and his estate was soon squandered by those who had it in charge. Allen was the youngest of a family of five; but, none the less, the one on whom rested most heavily the burden of maintenance, for his mind seemed to grasp financial situations almost with its earliest unfolding. As a first effort, he earned a few pennies selling gingerbread which his mother had made, and as long as that beloved mother lived in this world their plans and interests were always united. While still a mere child he essayed a man's work, and after following and guiding the plough all day, his weary little body was rocked to sleep in his mother's arms at night. During one year of his early youth also he carried brick for five dollars a month. This was before machinery came into use and when the mortar was made by tramping with oxen and the brick moulded by hand. Reaching out in all directions in search of employment, he was now engaged in farming, now in wood chopping and teaming, and when he was scarcely more than a child he was taking contracts and employing men. With but a few weeks' study in the school-room, he was an adept figurer in profit and loss. In 1856 he took up some farming land in Kansas, but, feeling himself unsuited to this, he joined a party of gold hunters bound for Pike's Peak, and they made their way through the wilderness into what is now Colorado, but which was then under a provisional government and was called Jefferson territory. After mining there until 1863, Mr. Campbell went to Montana, where he mined and traded on a large scale for some time. He has, in fact, mined in all the states and territories west of the Missouri, and given employment to vast numbers of men, and this ability to help his fellows has been to him perhaps the greatest reward of his labors. He was the chief moving force in the development and working of the great Horn silver mine in southern Utah, and one of the organizers and builders of the Utah Southern Extension railroad. Mr. Campbell was known all over Utah at the time when the "gentiles" made their first effort at representation, and this element being in need of a worthy representative in what seemed a hopeless contest in the cause of political liberty, put him in nomination for delegate to congress against George Q. Cannon. That contest and its results are too well known to need repetition here. A remarkable man, of inflexible purpose, to whom difficulties and dangers seem to offer no obstacles, and whose perseverance nothing can daunt, Mr. Campbell is a veritable Spartan in nature. His watch-word is "duty," and for fulfilling its mandate he expects no praise. His life would be called by the average man one long series of hardships and suffering, but he himself has never seemed so to esteem it. His warm, sunshiny nature has seemed to ask for no exterior conditions to give him happiness. His benefactions are numberless, and there is, perhaps, nothing on which his memory is so hazy as his own royal giving. He is great in prosperity, greater still in adversity, and his nature is best expressed in the calm cheerfulness with which he sustains loss. Money, for itself, he has never loved, but has accumulated it because his energy must be satisfied and because he loves to help his fellow-men.

PIERSON, William Montgomery, lawyer and legislator, was born in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 3, 1842, son of Joseph D. and Catherine (Taylor) Pierson. The original representative of the family in America was Rev. Abraham Pierson (1608–78), a native of Yorkshire, England, and a graduate of Cambridge University, who, coming to Boston in 1639, preached for a while at Southampton, L. I., and in 1647 settled in Branford, Conn. He was active as a missionary to the Indians, for whom he prepared a catechism in their language. In 1654 he served as chaplain to the forces sent against the Dutch in New York. Being strenuously opposed to the union of the New Haven and Connecticut colonies, he withdrew from Branford in June, 1667, with a large part of the population, and founded Newark, N. J. He enjoyed the warm personal friendship of Gov. Winthrop, and Cotton Mather feelingly tells us that "wherever he came he shone." His son, also Abraham Pierson, was the first rector of Yale College (1701–07); and his descendant Rev. Hamilton Wilcox Pierson, was a prominent Presbyterian minister in Kentucky, and president of Cumberland College (1858–62). By the maternal line Sen. Pierson comes of New York Knickerbocker stock, and is a direct descendant of Annetje Jansen, commonly known as Anneke Jans, wife of Everardus Bogardus, and the original owner, by grant from Gov. Wouter Van Twiller, of the land now held by the corporation of Trinity parish. His childhood was passed in New York city, but in his tenth year he went with his parents to California, via Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco Jul. 4, 1852. For some time he attended the private school kept by Ahira Holmes, at the corner of Broadway and Kearny streets, but his ambition prompted him to leave at an early opportunity, and he was for eighteen months employed in a picture and stationery store, afterwards attending a session of the high school. At the age of fourteen young Pierson began to read law in the office of Judge Nathaniel Bennett; he continued his studies with Frank M. Pixley and then with Henry H. Haight, and at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar by virtue of a special act of the legislature. He soon after formed a partnership with Mr. Haight, which was terminated only by the latter's election as governor in 1867, and then began a successful business in his own name. During 1875–79 he represented San Francisco in the state senate; among other services securing the passage through the senate, but failing in the assembly, of bills limiting the grounds for absolute divorce to adultery and extreme cruelty, compelling newspapers to publish retractions of libelous articles after judgment of a court, and directing newspaper writers to sign all articles. In 1890 he formed a partnership with R. B. Mitchell, under the style of Pierson & Mitchell, which continues to the present time (1898). Among the many notable cases in which Mr. Pierson has appeared, are the lengthy litigations over the estate of Sen. James G. Fair, whose will he had also drawn; the extradition proceedings for Antonio Ezeta, president of the republic of Salvador; and the notable action of the People *vs.* the Wells, Fargo Co., in which he appeared for the plaintiff. Upon the passage of the act of 1878, creating the office of bank commissioners in California, all of the commercial banks refused to submit to examination, being advised by their counsel that the law applied only to savings institutions. Mr. Pierson, as attorney for the commission, argued successfully before the supreme court that no such discrimination was contemplated, and the banks were compelled to submit. In 1892 he appeared for the plaintiff in the great case of the People *vs.* the American Sugar Refinery, an action brought before Judge William T. Wallace of the superior court to dissolve the corporation on the ground that it had joined the sugar trust. It was begun simultaneously with a like action in New York city, and was decided for the people with the result that a receiver was appointed and the refinery closed. Proceedings being begun in the supreme court to restrain action on a writ of prohibition, the whole matter was again reargued. As a practitioner, Mr. Pierson is noted for sound legal scholarship of the broadest description. His mind is most keenly analytical, and beneath a polished grace of manner he displays an alertness of mind that can discern and take advantage of any weak point in an opponent's case. His oratorical powers are of the highest quality, and few are more powerful with juries. He has made a specialty of corporation law, and has appeared in several cases as attorney for the Southern Pacific Company and other notable companies. In 1888 he began the study of astronomy, and is now one of the most noted amateurs in the country. He owns a fine 8½ inch reflecting telescope, the largest in the state outside the Lick Observatory, and with it he has made a number of exhaustive and brilliant observations. He was president of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific in 1891, and is a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, of the British Astronomical Association and the San Francisco Academy of Sciences. Mr. Pierson was married, in 1863, to Anna Rogers, daughter of Capt. Lawrence B. Edwards of San Francisco, and a direct descendant of the great Jonathan Edwards. They have two sons, Lawrence H. Pierson and Frederick H. Pierson.

William M. Pierson

BASCOM, John, educator, was born at Genoa, Cayuga co., N. Y., May 1, 1827. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and his grandfather a Congregational clergyman, who was settled for many years in Chester, Mass. He was fitted for college in Homer Academy, and was graduated at Williams College in 1849. On leaving college he taught one year in Ball Seminary, Hoosick Falls, studied law one year in Rochester, N. Y., and spent another year at Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1852 he accepted a tutorship in Williams College, which he filled during a portion of two years. He then completed his theological course at Andover. In 1855 he was called to Williams College as professor of rhetoric. He remained in this position nineteen years, and was then invited, in 1874, to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. Here he taught philosophy, fourteen classes graduating under him. He returned to Williamstown in 1887, and now lectures in the college on sociology and political science. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1873; and that of D.D. from Iowa College in 1875. He has been very successful as a teacher, especially in all branches of philosophy. The University of Wisconsin gained under him an assured position and



William M Pierson

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wide influence. In connection with his other work he has preached frequently, and is a forcible speaker. His chief power lies in the direction of philosophy, and he has been a constant and extensive writer on themes associated with it. His style is concise and thoughtful rather than popular, and his influence has therefore been confined to active and inquiring minds. His philosophy is intuitionalism reshaped by empiricism. He has been radical and progressive on religious and social questions, has taken an earnest part in their solution, and so has awakened a good deal of criticism and opposition. Dr. Bascom's contributions to the press, especially to its more permanent forms, have been very numerous. His published works, which are many, have been called out, a considerable portion of them, in connection with instruction, and the remainder are the result of a deep interest in philosophical and religious inquiry. His works on science, philosophy and religion, and on English literature, were given as lectures at the Lowell Institute.

BLACKSTONE, William, clergyman and first settler in Rhode Island, was born in England in 1595, a descendant of a family of some distinction that had long inhabited the vicinity of Salisbury in the west of England. He entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, England, where he was graduated in 1617, and in 1621 he received the degree of A.M., and was ordained in the Church of England. Two years later he joined the expedition of Robert Gorges, which came to America intending to found an Episcopal colony. They first settled at Shawmut, now Boston, but being dissatisfied with the aspect of the country they abandoned the enterprise and all returned to England with the exception of Blackstone. He did not like his Puritan neighbors who came over with Gov. Winthrop, and in 1635 he sold the lands that had been given to him, and with the proceeds purchased cattle, and removed to Rhode Island, settling at what is now Cumberland, on the river which bears his name. He was the first permanent white settler in Rhode Island, although he took no part in founding the colony. He was not in sympathy with Roger Williams, and always acknowledged allegiance to Massachusetts. While living near Providence, Mr. Blackstone often preached there, and after he became too feeble to walk thither he was accustomed to ride on a bull, as he did not possess a horse. At "Study Hill" he planted an apple orchard, the first that ever bore fruit in Rhode Island. In 1659 Mr. Blackstone married a widow, Sarah Stevenson of Boston, by whom he had a son John, who was a shoemaker in Providence, and who is the progenitor of all the Blackstones in America. He died at his home at "Study Hill," May 26, 1675, and a few days later his house and library were burned by the Indians in Philip's war.

PHELPS, Charles Henry, author, was born at Stockton, San Joaquin co., Cal., Jan. 1, 1853, son of Charles W. and Mary Wilson (Smith) Phelps. His father was a native of Belchertown, Mass., his mother, of Hadley, in the same state, and on both sides of the house he traces his descent from early settlers of New England. The Phelps's came to Massachusetts in 1626 and removed to Connecticut in 1630. In 1849 his father went to California, and in that state Mr. Phelps grew up and fitted for college. After studying at the University of California for two years he went to Harvard, and spent two years more in the law department, being graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1874. He then returned to San Francisco, where he practiced for several years. In 1880 he became editor of a monthly magazine called "The Californian," now "The Overland Monthly," and held the position for two years. In 1882 he published a volume entitled "California Verses." In 1882 he removed to New York city, which is still his home, and became a member of the law firm of Blair, Phelps and Lyman, which has been connected with many important cases. In 1887 Mr. Phelps represented the state of California at the Inter-state Extradition Conference held in New York city. He is a member of the Century Association, the Union League Club and the Bar Association, all of New York city. His contributions to leading magazines have been numerous. Mr. Phelps was married at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 10, 1878, to Mary Booth.

FORD, Charles Walter Randolph, merchant, was born in Randolph, Mass., Oct. 15, 1847, son of Richard and Julia (Hayden) Ford. His father was a successful merchant of Randolph, widely noted for his business ability and strict integrity, and his mother was active in religion and charity, generous to a fault, spending her life in kindly thoughtfulness for others. On both sides Mr. Ford was descended from the earliest colonial settlers, and several among his progenitors bore names well-known in American history. After a good school education he enlisted in the U. S. navy, but soon realizing that sea-faring life was unfitting him for mercantile pursuits, he resigned and entered the employ of Albert A. Pope of Boston. Here he remained until 1874 and then, removing to San Francisco, Cal., he engaged in the silk business, opening there later a wholesale establishment in silks and tailors' trimmings, which rapidly became one of the most prominent and successful in the city. In 1893 he was made president and manager of the "Boston" dry goods store and built the Broadway store, which is considered one of the finest on the Pacific coast. In all business and social relations Mr. Ford enjoyed the highest esteem of his associates. His character was singularly frank and ingenuous, and his interest in public movements was whole-souled and unselfish. Such a man as he could not be a political partisan, nor yet a selfish office-seeker. He sought public office but once in his life, in 1895, and then announced himself a candidate for appointment to the board of police commissioners of Los Angeles. On this occasion he wrote to the city council, as follows: "I belong to no order or organization. I have no political or religious bias. I have no ambition except to be a good citizen. I have no policy to carry out; no animosities. I want no salary; will bestow it on the city. My aim and desire is to work for the public good." Unfortunately, the vacancy he had expected did not occur, and his able services in the cause of municipal reform and good government were lost to the city. Mr. Ford's activities were manifold, and in every connection his devotion to duty and fidelity to trust were equally noticeable. He was a director of the chamber of commerce, the Los Angeles board of trade, and of the savings bank of Southern California, a member of the Merchants' Association, of the Northwest Los Angeles Improvement Association, and other business and financial bodies. He was also a trustee of the Church of the Unity, Los Angeles, of which he was a constant attendant with his family. Nothing better serves to reveal his character than the fact that at his death he bequeathed to each of his employés in the San Francisco store the sum of $200,

CWRFord

[illegible]

EGLE, William [illegible]

[illegible] appointed him state librarian. He was re-appointed in [illegible] and again in March, 1894. Upon the organization of the national guard in 1870. Dr. Egle was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the 5th division, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently, in the consolidation of the commands, was transferred to the 8th regiment as surgeon. In 1885 he was commissioned surgeon-in-chief of the 3d brigade, being the senior medical officer of the national guard of Pennsylvania. Among his historical publications are: "History of Pennsylvania" (1876; reprint ed. 1883); "History of the County of Dauphin" ([illegible]); "History of the County of Lebanon" ([illegible]); "Historical Register," 2 vols. ([illegible]); "Centennial; County of Dauphin and City of Harrisburg" (1886); "Pennsylvania Genealogies, Scotch-Irish and German" (1886); "Harrisburg-on-the-Susquehanna" (1892); "Notes and Queries, Historical, Biographical and Genealogical, Relating to Interior Pennsylvania," first and second series, 2 vols. ([illegible]), reprint, 2 vols. (1894–95); third series, 2 vols. (1887–91); fourth series, 2 vols. ([illegible]); "Notes and Queries," 2 vols. (1896–97). He was co-editor of the "Pennsylvania Archives," second series, vols. I to IX; editor of the same series, vols. XIII to XIX; and also of the third series. Lafayette College, in 1878, conferred upon Dr. Egle the honorary degree of A.M., in recognition of his services to American history. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and has been corresponding member of the principal historical societies of the United States, as well as of several learned bodies in France and England. He was one of the founders, and the first presiding officer, of the Pennsylvania-German Society, and by virtue of service as an officer in the war for the union, is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Colonial and Genealogical societies of Pennsylvania. In addition he preserves his membership in the Dauphin County Medical Society, and is an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. On July 24, 1860, Dr. Egle was married to Eliza W., daughter of George Beatty.

WATERMAN, Richard, colonist, was a native of England. The date of his birth is unknown. He came to America in 1629, and first settled in Salem, Mass. In 1638 he followed Roger Williams to Providence, and was there named twelfth among those to whom were granted equal shares of the land that Williams received from Canonicus. After a few years, he joined with Randall Holden, Samuel Gorton and others, in purchasing from the Indian chief Miantonomi, a large tract on the western shore of Narragansett bay. Here the settlement of Shawomut, afterwards called old Warwick, was commenced. In consequence of the rival claims of these purchasers and of the colony of Massachusetts to the land, a squad of Massachusetts soldiers arrested the leaders of the colony in 1643, confiscated their estates, and banished them on pain of death; but the lands were returned to their rightful owners by the English authorities. Waterman afterward bequeathed his share to a long line of descendants, many of whom were prominent in the history of Rhode Island. He was a colonel in the militia and a church officer. His wife's name was Bethia. Col. Waterman died in October, 1673.

ROSS, Arthur Amasa, clergyman, was born at Thompson, Conn., in 1791. While quite young he joined a Methodist church in his native town, and conducted meetings as a licensed preacher. He afterwards united with the Baptist church, and in

1819 received ordination as a Baptist minister. About 1823 he removed to Chepachet, R. I., where he labored two years, when he accepted a call to Fall River as pastor of the First Baptist Church. Here followed one of the greatest revivals ever known in that city. A new meeting-house was built, and all the churches were increased. About 1828 he was settled over the Baptist Church in Bristol, R. I., and was greatly prospered in his work. He next assumed the pastoral care of the Coventry and Warwick Church, where another remarkable revival followed, increasing the church membership about threefold. In 1834 he accepted a call from the First Baptist Church in Newport. In 1838 he published an important historical volume entitled, "A Discourse Embracing the Civil and Religious History of Rhode Island; Delivered April 4, 1838, at the Close of the Second Century from the First Settlement of the Island." After seven years in Newport, he became pastor of the Baptist Church in Lonsdale. While here he published a pamphlet, "On Communion and Baptism." He next removed to Natick, where he organized the Baptist Church. His last pastorate was with the Second Baptist Church in Pawtucket. He died there, June 16, 1864.

TOWNSEND, Christopher, merchant, was born in Newport, R. I., February, 1807, the son of John F. and Ann (Easton) Townsend. He enjoyed the advantages of a good practical education in Newport, and early in life turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1826 he went to New York for employment, and several years afterward entered into business relations with Messrs. Peter and John Crary, of New York city, with whom he continued for a long time. Subsequently, he established a commission business of his own in New York, in which he continued until about the year 1860, when he retired from mercantile life, and was afterwards engaged in the charitable distribution of his wealth. The first of his noted benefactions was the gift of $10,000 for the endowment of the Association of Aid for the Aged of Newport, which he assisted annually after its organization. His second benefaction, gratefully acknowledged by his fellow-citizens, was a donation, in 1867, of $10,000 for establishing and sustaining the Home for Friendless Children. He also completed its building, gave it to the society, and otherwise aided it. His last and most munificent gift to the city of Newport was the People's Library. This library, founded in 1870, has become one of the most prominent and useful institutions of Newport. Its volumes now number over 29,000, and its spacious reading-room is well furnished with periodicals and papers, to all of which all classes have free access. For several years he divided his time between his residences in Newport and New York.

KING, George Gordon, congressman, was born in Newport, June 2, 1807, son of Dr. David King and Anne (Gordon) King. He prepared for college in his native place in part, and passed one year in the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was graduated at Brown University, in 1825, with high rank as a scholar. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School and in the law office of John Whipple, of Providence, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practiced his profession for a short time in Providence, and then removed to Newport. Although he continued his practice for a few years, the profession of law was not altogether suited to his tastes, and he gradually withdrew from it. He took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to education, and the schools of Newport are greatly indebted to him for his efforts to raise their standard. His character and abilities were so much appreciated that from 1833 to 1846 he was chosen to represent Newport in the general assembly, and would, without doubt, have been elected continuously, had not the succession been broken by his decision to take an extended trip in the Old World. On his return from his journey, he was chosen, in 1848, again a representative, and many times was elected to serve in the upper or lower house of the general assembly. Twice he was chosen a representative from Rhode Island to the United States congress, and was in Washington from 1849 to 1853. His career in congress, as in the general assembly of his own state, "was marked by excellent judgment, dignity of character, and spotless integrity." His literary tastes were of a high order, and in the preparation of papers which he was called upon to write, while performing appointed service for institutions with which he was connected, he displayed rare grace of composition, and singular felicity in the use of his pen. For thirteen years he was president of the Redwood Library Association in Newport, and took a deep interest in everything that concerned the prosperity of that venerable institution. He married, in Washington, in 1851, Miss Seaver. She died in 1853. His own death occurred Jul. 17, 1871.

KNOWLES, James Davis, educator, was born in Providence, in July, 1798, second son of Edward and Amey (Peck) Knowles. His father was a respectable mechanic, and greatly desired that his son should enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education, but his death prevented the fulfilment of this wish. At the age of about twelve, the subject of this sketch was placed in the printing-office of the Providence "Gazette." In this position he not only became thorough master of his trade, but he learned, with rare facility, the use of his pen. While serving his apprenticeship he prepared many articles, both in prose and poetry, for the newspapers of the day. Some of these articles, copied by his brother from his manuscripts that the authorship of them might not be detected, were published in the "Gazette," and we are told that he enjoyed, in secret, the satisfaction of hearing the first fruits of authorship warmly commended by competent judges, and by them ascribed to some of the practiced writers of the day. He remained in the office of the "Gazette" a short time after the decease of Mr. Carter, and was a frequent contributor to its columns. When he was twenty years of age, he was employed as foreman in the printing-office of the Rhode Island "American," and on reaching the age of twenty-one, July, 1819, became co-editor of that paper. Here the productions of his ready pen found a place, and commanded the respect and often the admiration of the patrons of that paper. Such mastery had he over his thoughts, and so well-trained had he become in expressing them that he sometimes gave form to them without the intervention of pen, ink, or paper. "On one occasion," says Prof. Goddard, "I stood by his side and saw him arrange his ideas in the composing-stick with as much rapidity as he could select the types and adjust them. The article thus composed was so distinguished for vigor of thought and beauty of expression that it was transcribed into the columns of the 'National Gazette,' then edited by our celebrated countryman, Robert Walsh, Esq." Soon after he took the editorial post, which he so well filled, he joined the First Baptist Church, in Providence, and the great change through which he

passed altered all his plans, and he decided to prepare for the ministry. He went to Philadelphia and became connected with the Baptist Seminary under the care of Rev. Dr. Staughton and Prof. Chace. On the removal of the seminary to Washington, where it was attached to a new institution, known as Columbian College, Mr. Knowles decided to take a full course of collegiate study. Here he took the highest rank as a scholar, in his class, and he edited at the same time the "Columbian Star," a weekly religious paper, with an ability which gave it an excellent reputation among periodical literature of the day. He was graduated with the valedictory honors, in December, 1824, and at once was appointed one of the tutors of the college. The duties of his office he discharged with eminent success until the summer of 1825. In the autumn of this year he was called by a unanimous vote to succeed Rev. Dr. Baldwin as pastor of the Second Baptist Church, in Boston. For seven years he bore the burdens and cares which fall to the lot of a minister of a large city congregation. His vigorous constitution at length yielded to the pressure which was laid on him, and in 1832 he felt compelled to resign, and to accept the chair of professor of pastoral duties and sacred rhetoric in the Newton Theological Institution. Amid the quiet and congenial pursuits of this new position his health and strength rallied, and his old vigor of body and mind returned. Added to his duties as professor were those which devolved on him for more than two years as the editor of the "Christian Review." In 1829 he published his "Memoirs of Mrs. Ann H. Judson," one of the most popular religious biographies ever issued from the press in this country. After he became a professor at Newton he published his "Memoirs of Roger Williams." He also published several addresses, sermons, and review articles. He had the poet's gift, and wrote many fugitive pieces, which "would not dishonor the most gifted of the living bards of England." Believing that the immortal "Elegy" of Gray was sadly deficient in its religious tone, he wrote nine stanzas beginning at the line, "Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." These lines breathe the sweetest and loftiest spirit of true devotion. Prof. Knowles was married, Jan. 11, 1826, to Susan, daughter of Joshua H. Langley, of Providence, R. I. His death occurred at Newton, May 9, 1838.

HOSMER, William Henry Cuyler, author, was born at Avon, N. Y., May 25, 1814, son of George Hosmer, who was born at Farmington, Conn., and became a distinguished lawyer, practicing his profession at Canajoharie, and later at Avon, where he died in 1862. The mother of young Hosmer was a woman of rare accomplishments, who gave careful attention to the early educational training of her son. She spoke several Indian dialects, and was deeply interested in the history and traditions of the red men, who at that time were very numerous in that quarter of the state. It is probable that his interest in Indian lore had its origin in her conversation and teachings. He was of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Titus Hosmer of Connecticut, served in the continental congress of 1778–79. One of his uncles, Stephen Titus Hosmer, was chief justice of Connecticut (1815–33); another uncle, Timothy Hosmer, was an army officer throughout the revolutionary struggle, and for two and a half years was surgeon on Washington's staff. Soon after the close of the war he removed from Connecticut to Ontario county, N. Y., where in 1798 he was appointed first judge of the county. Mr. Hosmer was educated at Temple Hill and Geneva College, and received the degree of A.B. at Hamilton College and at the University of Vermont in 1841. After completing a course of study in law he practiced his profession in his native town for several years, became a master in chancery, and in 1854 was given a position in the New York city custom-house. Mr. Hosmer was known locally as a writer of verse while still very young. He was only sixteen when his first volume was published, but it was later, through his frequent contributions to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" and other periodicals, that he gained recognition. There is a beauty of expression and a tenderness of feeling in some of Mr. Hosmer's poems which are seldom met with in combination elsewhere. His poem, "Rest," suggested by the inscription of the word over the entrance to a rural cemetery, from which a few lines are quoted, may be used as an illustration:

Wm. H. C. Hosmer

"Mortal heart was never stirred
By a more emphatic word;
One with deeper meaning fraught,
Or the power to quicken thought;
Sermon, hymn and funeral lay,
Eloquence the soul to sway;
In four letters are compressed—
(Word that haunts a troubled breast),
'*Rest.*'"

In 1836 Mr. Hosmer spent several months among the Indians of Wisconsin, noting down for future reference his observations of their customs, and such as he could gather of their traditions. For the same purpose he spent considerable time among the Seminoles in Florida in 1839. After about four years in the New York custom-house, Mr. Hosmer returned to Avon and resumed the practice of his profession. He was the author of "The Fall of Tecumseh, a Drama" (1850); "The Themes of Song" (1834); "The Pioneers of Western New York" (1838); "The Prospects of the Age" (1841); "Yonnondio; or, the Warriors of the Genesee" (1846); "The Months" (1847); "Bird Notes," "Indian Traditions and Songs," and "Legends of the Senecas" (1850). His "Poetical Works," a collection of the preceding, revised, were published (1854) in two volumes. Mr. Hosmer died at Avon, N. Y., May 23, 1877.

BENTON, Joel, essayist and poet, was born at Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., May 29, 1832, son of Simeon B. and Deborah (Hallock) Benton. His grandfather on his father's side was a native of Guilford, Conn., a town noted for the distinguished people it has produced and for its cultivated society. Both his father and mother were descendants of some of the early settlers of Guilford; Edward Benton having emigrated thither from England in 1638, and Peter Hallock, an ancestor also of Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, having become a resident of the town not many years later. Joel Benton was educated at Amenia Seminary. At the age of eighteen he became principal of an academy, and at the age of nineteen, on leaving school, he became editor of the Amenia "Times" and remained in that position, with a few intervals of absence, until 1873. His whole life has been devoted to literary and editorial work; but he also has taken part in civic affairs, as town supervisor and delegate to political conventions. He has published "Emerson as a Poet" (1883); "The Truth about Protection" (1892), and "Greeley on Lincoln" (1893), besides many contributions to periodical literature. His poetry and out-of-door essays, none of which has been issued as yet in book form, represent his most notable work.

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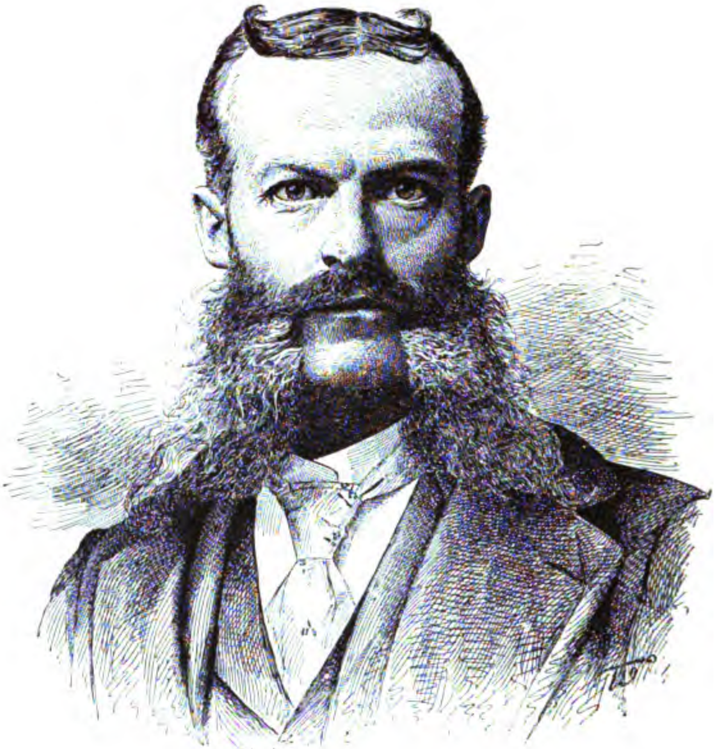

M. H. Logan M.D.

M. H. Logan, Ph.G. M.D.

LOGAN, Milburn Hill, physician and surgeon, was born at Richview, Washington co., Ill., Aug. 5, 1855. His father was James I. Logan, a leading contractor and builder, and his grandparents were among the pioneers and early settlers of the region when it was still the "Far West," being closely acquainted with the Boones and Rufus Putnam. He is of Scotch ancestry, being descended from the lords of Restalrig, whose estates lay between Leith and Edinburgh, and were confiscated as punishment for complicity in the Gowrie conspiracy. His mother, Unity Jane Livesay, is a member of the noted Livesay family of England, who emigrated to America during the seventeenth century, and to Illinois in 1818. The founder of the Logan family in America was Sir James Logan, who accompanied William Penn to this country as his private secretary. He was a man of great learning, and became a noted judge in the colony, and is chiefly remembered as the founder of the Loganian Library of Philadelphia. The Logans have been prominent in colonial and state affairs from the earliest times. The family has also bred many warriors. Dr. Logan's grandfather Livesay went through the war of 1812; his great-grandfather Logan was killed in the war of the revolution; another of the blood, Col. Joseph Phillips, his maternal grandfather, fought gallantly under Gen. Washington in a company recruited from his native Philadelphia; and no name is higher in the annals of heroism in the late civil war than that of Gen. John A. Logan, second cousin of our subject. From Richview, Dr. Logan's parents removed, when he was five years old, to Centralia, Marion co., where the father engaged in the manufacturing business, and he, for a short time, attended school. In 1864 they removed again, this time across the plains, to California, by way of Salt Lake, in true pioneer fashion, and took up their residence in Oakland. At the end of a year his father purchased and settled on a tract of land, since known as "Logan's addition," adjoining the town of St. Helena, Napa co., where, for some time thereafter, he conducted the manufacture of fine furniture. The son continued his studies in Oakland and St. Helena, early developing notable ability in literature and scientific subjects. He was an enthusiast in chemistry, and among his fellows few were equal to him as an analyzer. His tastes drew him irresistibly toward the study of medicine. In 1873 he entered upon a course of private instruction with the late Dr. C. W. Hughes, devoting himself particularly to physics, hygiene and physiology, and in 1874 he began to study the principles of homeopathy with Dr. J. P. Dinsmore. The next year he entered the University of California, with the intention of taking the four years' course; but, in 1877, having met with an accident which seriously impaired his eyesight, was obliged to remit his studies for two years. As soon, however, as was possible, he resumed his course, and, in 1881, was graduated at the California Medical College. Some years later he returned to the university, and, after a regular course of four years, was graduated in pharmacy in 1887, receiving the university gold medal for proficiency. Shortly after receiving his medical degree he was elected to the chair of chemistry and toxicology in his alma mater, and has amply demonstrated the wisdom of the exceptional honor to so recent a graduate. He still occupies the position. In 1890 he spent a year in travel abroad, visiting the principal centres of education and most of the hospitals throughout Europe, and laying by a store of new knowledge and a fund of anecdotes which he has since used to the greatest advantage in his teaching and writing. In his extensive private practice Dr. Logan has met with success, and made many warm friends. He is also most philanthropic in his inclinations, and regards his professional knowledge only as a means for helping his fellowmen. His nature is sympathetic, frank and social, and his wide experience and perfect mastery of his profession inspire confidence in all. He is an enthusiastic lover of curios and antiques, and owns one of the best private numismatic cabinets and general collections of curiosities in San Francisco. He has writen considerably for the periodicals on archæology and subjects of natural history, and has published two notable works, entitled a "System of Urinology" (1894), and "Organic Chemistry" (1893). Social matters are his delight and recreation, and he is a popular member of a number of fraternal societies. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic fraternity, and belongs to other important societies. The State Eclectic Medical Society (which he served as president) and the San Francisco Society of Physicians and Surgeons also number him among their members. Dr. Logan was married, in 1883, to Leta Augusta, daughter of H. M. Rosekrans, a California pioneer. She is a most estimable woman, and an efficient helpmate in all his works of beneficence. They have two promising sons, named Homer and Virgil.

C. K. Merriam

MERRIAM, Cyrus Knapp, physician, was born at Houlton, Me., June 29, 1848, son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Foss) Merriam. He was educated at Houlton Academy (now Ricker Classical Institute) and at Colby University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1875, and A.M. in 1882. He taught during vacations at college, and after graduation was appointed sub-master of the Oliver Grammar School of Lawrence, Mass., for the academic year of 1875–76. Here he began the study of medicine under Dr. Cyrus L. Chamberlin and subsequently studied under Dr. Benjamin F. Bussey of Houlton, Me. In 1877 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and in the following summer studied under the tutorship of Drs. Burnham and Benoit of Lowell, Mass. He took the second course of lectures at the medical department of the University of the City of New York, being graduated in February, 1879; and in this institution he had private instruction in diagnosis and in surgery, under Prof. A. L. Loomis and Gen. John B. Darby, respectively, winning high commendation for his natural aptitude and skill. After one year of practice in Lowell, Mass., he was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, and in March, 1880, assigned temporarily to duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory. He served with the U. S. troops in the department of the Columbia for eight years, and was frequently in the field with troops directed to look after the welfare of friendly Indians as well as to curb renegades of Chiefs Moses and Joseph's bands and the Kalispels. His various stations were at Camp Chelan, White Bluffs, Fort Colville, Fort

Cœur d'Alene, Idaho (now Fort Sherman), and Fort Spokane, much of the time as post surgeon; and during his connection with the army he was complimented by both officers and men for his efficient work and care in treatment of many critical cases, and by the medical director of the department, Col. John Moore (later surgeon-general U. S. army), for the diagnosis and treatment of an obscure and difficult case at Fort Colville in 1882. Dr. Merriam severed his connection with the army in December, 1887, and settled in Spokane, Wash. He was one of the founders of Spokane County Medical Society in 1888, and its secretary during the first two years of its existence. He also took part in the organization of the Washington State Medical Society in October, 1889, became its president in May, 1890; and at the society's meeting in Seattle delivered the first presidential address, which was published in the "Transactions" for 1891. He is a member of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital of Spokane, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Merriam's long years of training have made him a thoroughly practical physician and surgeon, and his services are constantly in demand. He belongs preeminently to that class of physicians who are in their profession because they love it. The practice of medicine and the study and investigation of the ever-varying forms of disease afford him more pleasure than he could derive in any other way. It is to men like him that humanity is indebted for the progress thus far made in the art of healing.

H. Hartshorne.

HARTSHORNE, Henry, physician, educator and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1823, son of Joseph Hartshorne, an eminent physician, a descendant of Richard Hartshorne, one of the earliest Quaker settlers and landholders in New Jersey, who came there several years before the advent of William Penn. Dr. Joseph Hartshorne had for many years a very large practice, was highly valued as a medical practitioner and surgeon, and his portrait was given a place in the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia. Henry Hartshorne graduated in 1839 at Haverford School (afterward Haverford College); obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and that of A.M. from Haverford College in 1860. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1884. In 1849 he married Mary E. Brown, daughter of a retired merchant in Philadelphia. She died in 1887, leaving two daughters. Along with his early practice Dr. Hartshorne engaged in teaching and authorship, and in delivering lectures at the Franklin Institute. In 1857-58 he there gave a course of ten lectures on the "Natural History of Man," advocating the unity of the species and origin of all human races, an opinion then actively opposed by many scientific leaders. He visited Europe in 1858-59, extending his journey to Egypt, and ascending the Nile as far as the site of ancient Thebes. After returning home he gradually withdrew from medical practice, devoting his time to teaching and bookwork. The period of his service as a practitioner included two severe epidemics of cholera—that of 1849 in Philadelphia, and that of 1854 in Columbia, Pa. To the latter town he went as one of a volunteer corps of physicians during the height of the epidemic, to render aid to the practitioners of the place. His observations during those years, with the study of the literature of the subject, matured his opinions upon the causation, prevention and treatment of cholera, which he afterward set forth in a book published in 1866. He was connected, either successively or at the same time, with the Philadelphia College of Medicine, the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, the Philadelphia Hospital, Magdalen Asylum, Episcopal Hospital, Woman's Hospital, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Haverford College, Girard College, and Howland Collegiate School for Young Women, at Union Springs, N. Y. The most important professorships he held were those of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania; of physiology and diseases of children in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and of organic science and philosophy in Haverford College. He was the first to experiment with the internal use of chloroform, beginning by taking it himself, while resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1846-48, the use of chloroform as an anesthetic by inhalation, having but recently been introduced. In 1856 he obtained the annual prize of the American Medical Association for an essay on the "Arterial Circulation." He was recorder of the Biological Department of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, 1857-58; secretary of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, 1858; secretary of section B, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1870; one of the founders of the American Public Health Association in 1872, and its vice-president, 1875-76; member of the American Philosophical Society; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; vice-president of the Contemporary Club, 1889-90, and president of the Science and Art Club, of Germantown, Pa., from 1892 to 1893. Dr. Hartshorne's scientific publications have been numerous. First was his graduating medical thesis, "Water *vs.* Hydropathy"; afterward, "Memoranda Medica"; "Monograph on Glycerin and its Uses"; "Facts and Conclusions on Cholera"; "Essentials of Practical Medicine" (first published in 1867, fifth edition stereotyped, issued in 1881; translated into Japanese and published in Japan, 1875; more than 25,000 copies sold by 1891); "Guide to the Medicine Chest"; "Conspectus of the Medical Sciences for Students" (translated into Japanese and published in Japan, 1879); "Our Homes," a health primer; "Household Manual of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine." Besides these works he contributed many original articles and reviews of medical books to medical journals, specially "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences," also scientific papers in the transactions of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Public Health Association, in "The American Naturalist," and in "The Journal of the Franklin Institute." The following signed articles in "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia" were prepared by him: Brain, Carbolic Acid, Charcoal, Chess, Circulation of the Blood, Disinfection, Ear, Hygiene, and Evolution. The last named of these was the first cyclopedic article having its title, to be published; preceding in time Huxley's article on Evolution in "The Encyclopedia Britannica." It is an elaborate historical and analytical account of the different theories of development, concluding with acceptance of the doctrine of Theistic evolution, *i. e.*, that the development of the complex from the simple, of higher from lower in nature, is the method of creation according to the plan of an omniscient and omnipotent power. Besides these original works, Dr. Hartshorne edited, with annotations, the second American edition of Sir Thomas Watson's "Practice of Medicine," and later, with twelve original articles and numerous annotations, the three large volumes of Reynolds's "System of Medicine," the joint work of a number of the most distinguished English physicians. He also contributed the articles on "Etiology," "Diagnosis," and "Prognosis" to "Pepper's Standard American System of Medicine" (1885–86). In 1888 he read before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia a paper on "Pneumonia; its Mortality and Treatment," attacking the so-called "modern" treatment of pneumonia and allied inflammatory affections, and showing by statistical and other evidence that the mortality of pneumonia under the more recent method of stimulation, etc., is twice as great as it was forty years previously under moderate sedative and eliminative treatment Reprinted in pamphlet form, this essay was distributed to medical journals and leading physicians in all parts of the world. In 1889, at the request of a committee of citizens, he prepared a report upon "Our Water Supply; What it Is, and What it Should Be." Of this 1,000 copies were printed and circulated, with the purpose of promoting improvement of the drinking water of Philadelphia. His independence of opinion was shown in his advocating, in opposition to current physiological teaching, the view (prize essay, 1856) that the arteries have an active, not merely limiting, share in the circulation of the blood. On the basis of original experimentation (Proc. of Am. Philosophical Society, 1876) he brought forward an entirely new explanation of complementary ocular color spectra. He strenuously objected to the theory and practice of personal quarantine against cholera and yellow fever, affirming their non-contagious character, and that the only protection against them is local, municipal and domestic sanitation. (Treatise on Cholera, 1866; article in "Medical News," Phila., Sept. 10, 1892.) Dr. Hartshorne also wrote a dramatic romance, "Woman's Witchcraft; or, The Curse of Coquetry" (1854); having on its title-page the pseudonym, Corinne L'Estrange. Later came, "A Bundle of Sonnets, and Other Poems" (1866); "Bertram, the Prince, an Idyl" (1890); and "Bertram, the Prince, and Other Poems" (1892). After retiring from active professional and educational life, Dr. Hartshorne's attention became chiefly engrossed in editing a religious, literary and miscellaneous journal, "The Friends' Review." Like his father and his ancestors for 200 years, his convictions on religious subjects, and his denominational connection were those of the Orthodox Society of Friends. He died in Japan, Feb. 10, 1897.

AGNEW, David Hayes, surgeon, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 24, 1818, son of Robert and Agnes Agnew. His family traced its lineage from Norman invaders of England through residents of Scotland and the north of Ireland, and down through early settlers of Pennsylvania. Young Agnew studied at Moscow Academy, in Chester county, and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and completed his classical studies at Delaware College, Newark, Del., where he remained a year (1834–35). He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, intending to follow in the footsteps of his father, an eminent physician, and was graduated in 1838; then settled near Nobleville, Chester co., and practiced until 1843, when he joined his wife's brothers in establishing the firm of Irwin & Agnew, iron founders; continuing the business left by his father-in-law. A general depression of the iron industry and other adversities were followed in 1846 by the failure of the firm, and Dr. Agnew resumed practice in Chester and Lancaster counties. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, determined to devote himself to the study and teaching of anatomy and surgery, which he preferred to general practice. In 1852 he became connected with the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and for ten years gave instruction there. In 1854 he was elected a surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, in which he had already lectured occasionally, as a substitute for the professor of surgery; and to him is due the establishment in that institution of a pathological museum. He also established the Philadelphia School of Operative Surgery. In 1863 he became demonstrator of anatomy and assistant lecturer on clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year was elected surgeon to Wills's Eye Hospital. In 1865 he was elected surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1867 surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital. During the civil war he performed many important operations on wounded soldiers, chiefly at the general hospital at Hestonville, West Philadelphia, and at the Mowry Army Hospital, at Chestnut Hill. The latter was the largest hospital in the country, and Dr. Agnew and Dr. Thomas G. Morton alternated as consulting surgeons. At one time the gunshot wounds treated amounted to 5,000. Dr. Agnew was elected to the chair of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania in 1870; in the following year became professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the same institution, and retained these positions until 1889, when he resigned them to be created emeritus professor of surgery and honorary professor of clinical surgery. His position as attending surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital was resigned in 1884, but he remained as consulting surgeon. In 1889 he received the distinction of an election to the presidency of the College of Physicians: the crowning honor of his life. He had come to Philadelphia without experience in surgery, and with nothing but his own self-reliance and perseverance to depend upon. He had lived to count his pupils by the hundreds, to enjoy a lucrative and increasing practice, and to have his services in demand throughout the middle states. His professional reputation, in the words of one of his biographers, J. William White, M.D., of Philadelphia, "depended chiefly on the following factors: (1) The clearness of his teachings; (2) The soundness of his judgment; (3) The precision of his operations; (4) The character of his writings." He was a natural teacher, making the dullest subject interesting, and expressing his thoughts concisely and clearly. He was a rapid yet cautious operator, and at the most trying times displayed a wonderful coolness and presence of mind. He was employed in a number of celebrated surgical cases, the most notable being that of Pres. Garfield, when the eyes of the whole world were turned upon him as the chief operator. Dr. Agnew, who was as ready in diagnosis as he was rapid in using the knife, never entertained any hope of doing more than relieving his patient's suffering, as, from the first, he regarded his condition as hopeless. He not only gave up for weeks his own practice, but also refused to make any charge for his services; and, although he was not responsible for those portions of the treatment that were most bitterly criticised by outsiders, he silently shared the blame that fell upon all the prac-

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titioners concerned, as a matter of professional honor. "In special departments of surgery," says Dr. White, "he has probably been excelled by not a few, but taking the whole round . . . . including gynecology, opthalmology, genito-urinary surgery, syphilography, orthopedics, etc., he attained a degree of eminence which has rarely, if ever, been equaled, and to which our own times and generation furnish no parallel." He was a man of great nobility of character, great personal magnetism, varied scientific attainments, infinite patience, fertility of resource, acute powers of observation, and possessed great mechanical skill. He had extraordinary physical strength and courage, yet his touch was most delicate, and his nature was simple, tender and sympathetic. Dr. Agnew was the author of a number of papers on various subjects, contributed to medical journals, and of several medical books; but his renown as a writer was acquired by a work "that will remain unrivaled in surgical literature," his "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery" (3 vols., 1878-83; 2d ed., 1889). Dr. Agnew was married, Nov. 21, 1841, to Margaret Creighton Irwin, a member of a well-known family of Chester county, Pa. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1892.

HODGEN, John Thompson, physician and surgeon, was born at Hodgenville, Larue co., Ky., Jan. 19, 1826, son of Jacob and Frances P. Hodgen. In 1833 he removed, with his parents, to a farm in Pike county, Ill., near Pittsfield, where he received his early education. At the age of nineteen he entered Bethany College, Virginia. In 1846 he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated M.D. in 1848. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Pittsfield, Ill. He spent a year in California in the height of the gold excitement, but returned to Pittsfield in 1851. Soon after, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the McDowell Medical College of St. Louis. Here he became the special protégé of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, whose observing eye was quick to detect the young man's capabilities as a teacher and a surgeon. In 1858 Dr. Hodgen was appointed professor of anatomy, and held the chair until the college was broken up, at the beginning of the civil war. In 1861, his position both as teacher and practitioner being already assured, he was elected chief surgeon to the Western sanitary commission. He was also surgeon of volunteers in the service of the United States, and was placed in charge of Fifth Street General Hospital in St. Louis, which was afterward known as the Lawson hospital. Gov. Gamble appointed him at the same time surgeon-general of Missouri. During the war he was elected professor of physiology in the St. Louis Medical College, then known as Pope's College, now the medical department of Washington University. He utilized to the fullest extent the opportunities for surgical experience, and invented the Hodgen wire suspension splint, a modification of the splint of Nathan R. Smith, which is unquestionably the most practical and desirable for fractures of the femur involving either the shaft or the head, and is applicable to many compound fractures of the leg. Shortly after the close of the war, upon the retirement of Dr. Charles A. Pope, Dr. Hodgen was elected dean of Louis Medical College, and soon became the leading surgeon in the city. He was also president of the St. Louis Medical Society; president of the State Medical Society; and, in 1883, was elected president of the American Medical Association, over which he presided at its meeting held in Richmond, Va., in 1881. As a surgeon, Dr. Hodgen was preeminent. He was a thoroughly practical man, possessed of much mechanical ingenuity. The readiness with which he met emergencies was proverbial. He was peculiarly adapted to imparting knowledge, and as a teacher of medicine he had few equals, being able to render the dull matter of anatomical study of engrossing interest. His hold upon his patients was also very strong. He believed that the true specialist became so after ten or fifteen years of general work in the profession, and that in order to have competent knowledge of any one function or organ one must have a broad and exhaustive knowledge of the whole, as the only method of avoiding the ignorant blunders of many so-called specialists. Upon the sudden death of Dr. Hodgen, expressions of profound regret were everywhere heard. The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" said: "In many respects Dr. Hodgen was the Howard of St. Louis. He sacrificed himself to his noble profession, and as Emerson said of himself, he was too busy to make money." Dr. Henry H. Mudd, the partner of Dr. Hodgen, said: "Man was his study, and to the wants and the needs of man he gave up his strength, his manhood, and his life. His love of truth, his habits of accurate observation, and his indefatigable energy would have won for him a world-wide reputation in the exact sciences had he been permitted to devote his energy to their development." He died in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 28, 1882.

PARSONS, Usher, physician, was born in Alfred, Me., Aug. 18, 1788, youngest child of William and Abigail Frost (Blunt) Parsons. His ancestors were among the earliest of the New England colonists, the first of the name, Joseph Parsons, arriving from England in 1635. William Parsons was a trader and farmer, and a prominent man in Alfred. His son Usher studied in the schools of his native village in the winter, working on his father's farm in the summer, and spent about a year in the Berwick Academy. Having decided to study medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Abiel Hall, of Alfred, and later became a pupil of Dr. John Warren, of Boston, remaining with him six months, and then was admitted to practice. After various fruitless attempts to get an appointment in the navy, he received a commission as surgeon's mate, which bears the date of July 6, 1812. During the following winter and spring he had charge of the sick and wounded at Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y. In the month of June, 1813, Capt. Oliver H. Perry came to Black Rock in the discharge of a professional duty assigned to him, and Dr. Parsons was transferred to the small fleet of which he had the command and had the care of the sick among the crews of the different vessels. The battle of Lake Erie occurred Sept. 10th. A large number of the officers and men connected with the American fleet were suffering from bilious intermittent fever. During that celebrated battle Dr. Parsons was the only surgeon to whom was entrusted the care of the wounded, and in what manner he acquitted himself in the performance of the duties which devolved on him on that memorable day is thus stated by Com. Perry, in a letter to the secretary of the navy: "Of Dr. Usher Parsons, surgeon's mate, I cannot say too much. In consequence of the disability of both the other surgeons, Drs. Horsley and Barton, the whole duty of operating, dressing, and attending near a hundred wounded and as many sick devolved on him; and it must be pleasing to you, sir, to reflect, that of the whole number wounded, only three have died. I can only say that, in the event of my having another command, I should consider myself fortunate in having him with me as a surgeon." A little more than six months after the battle of Lake Erie he was promoted to the rank of surgeon, his commission being dated Apr. 15, 1814. On December 2d of this year he was attached to the frigate Java, in the command of Com. Perry, his services in this vessel continuing through the years 1815 and 1816. The war with England was over, and the Java was ordered to sail early in 1816 for the Mediterranean, to look after American interests, especially in connection with the Barbary states and the threatening attitude of Algiers. The object contemplated by the trip was successful, and the Java returned to the United States, reaching Newport, March 3, 1817. In July of this year Dr. Parsons went to Providence with the purpose of entering upon the practice of his profession. He attended a course of lectures at the Medical School in Boston through the winter of 1817–1818, and in March, 1818, received the degree of M.D. from Harvard University. Having concluded not to remain in Providence, but to continue in practice in the navy, he sailed from Boston in July, 1818, as a surgeon of the frigate Guerriere. Returning to Boston in 1820, he was made professor of anatomy and surgery in Dartmouth College. Deciding to go to Providence, in 1822, he obtained the same position in Brown University, and held it until 1828. He was president of the Rhode Island Medical Society for three years, and attended many of the meetings of the American Medical Association as delegate for Rhode Island, and was its vice-president. He also obtained a charter for the Rhode Island Natural Historical Society, and was its first president. He was fond of antiquarian research, and compiled a work on the Indian names of Rhode Island, and wrote a life of Sir William Pepperrell, his ancestor. Dr. Parsons died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 19, 1868.

WATSON, Daniel, physician, was born at Jamestown, R. I., Apr. 13, 1801, son of Robert H. Watson. John Watson, the ancestor of the Narragansett Watsons, settled on an estate on the eastern slope of Tower Hill some time in the latter half of the seventeenth century. He bequeathed the property to his children, and part of the estate has come down to the present generation, never having passed from the possession of the family. Dr. Daniel Watson was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of this John Watson. Receiving a classical education at Plainfield Academy, a seminary of great popularity in its day, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Charles Eldredge, of East Greenwich, but subsequently became the pupil of Dr. William Turner, of the United States army, an eminent physician and surgeon, then stationed at Fort Walcott, Newport. After completing the course of study required at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of M.D. from that institution in the winter of 1823-24. During his term of study at Philadelphia Dr. Watson was a private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. In 1825 he settled in South Kingstown, where he enjoyed great popularity and entered warmly into the political contests of the day. He was an ardent lover of our free institutions, and during the civil war left no word unspoken or deed undone by which he could aid the cause of the Union. In 1835 he removed to Newport, where he resided until his death. During the first years of his residence there he devoted a large share of his attention to political affairs, and served at different times as a representative of Newport in the general assembly. Later in life he devoted his entire energies to the study and practice of his profession. He was married, March 21, 1824, to Sarah G. C., daughter of Capt. Perry G. Arnold, of East Greenwich, who, with his brother Stephen, was for many years successfully engaged in the importation of West India merchandise, and granddaughter of Col. John Cooke, who, during the revolutionary war and subsequently, "was one of the most important and influential men in Newport county." She bore him five sons and three daughters. Dr. Watson died May 17, 1871.

AGNEW, Cornelius Rea, physician, was born in New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1830, the son of William and Elizabeth (Thomson) Agnew. His early ancestors were Huguenots, who, in consequence of persecutions fled to Ireland, and settled near Belfast, where they intermarried with Scotch-Irish families and became identified with the Reformed Presbyterian church. The first of the family in America was John, grandfather of Dr. Agnew, who established a large commission and shipping business in New York city. Dr. Agnew received his early education in private schools, and entering Columbia College in his sixteenth year, was graduated there in 1849. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, a surgeon and eye specialist, and continued it in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in 1852, and in the New York Hospital. He practiced medicine for a year in what is now Houghton, on Lake Superior, and then, receiving an appointment as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York, N. Y., went to Europe to prepare himself for the duties of that position. He studied in the hospitals of Dublin, London and Paris, and returned to New York city, where, in addition to the position mentioned, he also filled a general practice, and acquired great experience in eye and ear diseases. In 1858 he was appointed surgeon-general of the state of New York. During the civil war he served for a time as medical director of the State Volunteer Hospital in New York; subsequently was head of the society to obtain medical supplies for regiments passing through New York to the seat of war, and in 1864 aided in organizing the U. S. sanitary commission on which he served with unremitting zeal. Dr. Charles J. Stillé says, in his "History of the U. S. Sanitary Commission": "Dr. Agnew . . . exhibited a practical skill, executive ability, and at all times a perfect generosity of personal toil and trouble in carrying on the commission's work, which gave him during its whole progress a commanding influence on its councils. . . . It is not too much to say that the life-saving work of the commission at Antietam, the relief which it afforded on so vast a scale after the battles of the Wilderness, and the succor which it was able to minister to thousands of our soldiers returning to us from rebel prisons, diseased, naked and famishing, owed much of their efficiency and success to plans arranged by Dr. Agnew, and carried out at personal risk and inconvenience under his immediate superintendence." With Drs. Wolcott Gibbs and William H. Van Buren, Dr. Agnew drew for the quartermaster's department plans which were subsequently carried out in the Judiciary Square Hospital at Washington, and partially followed in the pavilion hospital system of the war. He was one of four who founded the Union League Club in New York city, to aid the national cause. In 1868 he founded the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1869

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the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of New York. He was for many years a manager of the N. Y. State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, and he served as trustee and subsequently as president of the New York school board. He served as secretary of the first society organized in New York for sanitary reform, and aided in preparing the first draft of the city health laws. Dr. Agnew was a member of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland; the New York Academy of Medicine, Pathological Society and Medical and Surgical Society; the American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was also president, and the New York Academy of Sciences, and president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He wrote voluminously on medical subjects for many scientific journals, and also published several short works in pamphlet form. He died in New York, N. Y., April 18, 1888.

WAYLAND, Charles Aprenia, physician and surgeon, was born in Monterey county, Cal., April 8, 1866, second son of Francis Warren and Eliza Theresa Wayland, who were among the earliest settlers of the state. He received a liberal high-school education and at the age of eighteen years was awarded a teacher's grammar grade certificate. He taught school successfully for three years, thereby obtaining sufficient means to begin the study of medicine, and at the age of twenty-one entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated with honors Apr. 7, 1891, and returning to California he began the practice of medicine in San José. In 1893 he was elected physician and surgeon to the county hospital of Santa Clara county, and held that position for two years. Since then he has devoted his entire time to his extensive private practice. He is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society of California; also of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was married, in 1893, to Lucy Miller Rucker of San José.

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BAYLEY, Richard, physician, was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1745. His mother was of French descent, and for a time his parents resided among the Huguenot emigrants at New Rochelle, N. Y., where he became familiar with the French language. He studied medicine with Dr. Charlton, in New York, and in 1769 and 1770 he was in London, attending medical lectures and walking the hospitals. In 1772 he returned to America, and settled in New York city, where he began practice, in partnership with Dr. Charlton. Two years later an epidemic of croup came under his inspection, and he began to investigate the customary treatment of the period, which viewed it as putrid sore throat, and treated it with stimulants and antiseptics. He studied the pathology of this disease, and made numerous dissections, all of which led him to the practice of a totally different method of treatment, which proved successful, and resulted in the general adoption of his ideas. In 1781 Dr. Bayley published "A View of the Croup." In the meantime, in 1775, he had returned to England, where he studied under the celebrated John Hunter; spending the winter in practice and in making dissections. In the spring of 1776 he returned to America, with the position of surgeon in the English army, under Howe, but this he resigned early in the following year, and resumed his practice in New York. In 1781 he began his active treatment of croup in all cases which came under his notice, this including bleeding, blisters for the throat, and the use of calomel. In 1787 Dr. Bayley delivered lectures on surgery, which he illustrated with specimens of morbid anatomy. The following year, in consequence of the imprudence of certain students in the New York Hospital, where these lectures were delivered, the people became excited and angry, and the "doctors' mob" occurred, when the populace broke into the building, and destroyed Bayley's valuable cabinet. In 1792 Bayley was elected the first professor of anatomy at Columbia College, and in 1793 he took charge of the department of surgery, in which he was very skilful About 1795 he received the appointment of health officer of the port of New York. At this time an epidemic of yellow fever prevailed in the city, and Dr. Bayley not only enthusiastically investigated the disease, but attended the sick, with perfect fearlessness and with great success. In 1797, having carefully studied the nature of the fever and what he believed to be its causes, he published an essay on the subject, entitled "An Account of the Epidemic Fever, which prevailed in New York in 1795," in which he maintained that it was not contagious, and had a local origin. In 1798 he published a series of letters, showing the importance of cleanliness and ventilation. He also originated the state quarantine laws, devoting a great deal of time and effort to obtain their passage; action which was of the greatest possible importance to the port, as the total interdiction of commerce with the West Indies had been contemplated, in view of the introduction of yellow fever. Dr. Bayley was married, in 1778, to Charlotte Amelia, daughter of Andrew Barclay, a merchant of New York. He died of yellow fever, on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1811. His memory is preserved in the annals of American medicine as that of one of the most able practitioners of his century.

BEARD, George Miller, physician, was born at Montville, Conn., May 8, 1839, the son of Rev. S. F. Beard, a Congregational clergyman of New England. His grandfather was a physician. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and from there entered Yale College, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1862. His medical training was received in the medical department of Yale and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, N. Y. Upon graduating from the latter institution he established himself in New York city, in partnership with Dr. A. D. Rockwell, as a specialist in electro-therapeutics and nervous diseases. His studies were interrupted during a portion of the civil war, when he served as assistant surgeon in the U S. navy in the western gulf squadron. Dr. Beard made valuable discoveries in regard to the human nerves, and in this connection investigated more thoroughly than had ever before been done, the relation between nerve and brain. It was largely through his efforts that nervous afflictions came to be recognized as real and tangible, though mysterious and complicated, diseases of the physical system. Following up these investigations he made a special study of animal magnetism, clairvoyance, mind-reading, and spiritualism. He was the first to test, in actual practice, the tonic effects of electricity. His publications, written in a style easily comprehensible to the laity, throw light on many subjects which engrossed his study. In 1866 he published a paper on "Electricity as a Tonic," and in 1867, with Dr. Rockwell, a work on "The Medical Uses of Electricity, with special reference to General Electrization," and in the same year an interesting paper on "The Longevity of Brain-workers." These were followed by numerous contributions to magazines and a number of works, "Our Home Physician; Handy Book of Family Medicine" (1869, new edition, 1875); "Eating and Drinking, Food and Diet in Health and Disease" (1871); "Stimulants and Narcotics" (1871); "Hay Fever, or Summer Catarrh" (1876); "Scientific Basis of Delusions" (1877); "Practical Treatise on Nervous Exhaustion" (1881); "The Psychology of the Salem Witchcraft Excitement of 1692 and Its Practical Application to Our Own Time" (1882); "Sea Sickness, its Nature and Treatment" (1882); "The Case of Guiteau; a Psychological Study" (1882); and, with A. D. Rockwell, "Treatise on the Medical and Surgical Use of Electricity" (1867). Dr. Beard was lecturer on nervous diseases in the University of New York in 1868, and from 1873 to 1876 physician to the Demilt Dispensary, in the department of electro-therapeutic and nervous diseases. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the New York County Medical Society, the King's County Medical Society, the New York Society of Neurology, the American Medical Association, the American Neurological Association, and the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates. He was married to Elizabeth Ann Alden, of Westville, Conn., in 1860. His death occurred in New York, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1883.

COGSWELL, Mason Fitch, physician and author, was born at Canterbury, Windham co., Conn., Sept. 28, 1761. When very young he was left an orphan, and was adopted by Samuel Huntington, president of the Continental congress, and governor of Connecticut. He was educated at Yale College, and made an unusually brilliant record. On his graduation, in 1780, he was valedictorian and the youngest member of his class. Although possessed of decided literary ability, he determined to embrace the medical profession as the serious work of his life, and he proceeded to New York to receive the necessary training in the soldiers' hospital. Subsequently he settled at Hartford, Conn., and became there one of the most distinguished physicians of his day and a member of the group of literary men known as the Hartford Wits. He advanced the science of surgery by introducing into the United States the methods of removing a cataract from the eye, and of tying the carotid artery (1803). In 1825 he was instrumental in establishing at Hartford the first deaf-and-dumb asylum in America, in which one of his own children was a patient; and he was a founder of the Connecticut retreat for the insane at Hartford. With the other Hartford Wits he contributed to "The Echo," 1791-96. Dr. Cogswell married Mary Austin Ledyard. He died at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1830.

GARDINER, Sylvester, physician, was born in South Kingston, R. I., June 29, 1717, son of William and Abigail (Remington) Gardiner. His health in early life was feeble, and there was but little reason to suppose he could follow the occupation of his father, who was a farmer. Accordingly, he was sent to Boston, where he acquired the rudiments of knowledge, and subsequently he studied medicine; spending eight years in England and France, where he availed himself of every facility to perfect himself in his chosen profession. He returned to his native country an accomplished physician and surgeon, and settled in Boston. He is said to have been among the most distinguished of his profession, and by means of his practice and a large establishment for the importation and sale of drugs, he accumulated an immense estate, and purchased large tracts of land in Maine. His sympathies were with the Tory party in the revolutionary war. When the British evacuated Boston he went to Nova Scotia and finally to England. His large estate, including 100,000 acres in Maine, was confiscated and sold. Soon after the close of the war, Dr. Gardiner returned to this country, and settled in Newport. He was a stanch member of the Episcopal church, and endowed the church in Gardiner, Me., a place named in honor of him. Dr. Gardiner was married three times. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Dr. Gibbons of Boston, who bore him six children: John, William, who died without issue; Anne, who became the wife of John Brown, afterwards created Marquis of Sligo, whose eldest son married a daughter of Lord Howe; Hannah, who was married to Robert Hallowell, whose only child, Robert, added Gardiner to his name; Rebecca, who was married to Robert Dumaresque; Abigail, who was married to Oliver Whipple of Cumberland, and subsequently of Portsmouth, N. H. Dr. Gardiner's second wife was Miss Eppes, of Salem, Mass.; and the third was Catherine Goldthwait. He died at Newport, Aug. 14, 1786.

OLMSTED, Elmer Devando, physician and mayor of Spokane, Wash., was born in Davenport, Delaware co., N. Y., June 6, 1848, son of Stephen S. and Clara S. (McMorris) Olmsted. His parents removed to Victoria, Ill., in 1856, and there his father engaged in the manufacture of furniture, also devoting a portion of his time to a general merchandise store in which he was interested. At the age of eighty-seven years he is still living at the old homestead, an honored member of the community that has so long known him. Elmer D. Olmsted, the ninth in a family of eleven sons and daughters, early conceived a desire to study medicine. This determination, after the elementary education in the common schools of Illinois, led him, in 1876, to enter the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College, St. Louis, where after two years of earnest application he was graduated. He commenced practice in Illinois; following his profession in that state for nine years. He then removed to Spokane, Wash., where in a few years his native talent, indomitable perseverance and courteous demeanor placed him among the foremost physicians in the state, and a large and lucrative practice rewarded his efforts. He is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society, of which he was at one time president. In 1894 he read before it a most ably-written thesis, "Hygiene and Sanitation," which won him wide reputation among his fellow-practitioners. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. His high position in the community has occasioned his election to several public offices. In 1894 he was appointed one of the U. S. board of pension examiners, and in 1895 became a member of the board of health of the city of Spokane. He is now president of the board of trustees of the Cheney Normal School, a state institution, which occupies a prominent place in the educational facilities of the northwest. Dr. Olmsted has been equally distinguished by honors conferred upon him by the Masonic fraternity, and for nine years occupied the chairs in the blue lodge. He is a member of the York and Scottish Rite, and vice-president of the Pacific Coast Masonic Veteran Association. For three terms he has been commander-in-chief of the Oriental consistory, 32d degree, and in October, 1895, he was elected to the honorable position of knight-commander of the Court of Honor. His notable services to the city and his high professional and personal popularity, led to his nomination for the mayoralty of Spokane on the Citizens' ticket in 1897, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given to any candidate for the office. In 1881 Dr. Olmsted was married at Plymouth, Ill., to Emma, daughter of

Elmer D. Olmsted.

John Sutton of Virginia, a member of one of the oldest families of that state. Mrs. Olmsted is descended from Capt. Aaron McKee, a soldier in the revolution, and is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

SOUTHALL, James H., physician, was born in Smithfield, Isle of Wight co., Va., Nov. 5, 1841, son of Turner Harrison and Alice Ann (Wright) Southall. Both his parents were natives of Virginia; his grandfathers, James Barrett Southall and Stephen A. Wright, being the earliest representatives of his line to settle in Isle of Wight county. The Southall family was among the earliest to settle on the peninsula of Virginia, near the historic city of Williamsburgh, and his first American ancestor was Dasey Southall, a native of the north of England. Ancestors on both sides were soldiers in the revolution and the war of 1812, and both his grandfather and father were well-known physicians of Virginia. James H. Southall was educated principally in the academies at Norfolk, Va., where his youth was mostly spent. He began his medical training under the able auspices of Dr. Robert Tunstall of Norfolk; later attending the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania (1859–60), and of the University of Louisiana (1860–61). Almost immediately after his graduation at the latter institution he enlisted in the Confederate army of northern Virginia as assistant surgeon of the 55th Virginia infantry. He was promoted full surgeon of the regiment on May 27, 1862, and so continued until after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Returning to Norfolk after the war, he began general practice, but at the end of nine months went thence with the intention of settling in Memphis, Tenn. Finding it difficult to remain here also, he settled, at the advice of a friend, about four miles from Marion, Crittenden co., Ark., where, with the exception of six months in Memphis, he continued to reside until February, 1872. Then, removing to Little Rock, Ark., he entered upon a successful practice, which continues to the present time (1898). Dr. Southall has taken a high position in Little Rock, being a member of the city, county and state medical associations, as well as of the American Medical Association and the Medico-Legal Society of New York city. He was president of the Arkansas Medical Society in 1882. Having been an organizer in 1879 of the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University, he was elected to the chair of physiology, which he held until 1886; then succeeded Prof. P. O. Hooper in the chair of the theory and practice of medicine. Dr. Southall was married, in 1869, to Olivia Gertrude, daughter of Maj. John James Murphy of Memphis, Tenn. They have two daughters.

James H Southall

BISSELL, Evelyn L., surgeon, was born in Litchfield, Litchfield co., Conn., Sept. 10, 1836, son of Maj. Lyman Bissell. Benjamin Bissell, his great-grandfather, served with distinction in the French and Indian and revolutionary wars, and died in 1821. Dr. Bissell was a pupil at Russell's Military School in New Haven, and afterward attended the medical department of Yale College, where he was graduated in 1860. He then occupied the position of surgeon on a Liverpool steamer, until the beginning of the civil war, when he joined the Federal army, and was commissioned second assistant surgeon of the 5th regiment of the Connecticut volunteers. He was captured at Winchester, during the retreat of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah Valley; being made to do surgical duty to prove that he was a surgeon, which was doubted on account of his youth; and was again captured at the battle of Cedar Mountain and confined for a time in Libby prison. On his release he was assigned to hospital duty on board the ship Euterpe. Afterwards he was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Falling Waters where he was slightly wounded. He was then sent to the army of the Cumberland, where he had charge of a field hospital, and later had a position on the medical staff of Gen. Hooker. At the close of the war he was on duty at Atlanta, Ga. Returning to New Haven, he established a remunerative practice, but left it in 1870, at the request of the Peruvian government, to take charge of men engaged in public works in Lima, Peru. In 1876 he returned to New Haven, and established himself there permanently as practicing physician and surgeon. Twice appointed surgeon to the 2d Connecticut regiment, he became surgeon-general on the staff of Gov. Waller, in 1883 and 1884. For seven years he was examining surgeon for the pension department of the U. S. government. He was also a registrar of vital statistics of the town of New Haven, a police commissioner and a member of the board of health. Dr. Bissell is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was married, Nov. 21, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Noyes of Woodbury, Conn., whom he survives with one daughter.

MAYER, Oscar Joseph, physician and surgeon, was born in Mannheim, Germany, May 23, 1865, son of Jacob and Augusta (Sondheim) Mayer. Reverses having overtaken the family, the son was thrown upon his own resources at an early age; and at the age of fifteen he embarked for the United States, finally locating in San Francisco. His early education had not been neglected, for he had received the elementary instruction necessary for the foundation of a successful career, in the high schools of Nuremburg. The open bay and majestic Pacific were boundless in their fascination to his broadening mind, and he shipped on one of the many sailing vessels touching at San Francisco, and for three years followed a life of adventure, varied scenes and hardships. Upon his return to San Francisco, he became a student in the college of pharmacy of the University of California, where he was graduated in 1885. He then established himself in active business in the metropolis of the Pacific coast, conducting two prescription pharmacies, which were so successful, that their enterprising young owner was enabled to devote considerable time to the studies of his natural inclination: medicine and surgery. In 1889, he received the degree of M.D. from the medical department of the University of California; and thereupon, seeking additional experience and actual practice, he journeyed to Berlin, Germany, where, after completing the course of study at Frederick William University, he was again graduated in medicine in 1891. During the following year he was volunteer assistant on the surgical staff of Prof. Czerny of Heidelberg; the next year, assistant on the staff of the Royal University Hospital for Women

Oscar J. Mayer

at Munich; and then spent a year in active service on the surgical staff of Moabit Hospital, Berlin, serving also as a volunteer during the cholera epidemic in that city. In consequence of the financial depression in America, he was obliged to return to San Francisco; and liquidating his business obligations at great pecuniary loss, he at once established himself in the practice of medicine in that city. By industry, tact and ability he has succeeded in establishing a practice that has grown rapidly from year to year; and he is at present attending surgeon to the King's Daughters Home for Incurables, San Francisco; and was recently appointed gynæcologist and adjunct surgeon to the French Hospital. He has contributed several valuable articles to medical journals, and is the originator of the method of filling bone cavities resulting from tubercular or osteomyelitic diseases, with copper amalgam and cement. The first successful experiment in this method was demonstrated before the congress of surgeons in Berlin in 1898. Dr. Mayer is a member of the county and state medical associations, and of the American Medical Association.

BARD, Samuel, physician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1742. His family line is a notable one, reaching back to the twelfth century, and including many names distinguished in history. His great-grandfather, Peter Benoit Bard, a Huguenot, fled from France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and died in London, in 1724. Peter Benoit's son, having settled in America in 1706, became a noted judge of the supreme court of New Jersey. Judge Bard had two sons, Peter and John, the latter of whom was Samuel's father. Susanne Valleau, the mother of Samuel, was a granddaughter of Peter Fauconnier, secretary to Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, and later treasurer-general of the province of New Jersey, and by this marriage Dr. John Bard became possessed of an estate at Hyde Park-on-Hudson, consisting of 13,000 acres of land with nine miles' river frontage. Their son, Samuel, after a careful preparatory training, was graduated at Columbia College in 1760, and shortly after, went to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a medical education. He was graduated at the university of that city in 1765, and after a two years' tour of the continent of Europe, he began practice with his father in New York city. His energy and devotion to his profession were manifest from the beginning of his career ; through his efforts, in 1768, the first medical school in the city was opened, in connection with King's (now Columbia) College, and, in 1769, he was, with his father, instrumental in the foundation of a hospital for the city, although its completion was delayed until 1791. At the close of the revolutionary war, Dr. Bard was among the prime movers in the restoration of King's College, and after its reorganization, under the title of Columbia, he accepted the chair of *belles-lettres* and astronomy, which he occupied for many years, without pecuniary reward. He was also professor of the practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, previously founded by him, and later became dean of the faculty. Shortly after his inauguration, Pres. Washington was stricken with a dangerous and painful disease, and Dr. Bard, as the leader of the medical profession, was summoned to attend him. His kindness and attention to the distinguished sufferer were so unfailing, that a friendship was formed, which continued during their lives. In 1798 Dr. Bard retired from practice, and during the remainder of his life lived on his estate at Hyde Park, where he entered upon the practical breeding and raising of Merino sheep, then recently introduced into this country by his friends, Chancellor Livingston and Col. Humphreys. His observations regarding the nature and diseases of these animals were embodied in his well-known work, "The Shepherd's Guide." Others of his writings were : a treatise, "De Viribus Opii" (1765); one on "Angina Suffocativa"; "The Use of Cold in Hemorrhage"; and "A Manual of Midwifery" (1807). On the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as a separate institution, in 1813, he was elected president, and continued to hold the office until his death. Dr. Bard was married, in 1768, to his cousin, Mary, daughter of Peter and Marie (de Normandie) Bard. He died at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 24, 1821.

TURNBULL, Charles Smith, oculist and aurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1847, son of Dr. Laurence Turnbull, a native of Scotland, and Louisa Paleske (Smith) Turnbull, of American and Polish origin. He received his preliminary education at the Episcopal Academy, and the Central High School of his native city, after which he attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, taking the degree of A.M. in 1869, Ph.D. in 1871, and that of M.D. in 1873. In 1871 he was surgeon to the U. S. geological survey of the territories of Wyoming and Montana, and in the same capacity accompanied F. V. Hayden, U. S. geologist and surveyor of the national Yellowstone Park in 1871–72. As resident assistant surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, he was associated with Dr. Herman Knapp during 1873–75. The two years following he was a student in the several ophthalmic and aural departments of the Imperial General Hospital of Vienna, under Arlt, Jaeger, Von Stellwag, Schroetter, Hyrtle, Politzer, Gruber and others. Returning to Philadelphia, he engaged in the practice of ophthalmology and otology. In addition to the duties of a practitioner in his specialty, he has been for nineteen years oculist and aurist to the German Hospital; since 1876, to the Odd Fellows Home of Philadelphia; to the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for five years; to the Home for Teaching Deaf Children to Speak for ten years; and was chief of the aural department of the Jefferson Medical College for more than ten years; ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Howard, Jewish and St. Christopher hospitals, and the Home for Incurables for many years. Dr. Turnbull is a member of the Franklin Institute and Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical societies, of the American Medical Association, the Associated Military Surgeons of the United States and other national organizations, and fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. Since 1888 he has been associate editor in charge of the department of otology in the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," and he has translated from the German, Arlt's "Injuries of the Eye considered Medico-Legally" (1876); Gruber's "Tenotomy of the Tensor-Tympani Muscle" (1879); and Bruner's treatise "On the Methods of Connections of the Ossicles" (1880); as also numerous original contributions to the literature of his specialty, especially as referred to the diseases of children. In 1862 he joined company A, 1st regiment Grey Reserves, and served under Capt. (subsequently Col.) Chas. Somers Smith, his grandfather, continuously as associate and enlisted member until 1873, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 1st regiment, N. G. Pa. He acted as brigade surgeon

Chas. S. Turnbull

during the "Pittsburgh and Round House campaign," receiving high praise from Col. R. Dale Benson in his official reports, "for faithful and untiring service throughout the tour of duty, especially on the march of July 22d, 1877." In the report of the surgeon-in-chief of the 1st division, N. G. Pa., Dec. 18, 1877, occurs this sentence: "Assistant-surgeon Turnbull proved himself to be an excellent officer, zealous and faithful in the performance of his duties, taking duties not only as surgeon of the regiment, but for a part of the time acting as brigade surgeon." He is now (1898) surgeon of the veteran corps of the 1st regiment, N. G. Pa., and a member of the Old Guard, company A, 1st regiment N. G. Pa. Dr. Turnbull is a member of the American Shetland Pony Club, having for its purpose the maintenance of the true Shetland pony as a distinct breed. He has been a successful breeder, and has exhibited at many of the Philadelphia horse and pony shows, winning first prize in every one of the several Shetland classes and also the gold medal of the A. S. P. Club, for the best Shetland stallion. He acted as judge of all the pony classes at the Kansas City horse shows of 1896–97, and in the same capacity at the Philadelphia horse show and National horse show of Chicago, 1897. Dr. Turnbull is a member of the Alumni societies of the Philadelphia Central High School, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

BELL, Agrippa Nelson, physician, was born on a farm in Northampton county, Va., Aug. 3, 1820, the son of George and Elizabeth (Scott) Bell. His ancestors, English and Scotch, were among the earliest Virginia colonists. Until sixteen years of age, he lived with his parents on the farm, and attended a log school-house in the neighborhood; then he was employed as a clerk in a country store for two years, at the end of that time resuming his studies at an academic school in Newtown, Conn. In his second academic year he began the study of medicine, and at the age of twenty he went to Boston, and there continued his studies at the Tremont Street Medical School, under Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Edward Reynolds, D. Humphrey Storer, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, for one year. Later he also attended a course of lectures at the medical department of Harvard University, and meanwhile supported himself by reading to an invalid. In 1841 he went to Philadelphia, and after a course at the Jefferson Medical College, was graduated M.D. in 1842. For the following two years he practiced his profession near his former home, at Franktown, Va., and in 1844, having determined to enter the naval service, he went to New York and passed the necessary examination in November of that year. He subsequently practiced medicine in Waterbury, Conn., until he received his commission as assistant-surgeon, March 5, 1847, and his first order to the sloop-of-war Saratoga, Comr. D. G. Farragut, under orders to the Gulf squadron, during the Mexican war. He served in the squadron, on various vessels, and in the yellow fever hospital at Salmadina Island, until the summer following the close of the war. During this period, Dr. Bell made earnest study of the conditions of yellow fever under his observation. He discarded the theory that yellow fever is personally contagious, while he contended that it is eminently infectious. Hence he advocated a rigorous restriction of all fomites but no quarantine of persons. He also discovered the efficacy of steam as a disinfectant, by the use of which he entirely freed the steamer Vixen and gunboat Mahones from yellow fever, with which they had been infected for many months. While on this service, in charge of the yellow fever hospital on Salmadina island, it became his duty to call a medical survey on the flagship Mississippi, on account of her badly infected condition, as shown by the number of cases sent to the hospital. On report of the board of survey, she was ordered to Pensacola, to cleanse and return, but to take on board for conveyance to the naval hospital at Pensacola as many of the sick from the hospital on Salmadina island as, in the judgment of Dr. Bell, could be prudently transferred. There were 150. The second day out, the surgeon of the ship was stricken with fever, and the whole duty devolved upon Dr Bell. But on the day of arrival at Pensacola, Aug. 15, 1847, Dr. Bell was himself stricken, and was sent to the hospital with the rest. For two months previous to his transfer to the Mississippi he had been in intimate relations with yellow fever patients; for more than half that time he had occupied the same room with from two to five of them, and kept well. But within five days of exposure to an infected vessel, he contracted the fever. This incident is cited in virtue of Dr. Bell's contention against the personal contagiousness of yellow fever. When hardly convalescent, six weeks from the time he entered the naval hospital with the fever, Dr. Bell returned to duty on board the Mississippi, and to Vera Cruz; and was ordered to the Vixen. In May, 1848, while on blockade duty off Tuxpan river, Dr. Bell was nearly drowned in an attempt to cross, at a very inopportune time, in the wane of a "norther." The boats were swamped, Comrs. Wm. S. Harris and Henry Pinkney, and four others were drowned, and Dr. Bell was saved only by seizing two oars, on which he drifted out to sea. He was discovered, followed and picked up by a gallant midshipman, N. T. West. Three months later, at Norfolk, Va., he was ordered to the steamer Legaré, on coast survey duty, and served in New York harbor until September, 1849, when he was again ordered to the Vixen, bound for a cruise in the Gulf, along the Spanish main, and in the West Indies. From 1851 to 1853 he served on board the flagship Germantown, on the west coast of Africa, where he pursued his observations in the localities subject to yellow fever. Then for nearly two years he was attached to the receiving ship at the Brooklyn navy yard. He was promoted passed assistant-surgeon May 1, 1855, and resigned from the navy, Oct. 30, 1855. Having previously made his home in Brooklyn, he now began to practice in that city, distinguishing himself particularly during the yellow fever epidemic at Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton in 1856. He aided in organizing a local hospital for the poor, and by many other services was active in preventing the spread of the disease to Brooklyn. At this time Dr. Bell became interested in a movement for bettering the management of quarantine, and wrote vigorous articles against the existing system, in the newspapers and magazines. So strongly did he agitate the public mind against its evils that, on Sept. 1, 1858, the New York quarantine building was set on fire by a crowd of excited citizens. In the subsequent agitation for a new building, Dr. Bell, on the basis of knowledge of the shoals and reefs in the bay obtained while on the coast survey, advocated fixing its site on West bank, in the lower bay, where, after a delay of several years, it was finally erected. Dr. Bell was a member of the third national quarantine and sanitary convention in New York in 1859, and took an important part in the debate on the contagiousness of yellow fever. Dr. Bell was one of the first to in-

A N Bell

troduce in America many other important sanitary reforms, which had begun to be agitated in England about the year 1842. During the first year of the civil war he had charge of the floating hospital for yellow fever patients, stationed in the lower bay of New York. From 1870 to 1873 he was supervising commissioner of quarantine, having direction of the equipment of the hospital and other buildings on Hoffman island. In 1887 his services were required by the health officer of the port to help combat the cholera on Hoffman island among the immigrants from the infected ships Alesia and Britannia. By bringing into use his favorite measure of disinfection by steam, as well as by enforcing other methods, the disease was completely stamped out within a few days. Soon after the organization of the national board of health, in 1879, Dr. Bell was chosen one of the inspectors of quarantine, and in August of the same year was sent to New Orleans, to combat the yellow fever epidemic. Within six weeks his efforts resulted in the complete extermination of the plague. Afterward he inspected all the quarantine stations on and in the vicinity of Mississippi sound, and located the Ship Island station. Going thence to Vicksburg, he settled the differences between the national board of health and the civil authorities, and shortly after instituted a house-to-house inspection service in Memphis, which resulted in the purification of the city. In 1873 Dr. Bell established "The Sanitarian," a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of public health, in which he has published the results of his experience and observation in preventive medicine. Among his other writings are numerous contributions to the "Nautical Magazine and Naval Journal" (1855-57); a series of papers entitled "Garblings, or Commercial Commodities Characterized," which appeared from 1856 to 1861 in "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine"; "The Goodness of God Manifest in Disease," in the "American Church Monthly"; "Civilization and Health" in "Harper's Magazine" (1858); "The Debt to Africa—The Hope of Liberia"; "American Church Review" (1881); "Relation of the Sanitary Condition of Towns and the Crowding of Population in Filthy Tenement-houses to Pauperism, Vice and Crime"; "N. Y. State Board of Charities Report" (1876); "Rival Systems of Heating," in the "North American Review" (1884), and articles in the publications of Kings County Medical Society, the Medical Society of New York, the International Medical Congress, the Pan American Congress, the American Climatological Association, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association and other learned bodies. In addition he has written two important books: "Knowledge of Living Things" (New York, 1860); and "Climatology and Mineral Waters of the United States" (New York, 1885); and two prize essays: "How Complete is the Protection of Vaccination, and What are the Dangers of Communicating Other Diseases with the Vaccinia" (1864); and "The Physiological Conditions and Sanitary Requirements of School-Houses and School-Life" (1887). He is a member of the N. Y. State Medical Society; the N. Y. State Medical Association; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; American Climatological Association; Kings County Medical Society; Kings County Medical Association; N. Y. Medico-Legal Society; honorary member of the Connecticut State Medical Society; corresponding member of the Epidemiological Society, London; foreign associate of the Société Français D'Hygiene, Paris, etc. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Connecticut, in 1859. Dr. Bell was married, in November, 1842, to Julia Ann, daughter of Arcillus and Jerusha Hamlin, of Newtown, Conn.

KETCHUM, George Augustus, physician, was born in New York city, April 6, 1825, son of Ralph and Christiana Colden (Griffith) Ketchum. His descent is from Welsh stock on both sides; his paternal ancestors settled in New England in colonial times. The doctor's grandfather was James Ketchum of Fairfield, Conn., and his grandmother was a sister of Jonathan Sturges, a member of the first U. S. congress, under the Constitution. Their son, Ralph, was born on Long Island, Jan. 7, 1780, and was educated in New Brunswick, N. J., whither his parents had removed during his childhood. There he was married, in 1807, to a daughter of Col. Benjamin Griffith of the English army. At the age of twenty he settled in Augusta, Ga., where he found employment in the commercial establishment of his uncle, Josiah Sturges, and there remained until 1835, when he removed to Mobile, Ala. George A. Ketchum received his early education from private tutors at home, and completed his preparation for Princeton College with Prof. A. A. Kemble. Being prevented from entering college by his father's business reverses, he accepted the post of assistant teacher in Prof. Kemble's Female Academy at Livingston, Ala. In 1842 he began the study of medicine with Dr. F. A. Ross of Mobile, and for two years was resident student in the Mobile City Hospital. During 1844–45 he attended lectures at the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., and in the following spring was transferred to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M. D., in 1846. Immediately after, he began the practice of medicine in Mobile, rapidly achieving distinction and success. The yellow fever epidemics of 1847 and 1848 afforded him the opportunity to exhibit his skill and ability in devising a new method of coping with the scourge. His experiments and observations led him to confidently administer large doses of quinine in the earlier stages of the disease, a procedure which has been generally used in all the yellow fever epidemics since that time. With this demonstration of professional aptitude Dr. Ketchum rapidly advanced to the front, and has since been one of the busiest practitioners and consultants in the state. In 1859, in conjunction with Dr. J. C. Nott, he organized the Medical College of Alabama at Mobile, which by charter has been made the medical department of the state university at Tuscaloosa. He has been professor of the theory and practice of medicine from the start, and upon the death of Dr. W. H. Anderson, in 1884, succeeded him as second dean, an office he still occupies (1898). Dr. Ketchum has earned an enviable reputation as a parliamentarian and politician. For many years before the war he was president of the common council of Mobile, and was member from Mobile of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession for Alabama. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he volunteered as surgeon of the state artillery stationed at Pensacola, and later, declining a commission to the 5th Alabama infantry, he returned to Mobile as surgeon of an organization for the defense of the city. After the fall of the Confederacy he again held the office of president of the common council, under Provisional Gov. Parsons, and was for a while ex-officio mayor of the city. He was an original member of the board of health of Mobile in 1871, and has been since annually re-elected its president. He

Geo. A. Ketchum M.D.

is also grand senior life counsellor of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, and for over twenty-five years a member of the board of censors and the state committee of public health. Among his most valuable public services—all rendered without remuneration—was his successful advocacy of an adequate water supply for Mobile, which the grateful citizens have commemorated by the erection of a handsome fountain in one of the public squares. Dr. Ketchum was elected to the Mobile County Medical Society in 1847, and has repeatedly been its president. He was an original member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, and having served as orator in 1870 and 1875, and as president in 1874, he has been largely instrumental in effecting its present admirable organization. His name has also appeared on the rolls of several national medical associations, congresses and conventions. He is a natural leader of men, and in all the varied activities of his life, as physician, educator, public officer and politician, he has done all things well and maintained the highest reputation. He was married, in November, 1848, to Susan, daughter of Dr. John Burton, of Philadelphia, and has had one daughter, the wife of Robert Gage of Boston.

F. D. Mooney

MOONEY, Fletcher Dines, physician, was born in Greene county, Mo., Nov. 30, 1856, son of David and Matilda (Allison) Mooney. His family came from North Carolina, where his ancestors have been settled for several generations. His father was by trade a blacksmith, and, being a man of great force and good sense, held a high place in the community. Of his two uncles, one was a Methodist clergyman and another a surgeon in the Confederate army. His mother was a native of South Carolina. Dr. Mooney received his early education at the district school of his native town, and at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. After completing his course, he spent several years in farming, school-teaching, and as clerk in a book store, and then entering the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, was graduated M.D. in 1880. He immediately settled in St. Louis, where by his industry and energy he has attained a high status in his profession. Dr. Mooney is a person of most methodical habits, keen logical faculties, clear judgment and great capabilities for work. He has given special attention to surgery, and has been a frequent contributor to the medical press. He is now president of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Alumni Association of the Missouri Medical College. He is also consulting physician to the St. Louis Female Hospital, and was clinical professor of gynecology to his alma mater for several years after graduation. On June 7, 1882, he was married to Mattie, daughter of John J. Beale of Springfield, Mo.

BARTLEY, Elias Hudson, chemist and physician, was born in Bartleyville, Morris co., N. J., Dec. 6. 1849, son of Samuel and grandson of Col. Hugh Bartley. He moved to the West while young, and spent most of his youth on a farm at Princeton, Ill. He was educated in the district school and in the Princeton High School. In 1870, he entered Cornell University, and was graduated at the College of Chemistry and Physics in 1873. During the year 1873–74, he taught the sciences in the Princeton High School. He was instructor in analytical chemistry in Cornell University in 1874–75, and then was elected professor of chemistry to Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, continuing until 1878, when he resigned his chair to study medicine. He took his first course at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and his second at the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1880 he was elected lecturer in chemistry to the Long Island College Hospital, and in 1886 he was made professor of chemistry and toxicology, and lecturer on diseases of children to the same institution, a position which he still occupies. In 1881 he was appointed chemist to the health department of Brooklyn, and in 1885 he was made chief chemist, and became widely known for his writings on food chemistry. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of pharmacy of the county of Kings, and in 1894 was re-elected. In 1892 he was elected dean and professor of organic chemistry to the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, which he still occupies. He is a frequent contributor of articles on chemical, sanitary, and medical subjects to journals and scientific societies. Dr. Bartley's writings on sanitary subjects and adulterations have been very much quoted, and his reports, contained in the publications of the department of health of Brooklyn, are widely known. He has been a frequent contributor of articles on infant feeding and other questions in relation to foods. In 1892 he published a series of experiments on the production of malaria in pigeons. He contributed articles for "Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," and is the author of a "Text Book on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," which has reached the fourth edition. He carries on a large medical practice, in addition to his other work, and is physician to the Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn. He is a member of many scientific societies both at home and abroad.

EDES, Robert Thaxter, physician and surgeon, was born at Eastport, Me., Sept. 23, 1838, son of Richard S. and Mary (Cushing) Edes. His family is of pure English ancestry; on the father's side, being among the earlier settlers of Charlestown, Boston, and Roxbury, Mass., and on the mother's, of Hingham, Mass. His father was graduated at Brown University in 1830, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1834. He removed in middle life from Eastport to Massachusetts, and died at Bolton in 1877. Robert was graduated at Harvard College in 1858, and at the medical school in 1861, in the same year entering the service of the United States as an acting assistant surgeon in the navy. He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the following January, and was surgeon of the second division of the mortar flotilla at the capture of the forts below New Orleans, being afterwards at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and later transferred to the U. S. steamship Black Hawk, the flagship of the Mississippi squadron. He resigned in June, 1865, while attached to the U. S. steamship Colorado, and went to Germany to spend several months in study. On his return he settled at Hingham, Mass., where he was married to Elizabeth T. Clarke, and in 1869 removed to Roxbury. He was appointed in 1870 assistant professor of materia medica to Harvard University, professor in 1875, Jackson professor of clinical medicine in 1884, and in 1871 was elected visiting physician to the Boston City Hospital. He was married a second time in 1881, to Anna C. Richardson, and in 1886 moved to Washington, D. C., where he engaged in private practice. He was one of the physicians of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, and also gave instruction in the medical departments of Georgetown College and of Columbian University. In October, 1891, he gave a course of lectures at Dartmouth College medical school; in November became resident physician of the Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

This post he held until September, 1897. He still resides at Jamaica Plain. He has contributed numerous articles to various medical journals, and has written books on professional and other subjects. He is a member of the American Neurological Association; of the Association of American Physicians and other medical societies, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has four children living.

CLARKE, Edward Hammond, physician and author, was born at Norton, Bristol co., Mass., Feb. 2, 1820, son of Rev. Pitt and Mary Y. (Stimpson) Clarke. His mother was a native of Hopkinton, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1841, at the head of his class, and intended to take up the study of medicine; but owing to ill health could not carry out his wishes for several years, and did not receive the degree of M.D. until 1846. On account of the mild climate of Philadelphia, he made that city his home while he was studying. On returning to Boston to practice, he met with unexpected opposition on account of the fact that he had received his diploma outside the state of Massachusetts. He joined with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch in establishing his Society for Medical Observation; and in or about 1850, he with some other practitioners attempted to found the Boylston Medical School in opposition to the Harvard interest, but the effort failed; the legislature refusing them the right of conferring degrees. Dr. Clarke's ability, however, could no longer be suppressed, and in 1855 he was appointed professor of materia medica at Harvard, a position he retained until 1872. He was renowned for his skilful use of drugs, and after the death of his friend, Dr. Pury, he had the largest general practice of any physician in the city. In addition to this he made a specialty of diseases of the eyes and nerves, and cured some of the most difficult cases of nervous diseases on record. His principle was not to strengthen nervous patients by stimulants further than was necessary to produce a healthful circulation. It was his custom to charge a patient who made a short story of his condition, a small fee; but when people worried him by their loquacity, to charge them accordingly. He believed that the woman's rights movement was responsible for many nervous troubles, and in 1884 he published a work entitled "Sex in Education," to prove that women, by the nature of their constitution, were unable to bear the same mental and physical strain as men. This excited a lively controversy in America and Europe. In a book on "Visions," written during his last illness and edited by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, he adduced some rare instances of mental illusion, and explained them by scientific analysis, with illustrations of the visions represented in Shakespeare's plays. Other publications were: "Observations on the Treatment of Polypus of the Ear" (1869); "The Building of a Brain" (1874); and, with R. Amory, "Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Bromide of Potassium and Bromide of Ammonium" (1871). He delivered an address on "Education of Girls," before the National Educational Association at Detroit, Aug. 5, 1874. Dr. Clarke was married, Oct. 14, 1852, to Sarah Loring Loud of Plymouth, Mass. He died in Boston, Nov. 30, 1877.

NASH, Herbert Milton, physician and surgeon, was born in Norfolk, Va., May 31, 1831, son of Thomas and Lydia Adela (Herbert) Nash. He is a descendant of Thomas Nash, a native of Wales, who, with his family, settled in lower Norfolk, Va., in 1665. The grandson of Thomas, bearing the same name, was for many years a vestryman of St. Bride's parish, Norfolk co., a position in the colony of Virginia held only by gentlemen, and a responsible one, including as it did the functions of a magistrate. The grandfather of Herbert Nash, the fourth Thomas in descent, took part, at the age of seventeen, in the battle of the Great Bridge, ten miles from Norfolk, Dec. 9, 1775, and was severely wounded. This battle, in which the Virginia and North Carolina troops, under Col. Woodford, repulsed the British troops of Lord Dunmore, slaying their commander and killing and wounding between 100 and 200 men, was the first decisive battle of the war. Continuing in the service, Thomas Nash was captured in a hazardous enterprise toward the end of the war, and was confined in a prison ship until Cornwallis surrendered. This prison ship was surrendered at Yorktown with the British forces. During the war of 1812 he constructed the gunboats that, with the U. S. ship Constellation and the troops on Craney Island, near the mouth of the Elizabeth river, signally repelled Adm. Cockburn's combined land and water attack on that post, June 22, 1813. Dr. Thomas Nash was noted for his suave manners, his guileless disposition and his unaffected Christian character. His son, Herbert Milton Nash, was educated in the schools of his native city, particularly the classical school of James D. Johnson and at the Norfolk Military Academy, and the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1852. After some time spent in the study of clinical medicine and surgery in New York city, he began the practice of his profession in Norfolk in 1853. In April, 1861, he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Virginia forces called out to repel invasion. Transferred to the provisional army of the Confederate states, as were all the state forces, he served at Craney Island until that post was evacuated in 1862. He was with his command at the battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), and later in the seven-day battles around Richmond, ending with Malvern Hill and the retreat of McClellan's army to the protection of his ships at Harrison's landing on James river; was detailed to care for the men wounded in the skirmishes on the Rappahanock after the battle of Cedar mountain, and only rejoined Lee's army after the Maryland campaign, ending at Sharpsburg. He was then promoted surgeon, ordered to the 61st Virginia infantry, and was with it at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church and Gettysburg; next ordered to the artillery and present with it at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Hanover Junction, Second Cold Harbor, and, after Grant's change of base, at Petersburg. During the siege of Petersburg he was made chief surgeon of the artillery of the 3d army corps (A. P. Hill's), reorganized some of its field hospitals, and was with his command when Lee's army retired from Petersburg after its lines were broken, and was captured, after being disabled in a cavalry fight near Appomattox Station, but was paroled with the army, upon the surrender of Lee the next day, at the Court House, May 9, 1865. His brother, Thomas Nash, was an officer of the artillery and ordnance in the Confederate States army. Resuming the practice of medicine and surgery in Norfolk after the close of the war between the states, Dr. Nash has met with most flattering success. He was for some years the quarantine officer of the district of the Elizabeth river, an appointment unsolicited, made by the governor in view of his familiarity with the subject of infectious fevers. The pressure of business forced him to resign this office. He was for some time the president of the Norfolk board of health, and systematized its operations. He was for several terms

Herbert M Nash

president of the City Medical Society; he is a member of the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association; is a charter member of the Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Association, and ex-president and honorary member of the Virginia State Medical Society, and is now the vice-president of the medical examining board of Virginia. He has contributed papers on medical and surgical subjects, principally in his city and state societies. He was the pioneer in Norfolk in gynæcological work, and is perhaps more proficient in plastic operations than in other branches of the specialty. He is a visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital and the consulting surgeon of the Retreat for the Sick in Norfolk. In 1867 Dr. Nash was married to Mary A., daughter of Nicholas Wilson Parker. Mrs. Nash's father was a member of the old corporation court. These courts were usually composed of five justices, who served without remuneration, and their decisions were seldom reversed. Her grandfather, Copeland Parker, held a position in the customs department of the first union of the states, and later was surveyor of the port of Smithfield, Isle of Wight co. In 1802 he was appointed surveyor of the port of Norfolk. His wife's great-grandfather, Nicholas Parker, inherited and resided at his seat, Macclesfield, Isle of Wight co., Va., which subsequently became the property of his eldest son, Col. Josiah Parker. Another brother of her grandfather, Nicholas Parker, was a lieutenant in the Virginia line, and died at Leesburg, Loudoun co., Va., while *en route* to join Washington's army at the North. The Parker family came from Macclesfield, England, there holding a position of undoubted prominence. Dr. and Mrs. Nash have two daughters, Elizabeth Parker and Mary Louisa. Dr. Nash is an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a vestryman of old St. Paul's.

Joshua Cobb

COBB, Joshua, physician and ironmaster, was born at Eddyville, Ky., April 19, 1809, son of Gideon Dyer and Modena (Clark) Cobb. His parents were pioneers from Vermont, who settled in the South towards the close of the eighteenth century; his maternal grandfather, Isaac Clark, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Having been graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1831, he began the study of medicine at Georgetown, D. C., and during the summers of 1834–35 attended lectures at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Having attracted attention by his brilliant standing as a student, he was, immediately after receiving his degree, appointed resident physician of the Cumberland Iron Works. Whilst fulfilling the duties of this office, he also succeeded in building up a large private practice in the surrounding country, but eventually he retired from the medical profession, to interest himself directly in affairs connected with the iron interests of the state. His attention having been drawn to the rich deposits of iron ore throughout that portion of Tennessee, he purchased a large amount of land containing ore banks, and in 1845 organized the Rough and Ready Furnace Co. In the next year, when the furnace had greatly increased in value, he sold it at a large profit, and engaged extensively in iron mining; organizing a new company with the firm name of Cobb, Phillips & Co. This company was exceedingly prosperous, and extended its labors by incorporating with itself the Lagrange Furnace, the Eclipse, the Clark, and an interest in the Girard Furnace. In 1851 Dr. Cobb took up his residence in "Forest Grove," Clarksville, Tenn., becoming actively interested in the various public enterprises of that city. Himself an erudite scholar, with a personal sympathy for all intellectual undertakings, he did much to further educational enterprises, and was for years president of the board of trustees of Clarksville Academy. He also took part in the local government, served for two years as mayor of Clarksville, and at the time of his death was magistrate of Montgomery county. Dr. Cobb will long be remembered as a shrewd and successful pioneer in the iron industry, to which the state of Tennessee owes much of its material prosperity; as a benefactor of learning and as an upright and patriotic citizen. It was mainly owing to his efforts that the industry with which he was identified was enabled to survive the calamities of the civil war. He was twice married: in 1835 to Julia, daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Mimms of Virginia, who died in 1841; and second, in 1843, to Mrs. Marina T. Dortch, daughter of Col. Henry H. Bryan, a member of the well-known North Carolina family of that name. By the first marriage he had two children, and by the second, six. He died April 7, 1879.

BOWDITCH, Henry Ingersoll, physician, was born in Salem, Mass., Aug. 9, 1808, son of Nathaniel Bowditch, the distinguished mathematician and Mary Ingersoll, his wife. Having received his preparatory education in a private grammar school in Salem, he entered Harvard College with the class of 1828. After graduation he studied for two years in the Harvard Medical School, and then (1833–35) in Paris, where he received the instruction of Prof. Louis, the first to apply the inductive method of reasoning to the diagnosis of disease. This principle made so profound an impression on young Bowditch, that after his return to Boston he organized a private medical school for its further extension, and for such instruction as is now given in post-graduate classes. Class sessions were held at an infirmary for pulmonary diseases, and this may have inclined Dr. Bowditch to that specialty in medicine for which he will always be distinguished. His first publication was a translation of Louis' "Pathological Researches on Phthisis" (1836); and his second was a translation from Louis on the "Proper Method of Examining a Patient" (1838). About the same time he assisted in founding the Warren Street Chapel for the children of poor but respectable parents. The mobbing of Garrison attracted his attention to the abolition cause of which he, forthwith, became an ardent advocate. In 1846 he was appointed one of the visiting medical staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in the same year he organized a medical society for the discussion and critical consideration of important cases which had come to the notice of its members. At its meetings Dr. Bowditch required the utmost frankness in the expression of opinions, and some of the members felt this so severely that they left the society in consequence. The constant effort of his life was to elevate and improve the character of his profession. From 1851 onwards he published a valuable series of papers on "Paracentesis of the Thorax," and devoted himself more and more exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs. He became the first authority on these subjects, and it is probable that his writings on pulmonary troubles will never be wholly superseded. In 1859 he was appointed to the Jackson professorship of clinical medicine, but resigned the position upon revisiting Europe in 1867. In 1862 he published the result of a long-continued series of experiments on soil moisture as a fertile source of consumption. His activity in the anti-slavery cause brought him into active association with men like Sumner, Andrew and Garrison, but also made him many opponents in his profession and even in his father's family. He devoted himself for several years to the cause of procuring the adoption of a proper ambulance system by the government, and finally succeeded. In his old age he stirred himself to a defense of John Brown against the attacks in the "Century" and other periodicals. Nothing was more conspicuous in his life record than the pure transparency of his nature, and his devotion to lofty and noble objects. Dr. Bowditch was married, July 17, 1838, to Olivia, daughter of John Yardley of London, England. She interested herself in his studies, worked with a microscope, and made excellent anatomical drawings for him. He was happy and fortunate in his married life, and only outlived his wife a few months. He died Jan. 14, 1892.

E. H. Janes

JANES, Edward Houghton, physician, was born in Northfield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1820, son of Capt. Ebenezer and Lucretia (Smith) Janes. The name Janes is of Norman origin, and was originally written de Jeane, but became gradually anglicized. The earliest American member of the family was William Jeanes, born in Essex, England, who landed in Boston in 1637. A few months later he settled in New Haven, where he remained for some seventeen years, then removed to Northampton, Mass., at that time a new settlement. In this place he served as teacher, and church elder; gave Bible lessons, and was also recorder of town lands. After several years' residence at Northampton, he, with a number of his friends, removed thirty miles up the Connecticut river to what afterwards became Northfield, and arriving on the first Sunday in June, 1673, Elder Janes then preached the first sermon ever delivered in that town. The subject of this sketch, Edward H., received his early education at the public school in his native village; afterwards studied at "The Delaware Literary Institute," of Franklin, Delaware co., N. Y., where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Hedges, of Hope, Warren co., N. J., receiving the degree of M.D., from the Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, in 1847. In 1850 he made New York city his home. In 1862 he served on the Sanitary Commission; in 1864, under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, he, with several others, made an inspection of the sanitary condition of New York city. The work was exhaustively done, and resulted in establishing the Metropolitan Board of Health, and served to inaugurate a system of health government. Dr. Janes has been connected with the health department since its organization. For twenty years he held the position of assistant sanitary superintendent; for ten years, in addition to other duties, he had supervision of the hospitals for contagious diseases; for seventeen years he occupied the chair of hygiene at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; and for three years was recording secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the originators of the American Public Health Association, an organization that now exerts a world-wide influence in matters pertaining to sanitation and public health. Among his contributions to literature are: "A Report on Condensed Milk," read before the New York Academy of Medicine, in November, 1888; "Report on the Sanitary Condition of a Portion of the 20th Ward of the City of New York" (1865). He also wrote "Vital Statistics" for "Johnson's Cyclopedia"; "Hygiene of Air and Food" for "Wood's Household Medicine"; papers on smallpox, tenement population, typhus fever, etc., in the "Transactions" of the American Public Health Association; and various articles scattered through the annual reports of the health department. In addition to membership of the societies above mentioned, Dr. Janes was a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; life member of the New York Historical Society; honorary member of the New Jersey Historical Society; member of the board of directors of the Oratorio Society of New York, and of the board of managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. In 1860 he was married to Jane M. Yates, who with two sons and one daughter survived him. His son, Edward F., is engaged in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Elisha Harris Janes is an architect practicing in New York. Dr. Janes died March 12, 1893.

J. R. Buist

BUIST, John Robinson, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13, 1834, son of Rev. Edward T. and Margaret (Robinson) Buist His grandfather, George Buist, D.D., a native of Scotland, was sent, about 1792, to fill the pulpit of the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Charleston, and remained its pastor until his death in 1808. For many years he was president of Charleston College and was distinguished as an educator as well as a preacher. By his wife, Mary Somers, of English parentage, he had four sons, one of whom, Edward T. Buist, was pastor of churches in Charleston and elsewhere in South Carolina for many years. He was president of Laurensville Female College, and like his father was greatly honored and admired for his learning and his ability as a preacher. His wife, who was a native of Charleston, was the daughter of John Robinson, a cotton commission merchant and banker. Dr. Buist's boyhood was passed on a farm in one of the mountain counties of South Carolina and his early education was obtained from his father. He was graduated at the South Carolina College and entered the office of Dr. J. D. Cain of Charleston, to begin the study of medicine. In the spring of 1856 he left Charleston and entered upon a course of study under Dr. Theodore G. Thomas of New York. After taking the degree of M.D. at the University of the City of New York in 1857, he served a full term as interne in Bellevue Hospital, and at the expiration of this service Dr. Buist visited Europe, in order to complete his medical education. On his return to the United States in the winter of 1859-60, Dr. Buist took up his residence in Nashville, Tenn., and when the civil war began enlisted as a volunteer in the Rock City guards. Upon the organization of the 1st Tennessee regiment, under Col. George Maney, he was chosen its assistant surgeon, and remained connected with it during the war, spending most of his time in active field duty, and the rest in hospital service. As brigade surgeon he passed through some of the most arduous campaigns of the war, and was called on to do most of the operating surgery in Cheatham's division. While in charge of the wounded of Hood's army, after the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, he was taken prisoner; three months later he was released and rejoined the army in North Carolina, and was with the forces under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston when the latter surrendered at Greensborough. Upon the cessation of hostilities he returned to Nashville, and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. He was at first associated with Dr. R. C. Foster; next, and until 1869, with Dr. John H. Callender, and now has as his assistant his only son, Dr. William Edward Buist. From 1874 until June, 1880, he was a member of the city board of health, serving at times as president and secretary, and was one of the pioneers in the cause of improved sanitation for Nashville. Dr. Buist has ever been a general practitioner, including in his branches surgery, obstetrics and gynæcology. He was for a time professor of surgery in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and on the reorganization of the medical department of Vanderbilt University in 1895, he took the chair of diseases of the nervous system and mental diseases. He is a member of the Edinburgh Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Society, the Medical Society of Tennessee, the Nashville Academy of Medicine, and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. He was married, at Nashville, July 3, 1867, to Laura, daughter of Gen. W. W. Woodfolk.

ANDERSON, Warren Edward, physician, was born in Marianna, Jackson co., Fla., Feb. 16, 1857, son of William E. and Frances (de Roulhac) Anderson. His father was of Scotch descent, a native of Tennessee, and, as a general of the state troops in the civil war, was captured in 1864 and imprisoned in Boston harbor until after Lee's surrender. His mother was a native of North Carolina, and her family was notable in the civil war, during which one of her brothers was held prisoner at Elmira, N. Y., for several months. Dr. Anderson was educated at private schools, at the Marianna Academy and Knox Hill College, where he won the reputation of a careful student and omniverous reader. In 1880 he entered the Mobile Medical College, and being graduated two years later, began practice in Escambia county. In 1884 he removed to Pensacola, which seemed to afford a better field for his profession. Since his residence here he has been energetic in many fields, and has written on national quarantine matters and on current medical topics. He volunteered his services in 1888 during the yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville, Fla., and spent some time there in assisting to relieve the sick and distressed. Dr. Anderson is a member of many medical associations, and is an exemplar of the most advanced thought and practice in his profession. Among other societies, he is affiliated with the Escambia County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1893 and secretary for several years of the State Medical, American Medical and American Public Health associations, and the state board of health of Florida. He is president of the board of pension examiners at Pensacola, and was vice-president of the board of commissioners of that city (1893–95), and therefore acted as *ex-officio* mayor during the absence of the chief executive. Dr. Anderson is a true Southerner, and is a keen politician in the best sense of the word, neither seeking nor desiring office, his politics being the result of principles and sincere patriotic convictions. He stands at the head of his profession in the city, and has a very large and lucrative practice. In 1897 he wrote a number of articles on "Federal Control of the Public Health," and prepared a bill setting forth his views which was introduced in the U. S. senate in July of that year, and acted upon in the following session of congress. Dr. Anderson was married, Oct. 24, 1889, to Catharine, daughter of Dr. R. B. S. Hargis, one of the best known physicians in Florida. They have four children.

Warren E. Anderson

SHORT, Omar Jackson, physician and surgeon, was born at Buena Vista, Ga., Jan. 15, 1867, son of John Robert and Eliza (Zuber) Short. He received his preparatory training at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., and entered Emory College, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1885. He then began the study of medicine in the University of Georgia, and received the degree of M.D. in 1888; was awarded two of the three prizes offered by the college, in ophthalmology and obstetrics. After serving for three years in hospital work in Charity and Freedmen's of Augusta, Ga., and Manhattan Eye and Ear of New York, he made a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1891 he located in Hot Springs, Ark., where he formed a copartnership with Dr. J. H. Putnam, and founded an eye and ear infirmary. Dr. Putnam retired in 1894, and Dr. Short has since continued the business alone. He has contributed numerous articles to the medical press upon syphilitic affections of the eye, ear, nose and throat, being recognized as a high authority on such matters. He is a well-known member of the American Medical Association, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, being deputy grand master of the Arkansas grand council F. & A. M.; eminent commander and high priest of the local commandery No. 5, K. T., and chapter 47, R. A. M. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and president of the board of stewards of his church. He was married, Jan. 10, 1894, to Martha, daughter of James and Martha (Wood) Dunham of Buena Vista, Ga. They have one child.

O. J. Short

GROSS, Samuel David, surgeon, was born near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805, son of Philip and Juliana Gross. The ancestors of the family emigrated to America in the seventeenth century from the Lower Palatinate. His father was a farmer who bore an enviable reputation as to character, and the success with which he cultivated his lands. During the revolutionary war, he was prominently connected with the quartermaster's department at Valley Forge and other points in eastern Pennsylvania. Samuel D. Gross received his early education at the country schools in the vicinity of the farm, and at the age of seventeen began the study of medicine in the office of a country practitioner. Finding his education deficient, he left the office and began a course of study at the Wilkesbarre Academy, where he remained six months, and then entered the high school at Lawrenceville, N. J. On completing the course he resumed the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph K. Swift of Easton, and subsequently entered Jefferson Medical College, also becoming a private pupil of Dr. George McClellan, the professor of surgery in that institution. On his graduation at Jefferson in 1828, he opened an office in Philadelphia, and devoted his leisure to translating French and German medical works. In 1830 he published an original treatise on the "Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases of the Bones and Joints." Not finding his practice profitable in Philadelphia, he resolved to return to his old home at

Easton. There he practiced successfully until 1833, when he removed to Cincinnati, having accepted the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1835 he was unanimously appointed by the trustees to the chair of pathological anatomy in the newly-organized medical department of the Cincinnati College, and he gave there the first systematic course of lectures ever delivered in the United States on morbid anatomy. In 1839 he published his "Elements of Pathological Anatomy," the first work on the subject in the English language, which won him wide reputation and caused his election to honorary membership in the Imperial Medical Society of Vienna. Virchow, the great German pathologist, acknowledged in 1868 that he had derived both benefit and instruction from reading it. The Cincinnati Medical College was disbanded in 1839, and after devoting one year to his already large and lucrative practice, Dr. Gross accepted the professorship of surgery in the University of Louisville, Ky., where he remained until 1856, with the exception of one session in 1850, when he occupied the chair of surgery in the University of the City of New York. Shortly after he settled in Louisville he began a series of experiments upon dogs, in order to determine more accurately the nature and treatment of wounds of the intestines. The results were published in his "Experimental and Critical Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Wounds of the Intestines" (1843), which was favorably noticed by the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Journal," and quoted in Guthrie's work on military surgery. Dr. Gross was one of the founders, and an early president of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and in 1851 prepared for this organization a report on Kentucky surgery. This was a complete history of surgery in that state and contained a full biography of Dr. Ephraim McDowell of Danville, vindicating his claim as the originator of ovariotomy, by authoritatively establishing the fact that he had performed the first operation in 1809. In 1851 Dr. Gross published his "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," the first and only account of the prevalence of stone in the bladder and calculous diseases, and in 1854 appeared his "Foreign Bodies in the Air Passages." Of the latter work, Dr. J. M. Da Costa wrote: "From it all subsequent authors have largely copied their facts, and of it the distinguished laryngologist, Morell MacKenzie, has declared that it is doubtful whether it ever will be improved upon." In 1856 he accepted an election to the chair of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and shortly after taking up his residence in that city founded, in connection with Dr. T. G. Richardson, the "North American Medico-Chirurgical Review," which was continued until the civil war. In 1857 he was elected president of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, which he had founded with Dr. J. M. Da Costa. He published in 1859 an elaborate work, entitled "System of Surgery," which passed through six editions, and has been pronounced the greatest work on surgery ever written by one man. In 1861 appeared his "Manual of Military Surgery," and in the same year he edited and published "The Lives of Eminent Physicians and Surgeons of the Nineteenth Century," for which he wrote several of the most important biographies. He was the originator of the method of suturing divided nerves and tendons and of wiring the ends of bones in certain dislocations; of laparotomy in rupture of the bladder; direct operation for hernia by suturing the pillars of the ring, and was also the inventor of a number of instruments, including a tourniquet, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the ear or nose, and an apparatus for the transfusion of blood, etc. His original investigations were as numerous as his writings, which number many valuable contributions to medical literature. In 1862 he was appointed by Surgeon General Hammond a member of the board of commissioners to examine into the merits of artificial limbs, with a view of furnishing our mutilated soldiers with a proper substitute. In 1874 he delivered before the American Medical Association, at its meeting in Detroit, an address on "Syphilis in its Relation to National Health," setting forth its frequent identity with scrofula, and advocating stringent legislation to prevent its spread. In 1875 he delivered, before the American Medical Association, at Louisville, Ky., an address on "Bloodletting considered as a Therapeutic Agent, or One of the Lost Arts." Both attracted widespread attention. Dr. Gross was an indefatigable and incessant worker, both in devising improved methods and appliances in medical and surgical science, and in constant contributions to the press. Almost to the day of his death he was busied in preparing and correcting proofs of two important surgical papers, which greatly augmented his already great reputation for erudition and wide experience. He was pronounced in his views on cremation, and in accordance with the instructions of his will his body was cremated at the Washington Crematory, Pennsylvania. His many preparations, diagrams and museum were bequeathed to the Jefferson Medical College; his medical library, numbering over 5,000 volumes, to the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; and also to this institution the sum of $5,000, the interest of which is to be given every five years to the author of the best essay on a subject connected with surgical pathology. He was a member of the Royal Medical Society of Vienna; of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London; of the British Medical Association; of numerous state, county and city medical societies in the United States, and other professional and learned bodies. He was president of the American Medical Association in 1862; was unanimously elected president of the international medical congress, which convened at Philadelphia in 1876, and was president of a number of medical and surgical organizations both in Europe and America. He was awarded the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford at its 1,000th anniversary, and received the degree of LL.D. from the universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh and Pennsylvania, and from Jefferson College. Dr. Gross' "Autobiography," brought down to within two and one-half months of his death, was edited by his two sons and published in 1887. Memoirs of him were also prepared by Drs. Hays, Flint, Da Costa, Mears and Allis, and in recognition of his peculiar pre-eminence in his profession, a heroic bronze statue was erected in Washington, D. C. (1897), by the physicians and surgeons of the United States. The granite pedestal was contributed by congress. This is the first instance of a surgeon being so honored in the national capital or by congress. He was married to Louisa A. Dulaney, who survived him with two sons; Dr. Samuel Weissel Gross, whose death in 1889 cut short a career which promised to equal that of his father, and Albert Haller Gross, a prominent barrister, orator and author, of Philadelphia; and two daughters, Mrs. Orville Horwitz, a graceful song-writer, whose *salon* in Rome was frequented by the most accomplished people in Europe, and Mrs. Louisa E. Horwitz. Dr. Gross died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1884.

CROOK, James King, physician, was born in Allenton, Ala., Feb. 25, 1859, son of James Alexander Crook, a well-known educator and planter of Alabama. He is of Scotch-Irish and English extraction, and descends from a family that emigrated to America and settled in South Carolina on the downfall of the house of Stuart, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. One of the most precious relics in Dr. Crook's possession is a flattened British bullet received by his great grandfather at the battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, and carried beneath the integument of his shoulder for more than thirty-five years after the war. James K. Crook was educated in the schools and academies of his native state; studied medicine under his brother, Dr. William Eugene Crook, and in 1878 and 1879 attended lectures at the Louisville Medical College and at the Kentucky School of Medicine. While still an undergraduate at the latter institution, he won the faculty gold medals in competitive examination in materia medica and therapeutics, and for the best written report of the ophthalmological and otological clinic for the term. He was graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in 1880, as one of the ten honor-men of the class, and was then appointed a member of the resident medical staff of the New York city institutions on Blackwell's Island, where he served one term. He was afterward on the staff of the New York City Asylum for the Insane, under Dr. McDonald, and on commencing private practice in New York city, in 1882, he was appointed visiting physician to St. Stephen's Home for Children, and assistant to the department of clinical medicine at the New York Post-graduate Medical School and Hospital. In 1885 he was elected instructor in clinical medicine and physical diagnosis in the Post-graduate Medical School, and still continues. For ten years he served as physician to the out-door-poor department of Bellevue Hospital, and was appointed visiting physician to the Post-graduate Hospital in 1896. Dr. Crook's contributions to medical literature have been chiefly on diseases of the heart and lungs and on general medicine, and are of acknowledged value. In a "Contribution to the Natural History of Pulmonary Consumption" (1886), he first established the fact that the disease increases rather than diminishes with advanced age, thus controverting a long-accepted doctrine of the profession. In an article on "Chlorotic Anæmia" (1887) he, for the first time, demonstrated the areas and intensity of the inorganic cardiac murmurs and the bruits produced in the great vessels of the neck. In the "American Journal of Medical Science" (February, 1893), he set at rest the long-mooted question of the diagnostic importance of the cervical blood-murmurs. This paper was based on personal examinations of 1,500 cases. In a sketch contributed to the "Post-graduate Journal" (January, 1894), "Across the Rockies to Glenwood Springs," he presented to the eastern readers for the first time an account of this American spa. Dr. Crook received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Alabama in 1893. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and a member and ex-secretary of the New York Post-graduate Clinical Society. In 1896 he visited the City of Mexico as a delegate from the Medical Society of the State of New York to the third pan-American medical congress held in that city. He was also elected by the State Medical Society, a delegate to the British Medical Association in 1897. Among the more important of Dr. Crook's recent contributions is a voluminous treatise on the medicinal waters of the United States.

James K. Crook

MEIGS, James Aitken, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1829. He began his education under private tutors, and continued it at the Mount Vernon Grammar School and the Central High School of Philadelphia, being graduated at the latter in 1848. He then began to study medicine in a physician's office and at the school of anatomy, entered six months later the Jefferson Medical College, and there obtained the degree of M.D. in 1851. He entered immediately upon a medical practice in Philadelphia, which was continued throughout his life. Besides his private practice, he was prominent in various other branches of activity in connection with his profession. For several years he assisted the professor of physiology in the Pennsylvania College; from 1854 to 1862 he served as lecturer on climatology and physiology at the Franklin Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, and lectured frequently before various bodies on physiological and ethnological subjects. From 1855 to 1868 he was visiting physician to the Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables. In 1856 he became librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He was professor of institutes of medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine from 1857 to 1859, and filled a similar chair in the medical department of Pennsylvania College from 1859 until that institution suspended lectures on the outbreak of the civil war. In this last position he made a departure new in Pennsylvania by delivering two systematic courses of lectures on physiology, illustrated by vivisectional demonstrations. In 1868 he was elected professor of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College. Throughout his career Dr. Meigs wrote frequently on medical subjects, elaborating his own important discoveries. He treated the subject of human crania with great originality and exhaustiveness, in a number of important works. The first of these was a catalogue, which, in his position as chairman of the committee on anthropology of the Academy of Natural Sciences he made of the collection of human crania, arrayed and classified by himself in 1857. In that year he also contributed to Nott and Gliddon's "Indigenous Races of the Earth," an essay on the "Cranial Characteristics of the Races of Men"; and he subsequently published in various magazines original articles entitled, "Hints to Craniographers upon the Importance and Feasibility of Establishing some Uniform System by which the Collection and the Exchange of Duplicate Crania may be Promoted"; "Description of a Deformed Fragmentary Human Skull Found in an Ancient Quarry Cave at Jerusalem"; "Observations on the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men"; "On the Mensuration of the Human Skull"; and "Observations on the Cranial Forms of the American Aborigines." Dr. Meigs was also, at various times, connected editorially with "The Medical Examiner" and other publications, and edited several important scientific works. His original scientific investigations caused him to be widely known in Europe as one of the leaders of the profession in America, and an unusual number of honors were accorded him both in the New World and the Old. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and was elected to various minor offices before becoming its president in 1871; and his name was on the rolls of the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the biological department of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, the New York Lyceum of Natural History, the Linnæan Society of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, the Ethnological Society of London, the Anthropological Society of London, and the Societas Medicorum Svecanæ of Stockholm. He was a member of the international congress of prehistoric archæology, and a delegate to the international medical congress held in Philadelphia during the Centennial exposition. Up to the time of his death he was visiting and consulting physician of many of the leading Philadelphia hospitals. He died in Philadelphia in 1879.

DRENNEN, Charles Travis, physician, was born in Blount county, Ala., July 2, 1864, son of Charles and Elizabeth M. (Wilson) Drennen, who were of Irish and English ancestry. His parents were possessed of wealth and position previous to the civil war, but the disasters of that period wasted their resources, and their seven children were born and reared in extreme poverty. His schooling was obtained at the public schools, and at the high school, where he began the study of classics and higher mathematics. Having met with a severe accident, at sixteen, by which he lost his right arm, he continued his studies under his father's direction, and at seventeen began the study of medicine. His academic course in medicine was pursued at Louisville Medical College, the Ohio Medical College, and the Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1885. He entered upon the practice of his profession at his old home, in co-partnership with his father, who removed the following year to Birmingham, Ala., and there entered at once into a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Drennen followed his father in 1887, and remained one year, but finding general practice too onerous, he removed to New York in 1888, and devoted himself to special studies. The following year he resumed work at Birmingham, but as his father had been joined by a younger son, who had also entered the medical profession, Dr. Drennen removed to Hot Springs, Ark., in 1894. Since then his practice has gradually grown until now it demands his whole time and energy. Dr. Drennen has become an authority upon syphilology, and his opinions on this special subject, both as consulting physician and as a writer, are not without weight. His contributions to the medical world will be found in the "Medical News," "Medical Record," "International Clinics" and many other of the leading journals of this country, in addition to many of the French, German and English periodicals. He has frequently been invited to deliver lectures and addresses to the leading medical societies and schools upon scientific questions. His name is also enrolled as a member of the leading societies of the state and country. At the present time (1898) he is vice president of the Tri-State Medical Society, and president of the Hot Springs Medical Society.

C. Travis Drennen

SMITH, B. Holly, physician and dentist, was born in Piscataway, Md., March 17, 1858. His father was the Rev. Bennet H. Smith, who long had charge of the Methodist circuits in the country districts of Maryland and Virginia. The educational advantages were meagre in these neighborhoods, especially in the period just after the close of the war, and young Holly's chief instruction was from his mother, supplemented by one year at a good school. Owing to the limited circumstances of his parents, he was early thrown upon his own resources, supporting himself and helping the younger members of the family by such employment as offered, at the same time studying diligently. He entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and was graduated in 1881 valedictorian of his class, and later at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, which gave him the degree of M.D. He was for a time demonstrator of operative dentistry to his alma mater, and later one of its lecturers and professors, and is now (1898) occupying the chair of operative dentistry and dental surgery in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and a similar professorship as applied to medicine, in the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has been president of the Maryland State Dental Association, and twice president of the Southern Dental Association. He is also a member of the American Dental Association; associate member of the Odontological Society of New York; honorary member of the Texas and D. C. dental associations, and secretary of the executive committee of the National Association of Dental Faculties. In 1883 Dr. Smith was married to Frances G. Hopkins of Baltimore, by whom he has four sons. His house on Madison avenue, Baltimore, which contains his dental offices, is among the handsomest in the city. He has a country-seat at Glyndon. Md.

B Holly Smith

JACOBI, Mary Putnam, physician and author, was born at London, England, Aug. 31, 1842, first of the eleven children of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam. She is descended on both sides from New England colonial stock. Seven of her ancestors, paternal and maternal, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill—among them Israel Putnam, Gen. Mason and Joseph Palmer. She was educated at home, by her mother, with the exception of a year spent at a private school in Yonkers, and another during which she attended a grammar school in New York. From her childhood she manifested an intelligent interest in physiology and kindred sciences, and expressed her determination to become a physician. To this end she began to teach at the age of nineteen, in order to secure the money to defray the expenses of a medical education, and during the two following years was a governess at the private school of the Misses Gibson, in New York. She studied anatomy during this period under a private instructor, and gaining admission, as its first woman student, to the New York College of Pharmacy, was graduated there in 1862. The following two years she spent in attendance at the Women's Medical College, in Philadelphia, where she was admitted to medical practice in 1864. She then taught in New Orleans for a year, and by that and contributing to newspapers raised a sufficient sum to enable her to to go to France for further medical instruction. During the first eighteen months there she studied in the hospitals of Paris, but was not permitted to attend the École de Médicine. At the end of this time the minister of public instruction granted her admission to the school, she being the first woman to receive the privilege. She was in attendance at the city hospitals during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian war. On her graduation at the medical school in 1871, she returned to New York and entered upon the practice of medicine and the duties of lecturer on therapeutics at the newly-established Medical College for Women of the New York Infirmary. She was the first woman admitted to the medical societies of New York, and among the first received into the American Medical Association. When the Post-graduate School was founded in 1881, she became a member of the faculty, and for three years delivered clinical lectures on diseases of children. In 1874 she founded an association for the advancement of the medical education of women, of which she has since been president. She was elected in 1874 a delegate from the New York County Medical Society to the State Medical Association for a term of four years, and in 1891 was elected a member of the medical board of St. Mark's Hospital. As a writer on medical and surgical topics, she has attained note. She obtained the Boylston prize of Harvard University for an original essay in 1876, and has prepared papers to be read before various learned societies and for publication in the leading medical journals of the country. In 1891 she contributed to the volume entitled "Women's Work in America," a monograph on the history of women physicians in the United States, with a bibliography of medical writings by American women. This mentions about forty-five of her own publications. She also published the result of experience in educational matters in a little volume entitled "Primary Education." She was married, in 1873, to Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York city, and has had three children.

S. P. Collings

COLLINGS, Samuel Posey, physician, was born near Rockville, Parke co., Ind., Feb. 4, 1845, son of Spotsard and Rebecca Collings. In his youth he worked on his father's farm, attended the public schools of his native county, and also taught school, until the age of twenty-two, when he entered the office of Dr. H. J. Rice of Rockville, to study medicine. A year later he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated in 1870. In the same year he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy to his alma mater, a position he held for two years. In 1873 he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he received the appointment of demonstrator of anatomy in the Indiana Medical College. He fulfilled the duties of this position until, in 1875, he resigned it to accept an analogous one in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the same city. Here he also discharged the duties of lecturer on venereal diseases, and as a teacher was eminently successful. During the last three years of his practice in Indianapolis, he was also visiting surgeon to the city hospital. In 1877 he removed to Hot Springs, Ark., where he has since resided and practiced his profession, and it is there that he has been particularly successful. He is now known widely throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America and parts of South America and Europe, both by the laity and medical profession. In November, 1892, he received, into partnership in his practice, his brother, Howard P. Collings, who has since remained with him. Dr. Collings is an eminent member of the Hot Springs Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and the American Medical Association; he was a delegate to the first and second pan-American medical congresses, and has attained distinction as a contributor to medical literature. Dr. Collings was made a Mason soon after coming of age, and is a past-master; a past-high priest and a past-eminent commander. In Scottish Rite Masonry, southern jurisdiction of the United States, he received the degree of master of the royal secret, 32d degree, in July 1889; in October, 1897, the supreme council elected him to the rank and dignity of a K.C.C.H., and he was made a noble of the Mystic Shrine in 1891. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In June, 1875, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Andrew and Lucy Dusinberry Louden, of Indianapolis, Ind.

PARK, Roswell, clergyman and educator, was born at Lebanon, New London co., Conn., Oct. 1, 1807, son of Avery and Betsey (Meech) Park. His paternal grandfather, whose name he bore, was in the army that defeated Burgoyne, and, after leaving service, settled in Preston, Conn. There the boy, Roswell, spent several years with him, and attended school. Later, his parents having removed to New York state, he was a pupil at Oxford and Hamilton academies, and then entered Hamilton College. The intervals between study were mostly spent in teaching. While at Hamilton College the ambition of his youth was realized in receiving a cadet's warrant for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and from that institution he was graduated head of his class in 1831. The same summer he went to Union College, passed the final examinations there, received the degree of B.A., and was elected member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was at once commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, and employed on fortifications at Newport and in Boston harbor, and afterwards on the Delaware breakwater. He resigned his position in September, 1836, and was appointed professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Having determined to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, he resigned his professorship in July, 1842, and spent a year studying under Bishop G. W. Doane, in Burlington, N. J. He was ordained deacon, Sept. 10, 1843, and advanced to the priesthood on May 28, 1844. His first parish was in Pomfret, Conn., where, in 1846, he opened a school, Christ Church Hall, which he conducted successfully until 1852. In 1850 he received the degree of D.D. from Norwich University, Vermont, and was invited to its presidency, but declined. Having received an invitation to found Racine College, Racine, Wis., and become its first president, he removed there, and opened the college in November, 1852. He was one of the first to give practical recognition to the truth that the usual classical course did not meet the need of many who desired higher education, and accordingly arranged an additional course of two years, with less of the classics and more of the sciences, which should lead to the degree of B.Sc. In 1859 St. John's School, of Delafield, Wis., under the Rev. James De Koven, was united to Racine College, Dr. Park being elected chancellor, and Dr. De Koven warden. Under the new administration, the scientific course was dropped. Dr. Park was also rector of St. Luke's Church, Racine (1856–63), and afterwards, by urgent request, removed to Chicago, and opened Immanuel Hall, a literary and scientific school, of which he was rector and proprietor until his death. He published "Juvenile and Miscellaneous Poems" (Philadelphia, 1836); "Sketch of the History of West Point" (1840); "Pantology: A Systematic Survey of Human Knowledge" (1841); "Hand-book for Travellers in Europe" (New York, 1853); and "Jerusalem, and Other Poems" (1857); also some text-books for his pupils' use. He was one of the original members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being present at the first meeting in Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1848. He was at different times a member of other societies, and held various offices of trust. He was twice married: first, to Mary Brewster Baldwin, a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower; and, the second time, to Miss E. E. Niles. Two children survive him: a daughter and a son, Dr. Roswell Park, professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1869.

PARK, Roswell (2d), physician and surgeon, was born in Pomfret, Conn., May 4, 1852, son of Roswell and Mary Brewster (Baldwin) Park. On both sides he is descended from families prominent alike in English history and in the colonial period of America. His great-uncle, Col. James Baldwin, was on Gen. Washington's staff, and was with the army at the crossing of the Delaware. Other members of the family have been distinguished as engineers, statesmen and scholars. Roswell Park, Jr., was one of five children, and until his eighteenth year was trained by his father as a private pupil. He was graduated with honors at Racine College in 1872, and the next year began to study medicine at the Chicago Medical College. He was graduated M.D. in 1876, with the highest honors of his class, and at the same time received the degree of M.A. from Racine. Soon after graduation he was appointed resident physician in the Mercy Hospital, Chicago, and worked there and in the Cook County Hospital with great success. He was next appointed assistant surgeon in the Illinois State Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he remained seven years. In the meantime, in 1877, he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the Women's Medical College in Chicago, and also in the Chicago Medical College, where he served until 1882. In 1878 he was made physician to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and in 1881 consulting and acting-attending surgeon to the Michael Reese Hospital, where he decided to devote himself entirely to the practice of surgery. In 1882 he was made lecturer on surgery in the Rush Medical College, and during the remainder of his residence in Chicago he held positions in a number of surgical institutions and dispensaries. In 1882 he went to Europe to study surgery in the great hospitals, and in 1883 became professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. He has since devoted himself earnestly to the upbuilding of both institutions, helping to accomplish the great results seen in the increased attendance and enlargement of the school. Prof. Park was for two years president of the Chicago Electrical Society, and his labors in electricity have brought him a valuable reputation among experts in that branch of science. In 1887 he was elected a member of the congress of German surgeons in Germany. He is also a member of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; a fellow of the American Surgical Association, and a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, the American Orthopædic Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, of which he was elected president in 1895, and numerous others. He has acquired a national reputation in the field of surgery, and was the first surgeon in the country to establish a private bacteriological laboratory. His lectures on surgery have attracted wide attention, not only for their practical value, but for their rhetorical brilliancy. He has frequently delivered addresses before learned societies in various cities, and has contributed important articles to works of reference. He was for some time editor of the "Weekly Medical Review"; associate editor of the "Annals of Surgery," and for four years edited the "Medical Press of Western New York." Among his published papers are: "The Electric Light in Surgical Diagnosis" (1882); "Selected Topics in the Surgery of the Nervous System", (1884); "Some of the Surgical Sequelæ of the Exanthams and Continued Fevers" (1885); "Total Extirpation of the Larynx" (1885); "A Further Study of Tuberculosis of Bone and its Early Operative Treatment" (1886); "Contributions to Abdominal Surgery," "Surgery of the Brain, Based on the Principles of Cerebral Localization" (1889); and a "Radical Cure for Hernia" (1889). He has also published a book entitled "Lectures on Surgical Pathology" (1892); a large "Treatise on Surgery," in two volumes (1896), and a volume of lectures on the "History of Medicine." In 1880 Dr. Park was married to Martha Prudence, daughter of Julius R. Durkee of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two children.

C. C. Valle

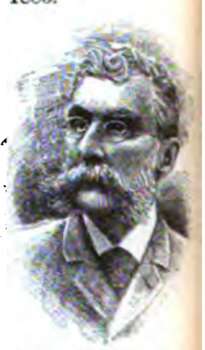
VALLE, Charles Carpentier, physician, was born in Fredericktown, Mo., June 10, 1850, third son of Francis Louis and Mary Louise (Tesreau) Valle. His family is of French extraction, having come from Nancy, France, settled at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. A few years later they removed to St. Genevieve, Mo., which was then under Spanish domination, and for two generations the Valles held, under the Spanish government, the commission of commanders of all of that territory known as Upper Louisiana. The name spelled originally Vallée, has been changed to Valle. Dr. Valle was educated in the public schools of his native town, and afterward attended St. Louis University, at St. Louis, Mo. His medical training was obtained in St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated on March 7, 1879. After over three years of practice in Brewersville, Perry co., Mo., he removed to Breckinridge, Stephens co., Tex., where he took an active interest in the development of that town and county; remaining there until 1885, he removed to Southern California, and located in San Diego, where he continues in the general practice of his profession. Having served two terms in the city council, he had the satisfaction of seeing the city of San Diego grow from a population of 5,000 to 32,000, while in that office. Besides occupying a position of great prominence, Dr. Valle is also widely known for his scientific interests and attainments. He is state medical examiner of the Knights of the Maccabees; physician to court San Miguel, A. O. F.; medical examiner, Catholic Knights of America, No. 168, and local medical examiner of tent 26, K. O. T. M.; also medical examiner Point Loma lodge, A. O. U. W. He was married, in 1875, to Rhoda A., daughter of Joshua and Mary (Erwin) Hudson, of Perryville, Perry co., Mo. They have three children.

BROWN, Charles Henry, physician, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1865, son of William Henry and Hannah (Penny) Brown. His great-grandfather, Prentice Brown, a native of Scotland, on emigrating to the New World, settled in the central part of New York state; his father's grandmother was a Wood, whose ancestors came to this country on the Mayflower. His mother's brothers, George and Cyranus Penny, were graduates of Hamilton College; the former, becoming a clergyman, was noted for his oratorical powers as well as for ability as a critic. Charles Henry Brown attended the public schools of Bridgewater, the academy at West Winfield and the Seminary at Cazenovia, where he was graduated in 1885. After engaging in the drug business for nearly four years, he entered the College of Pharmacy in New York city, where he was graduated in 1890, and then pursued a course of study in the medical college of the University of New York, taking another degree in 1893. He immediately began practice in Waterbury, Conn., and although he had no friends there when he arrived, he quickly acquired them; and by skill, energy and fidelity, backed by a winning personality, he rose steadily in his profession until he reached the head. Not content with knowledge gained, Dr. Brown is constantly seeking new light on medical questions and testing new methods; acting with the enthusiastic boldness of the investigator in some directions, yet maintaining a wise conservatism in others. He has read essays on medical subjects in connection with county medical conventions. He is a member of the Congregational church. He was married, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 17, 1894, to Emily S. Rich, of that place, and has one son, Charles Alfred Brown, born in April, 1895.

C. H. Brown

PALMER, James Croxall, surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1811, son of Edward and Catherine (Croxall) Palmer. His parents were of English descent, his mother tracing her lineage back to Richard Croxall of Warwickshire, who, with his wife, Joanna Carroll, a cousin of Charles Carroll, chancellor to Lord Baltimore, emigrated to Maryland early in the eighteenth century. James Palmer was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1829, and began the study of law in Baltimore, but gave it up to enter the medical department of the University of Maryland, intending to join the navy. He was graduated in March, 1834, and almost immediately was commissioned assistant surgeon, and ordered to the frigate Brandywine, bound for the Pacific station. There he voluntarily exchanged to the sloop Vincennes, and made a tour around the world by way of the South Sea islands. After a short period of shore service he was, July 17, 1838, ordered to the store-ship Relief, of Lieut. Wilkes' exploring expedition to the Antarctic regions. The vessel barely escaped shipwreck in attempting the Brecknock passage into Magellan's straits. The Peacock, to which Dr. Palmer was transferred, had an almost equally unfortunate experience in penetrating too far into an ice channel, and on her return to the Pacific coast was completely wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia river, July 19, 1841. This disaster necessitated a stay at Astoria, and Dr. Palmer had command of the party, also keeping meteorological and tide tables and performing duty with the scientific corps. In September he took passage on a purchased brig to San Francisco, and there was transferred to the flag-ship, in which he finished the exploring expedition, being detached on reaching New York, June 17, 1842. On Oct. 27, 1842, he was commissioned surgeon at the Washington navy yard, and had charge of the men wounded by the explosion on board the Princeton. Two years later, Oct. 31, 1844, he was ordered to the sloop St. Mary's of Com. Stockton's squadron, and served in Mexican waters during the war, and was at the taking of Vera Cruz and Tampico. Three years and five months were spent on board the Vanalia, in the Pacific; short services ashore followed, and then, April 11, 1857, Dr. Palmer was ordered to the steam-frigate Niagara on the first expedition to lay the Atlantic cable.. He devised a plan of splicing the wire in mid-ocean that was preferred by the commanding officer; but the parting of the cable prevented an experiment. After a cruise in the Mediterranean, Dr. Palmer returned as fleet surgeon. He was attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis until the civil war began, and on its transfer to Newport, R. I., became its head; accomplishing hospital organization ashore and aboard the school-ships under great difficulties. In August, 1863, he became fleet-surgeon to the western gulf blockading squadron under Farragut, and was on the flag-ship Hartford at the battle of Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864; after the fleet had anchored in the bay he went around it in the admiral's steam barge to aid the surgeons who had no assistants. At Farragut's request he went on board the captured Confederate ram Tennessee, to attend Adm. Franklin Buchanan, whose leg had been broken, and who happened to be related to Dr. Palmer. The surgeon of the Confederate fleet had advised amputation; but Dr. Palmer saved the leg and sent the admiral north fully restored. Among other services performed at that time was the accomplishing of an agreement between Adm. Farragut and Confederate Sec. Mallory, exempting medical officers and attendants from detention as prisoners of war. Dr. Palmer remained at Pensacola to account for the men and material of the Union fleet, until illness, due to malarial poisoning, set in, and he was removed to his northern home. He was detached from the bureau of medicine and surgery, Sept. 21, 1865, and subsequently had charge of the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., for four years. On March 3, 1871, he was commissioned as a medical director, and on June 10, 1872, as surgeon-general. On June 29, 1873, Dr. Palmer was put on the retired list, according to law; but continued active work for four years more, as visitor to the government hospital for the insane, near Washington. Dr. Palmer published important papers through the bureau of medicine and surgery; also a work on a philological subject, and a poem, "The Antarctic Mariner's Song" (last ed. 1868). He was married, at Long Green, Baltimore co., Md., May 22, 1837, to Juliet, daughter of James Gittings. Dr. Palmer died in Washington, D. C., April 24, 1883.

PALMER, John Williamson, author and physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1825, son of Edward and Catherine (Croxall) Palmer. In 1847 he was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland. In 1849–50 he was the first city-physician of San Francisco, and in 1855–56 wrote a series of papers relating to that period for "Putnam's Magazine" and the "Atlantic Monthly." These were graphic descriptions of the time when the tide of immigration in quest of gold flooded California. In 1851–52 Dr. Palmer was surgeon of the East India Company's war steamer, Phlegethon, in the second Burmese war, and is the only American who ever held a commission in the East India Company's navy. In 1870 he removed from Baltimore to New York, and was subsequently engaged on the editorial staff of the "Century Dictionary," and of the "Standard Dictionary" also. He has been a frequent contributor to journals and maga-



John Williamson

zines, especially to "Putnam's Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Century Magazine," in papers relating to East Indian and American life, having traveled extensively in the Hawaiian islands, China, Burmah, Hindostan, and other countries of the Orient. In the American civil war he was with Gen. Breckinridge in the valley of Virginia, and later in the war department of the South. It was as Confederate war correspondent of the New York "Tribune," under the *nom de guerre* of "Altamont" that he did unique and important service in the field of journalism. His literary work, high in character, has been mostly hidden under anonymity. His "Stonewall Jackson's Way," regarded as one of the most spirited camp songs of the war, was only claimed after its popularity had won for it several sponsors. In addition to translations, including Michelet's "L'Amour" and "La Femme," etc., Dr. Palmer has compiled the well-known "Folk Songs," and the "Poetry of Compliment and Courtship." He is the author of "The Golden Dagon; or, Up and Down the Irrawaddy," "The New and the Old; or, California and India in Romantic Aspects," "The Queen's Heart," a comedy, "After his Kind," a novel, "The Beauties and Curiosities of Engraving," and many other volumes and sketches. He is best known by his lyrics and heroic ballads, such as "For Charlie's Sake," "Theodora," "The Maryland Battalion," and "The Fight at San Jacinto."

LOOMIS, Alfred Lebbeus, physician, was born in Bennington, Vt., Oct. 16, 1830, son of Daniel Loomis, a cotton manufacturer. He matriculated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1847, and was graduated with the class of 1851. He then removed to New York city, to take up the study of medicine, having there for preceptor Dr. Willard Parker. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1853, and entered the hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's islands as assistant physician. After two years' experience in the county institutions, he established himself in general practice in New York city, and soon acquired a reputation as a specialist in diseases of the respiratory organs and pulmonary diseases, and was during his life time a recognized authority in that branch of medical science. In 1860 he was appointed visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital, and in 1874 to Mount Sinai Hospital. He faithfully filled these important trusts up to the time of his death. He was for fifteen years consulting physician to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, resigning in 1875. For more than thirty years Dr. Loomis was connected with the faculty of the University of the City of New York; from 1864 to 1866, an adjunct professor of pathology and practice of medicine, and full professor from 1866 until his death. Previous to his taking this chair, he was lecturer on physical diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1862–65. In 1886 Dr. Loomis announced a gift to the medical department of the University of $100,000, from an unknown friend, to build and equip a new laboratory, the only condition being that it should be called the Loomis Laboratory; that the giver's name should remain unannounced, and that the course of study be reorganized and brought up to the demands of the day. Dr. Loomis entered the university council in 1892 with the single purpose of helping this new advance movement. He personally gave $15,000 to the new college fund, and persuaded others to give more than twice as much besides. Dr. Loomis was a member of the principal medical societies of America and Europe, and was, at different times, president of the New York Pathological Society and the New York State Medical Society, Academy of Medicine and the congress of American physicians and surgeons held in 1894. He was a large contributor to the medical literature of the day, and among his published works are: "Lessons in Physical Diagnosis" (1868), "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Heart and Kidneys" (1876), "Lectures on Fevers" (1882), "Diseases of Old Age" (1882), "A Text-book of Practical Medicine" (1884). Dr. Loomis was an enthusiastic champion of the curative properties of the air of the Adirondack region in cases of incipient tuberculosis and of its value as a prolonger of life in advanced cases. He actively opposed the extinction of the forests of this natural sanitarium. Dr. Loomis was twice married; his first wife being Sarah, daughter of Henry Patterson of Hoosick Falls. She died in 1880. In 1887 he was married to Mrs. John D. Prince, widow of the well-known Wall street operator. He had two children by his first wife, one of whom, Henry P. Loomis, succeeds his father in the profession of medicine. Dr. Loomis died from pneumonia at his home in New York city, Jan. 23, 1895, after a three days' sickness. On a tablet erected to his memory in Bellevue Hospital is the following inscription:

A MAN OF RARE ATTAINMENTS
HE HAD A STRONG WILL, UNTIRING INDUSTRY
AND DIRECTNESS OF PURPOSE.
THESE TRAITS, WITH HIS WELL-ORDERED AND
RESOURCEFUL MIND, MADE HIM ONE OF THE
ABLEST OF HIS PROFESSION AND WON FOR HIM
ITS HIGHEST HONORS.
HE MADE MANY VALUABLE ADDITIONS TO MEDICAL
LITERATURE, AND BY HIS UNUSUAL POWERS AS A
TEACHER AND PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE, COMPELLED THE ADMIRATION AND CONFIDENCE OF
ALL WHO CAME IN CONTACT WITH HIM.
THIS HOSPITAL ESPECIALLY IS INDEBTED TO HIM
FOR THIRTY FIVE YEARS OF FAITHFUL WORK
BY REASON OF HIS SERVICE IN ITS AMPHITHEATRE,
AND IN ITS WARDS HE ADDED NOT ONLY TO ITS
RENOWN AS A CENTRE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION,
BUT TO ITS GLORY AS A REFUGE FOR THE SICK.
ERECTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION.

GLOVER, John, soldier, was born at Salem, Essex co., Mass., Nov. 5, 1732. He was a sailing-master and fisherman, whose energetic character early made him prominent and influential among the dwellers on the Massachusetts coast. When the revolution opened, Glover recruited a regiment of fishermen, of which he was made colonel, and marched to Cambridge, rendering important service there in drilling and organizing the patriot army. During the retreat from Long Island, his regiment, which early proved one of the best in the service, guarded the boats by which the army crossed to the mainland, and then protected its rear. Glover's troops also effected the passage of the Delaware, led the advance at the battle of Trenton, and were conspicuous for their bravery at Stillwater and their fortitude at Valley Forge. John Glover was promoted brigadier-general, Feb. 21, 1777. He aided, under Gen. Schuyler, in the defeat of Burgoyne, and transported to Cambridge the prisoners who surrendered at Saratoga. In 1778 he was with Gen. Greene in New Jersey, and later, under Gen. Sullivan, took part in the Rhode Island expedition, joining with the other officers in the protest against D'Estaing's inaction. In 1780 he superintended the drafts from Massachusetts, and in October of the same year served on the court of inquiry that tried and condemned Maj. André. After the war, and until the close of his life, he was active in promoting the

John Glover

fishing and shipping interests of Marblehead. Gen. Glover was one of the ablest of the Massachusetts officers who served in the Continental army. His "Life" was written by Wm. P. Upham, in 1863. He died at Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 30, 1797.

STAHLMAN, Edward Bushrod, railway manager, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Sept. 2, 1844, son of Frederick and Christiane (Lange) Stahlman. Mr. Stahlman comes of good stock. His father was an educator of high rank; his aunt, still living in Berlin, was a close friend of the Empress Augusta; while his uncle, for many years an official of the government, wears three decorations of distinction, conferred upon him by the three successive rulers of the German empire. His elementary education was received at Leuso, Germany, at an institution of which his father was principal. In 1855 he went with his parents to Virginia, and soon after, his father died, leaving a widow and seven children depending mainly upon the exertions of this son. He, seizing the first opportunity which offered, began work as a cart-driver in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He rose rapidly until he had acquired wealth and influence, and had filled some of the most responsible positions in the southern railroad systems. In 1863 he went to Tennessee to accept a position on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and in 1865 settled in Nashville, where he became cashier of the Southern Express Co. So rapidly did Maj. Stahlman rise in public esteem that, within ten years after becoming a citizen of Nashville, he was elected president of the city council, and held the position three years, resigning in 1878 to give attention to the growing demands of business. In 1871 he returned to the service of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, as freight contracting agent at Nashville. He was appointed general agent at Nashville in 1875, general freight agent in 1878, and traffic manager in 1880. It was during his term as general freight agent and traffic manager that the Louisville and Nashville railroad acquired large additional railroad properties, in the reorganization and consolidation of which Mr. Stahlman took an active part. In 1881 he resigned his position as traffic manager of the Louisville and Nashville. He was shortly thereafter made vice-president of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, which during his management extended its line by building a road between Chicago and Indianapolis, and establishing through lines for passengers and freight and became an important factor in all that related to the transportation interests of that section. He resigned his vice-presidency, and shortly thereafter was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Louisville and Nashville, which place he resigned in 1890 to look after private interests. He spent a large portion of 1891 in Europe with his family, and on his return to Nashville, was induced to accept the position of commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. He reorganized that association, taking into its membership all the railroads south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi to Washington city, with a mileage of 30,000 miles, besides five coastwise lines, operating about thirty first-class steamships. This position placed him comparatively at the head of all the traffic of this territory. He conducted the affairs of this association until October, 1895, when he refused a re-election in order to secure a needed rest. During his three and a half terms as commissioner he made more important decisions and rulings and settled more questions in dispute between the various lines than had been rendered by his predecessors during sixteen years. His decisions were appealed from only in three cases, and in those cases he was unanimously sustained by the board of arbitration. During his term as vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville, as well as commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, he was the representative of southern railroads in matters relating to national legislation affecting railway interests, and his speeches before committees of congress, as well as the interstate commerce commission, on the subject of interstate traffic, are regarded as models of logic, reason and power; being in fact, so excellent that the interstate commerce commission, in its first annual report, published one of his speeches on the question in full, and rendered a decision on the question enforcing the long and short haul provision of the act to regulate commerce largely on the line of argument presented by Mr. Stahlman. In 1882 the state of Tennessee established a commission to regulate railroad transportation. In 1884 the abolition of this commission was made a question of the political campaign, and Maj. Stahlman, as the leader on behalf of the railroads, won a remarkable political victory. Although this legislation has been a Democratic measure, and the state was Democratic by between 30,000 and 40,000, the candidates for the railroad commission were defeated, while the remainder of their ticket was elected, and the law creating the commission was immediately repealed. His genius as a railroad manager, his great executive ability, his vigorous powers as a speaker and writer, are universally acknowledged, while his genial manners and liberal sentiments secure the good will of all with whom he is thrown in contact. His attention is now largely devoted to his extensive private business, and especially to the affairs of the Nashville "Banner," a daily evening newspaper, of which he is the principal owner and proprietor. Maj. Stahlman was married, in 1866, to Mollie T., daughter of John and Ann Claiborne, who removed to Tennessee from Virginia in 1859. He has living two children: Edward Claiborne Stahlman, who is one of the editors of the "Banner," and Frank Carl, who, with his father, owns the controlling interest in the Morton-Scott-Robertson Co., a large carpet and furniture house in Nashville.

CHURCH, Pharcellus, clergyman and journalist, was born at Seneca, Ontario co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1801, the son of Willard Church, a soldier of the revolution, who, as a member of Gen. Warner's command, received the thanks of congress for the capture of Stony Point, N. Y. Although brought up in a neighborhood wherein few religious advantages were obtainable, he early joined the first Baptist church founded there, and was prepared for the ministry at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y. He was graduated there in 1824, and in 1847 received the degree of D.D. from this institution. His first pastorate was at Poultney, Vt., and he there had as members of his congregation Horace Greeley and George Jones, later founder and editor of the New York "Times." After leaving Vermont, Dr. Church held charges successively at Providence, R. I., Rochester, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Boston, Mass., Montreal, Canada, and Brooklyn, N. Y. While stationed at Rochester, he organized the movement that resulted in the establishment of Rochester University and Theological Seminary. At Boston he entered journalism, becoming associate editor of the "Watchman and Reflector." In 1845 he went to London as a delegate to attend the first meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and before and after this event he was a leading advocate of Christian union. In 1848 he resigned his ministerial charge on account of ill health, and taking up his residence in Europe he passed several years in linguistic and philosophical studies and in literary labors, the last of which always occupied his attention throughout his life. Returning to America, he became in 1855 editor and proprietor of the New York "Chronicle," which in 1865 was merged into the "Examiner," and to the end of his life he continued to be one of the proprietors of the consolidated journals. He retired from active journalism in 1870, but continued to occupy himself as a writer of theological books. The result of his literary labors appeared in numerous published sermons and addresses and contributions to periodicals and "Philosophy of Benevolence" (1836); a prize essay on "Religious Dissensions: their Cause and Cure" (1838); "Antioch: An Increase of Moral Power in the Church" (1843); "Life of Theodosia Dean" (1851); "Mapleton; or, More Work for the Maine Law" (1852); and "Seed Truths; or, Bible Views of Mind, Morals and Religion" (1871). Dr. Church was married, in 1828, to Clara Emily, daughter of John Conant, of Brandon, Vt. His sons, William Conant and Francis Pharceilus, founded the "Army and Navy" and "Galaxy" magazines. He died at Tarrytown, N. Y., June 5, 1886.

CHURCH, William Conant, editor and author, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1836, son of Pharcellus and Clara Emily (Conant) Church. His father was an eminent Baptist minister and editor, and his mother, a descendant in the eighth generation from Roger Conant, overseer of the Cape Ann colony, Mass., in 1625. William C. Church commenced his education in his native city, and having removed to Boston, Mass., in 1848 continued study at the Mayhew School, where he won the Franklin medal, and at the famous Latin School. In 1853 the family removed to New York, and Mr. Church assisted his father in editing the "Chronicle," which was afterward merged into the "Examiner." Later he became one of its proprietors. He was publisher of the New York "Sun," in 1860, and subsequently was its European correspondent until the outbreak of the civil war, during which he served as war correspondent for the New York "Times" under the *nom de plume* of "Pierrepont." On March 4, 1862, he was appointed captain of U. S. volunteers, serving on the staff of Gen. Silas Casey, and was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel before the close of the war. With his brother, Francis Pharcellus Church, he established the "Army and Navy Journal," of which he is still (1898) joint proprietor and editor. In 1866 the "Galaxy" magazine was founded by the Church brothers, and in 1878 it was consolidated with the "Atlantic Monthly." Mr. Church was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in 1870, and of the National Rifle Association of America, whose vice-president he was in 1871, and president from 1872 to 1882. In 1882 Pres. Arthur appointed him one of the commissioners to inspect the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1888 he was senior vice-commander of the New York commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has been a contributor to the "Century," "Scribner's," "North American Review," and other leading magazines; was appointed literary executor of John Ericsson, and published his biography in two volumes (1890), and in 1891 was appointed by the legislature of the state of New York chairman of a commission to erect a statue to Ericsson. He is also the author of a "Life of Ulysses S. Grant" (1897).

GODDARD, William Giles, educator and author, was born in Johnston, R. I., Jan. 2, 1794, son of William and Abigail (Angell) Goddard. His maternal grandfather was Brig.-Gen. James Angell, a descendant of one of the early settlers who came with Roger Williams to Providence. His father (1740–1816), a native of New London, Conn., early removed to Providence, where in 1762 he established the Providence "Gazette and Country Journal," the first newspaper printed in the town. Afterwards, at different periods, he edited newspapers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and displayed much enterprise and ability. He was appointed surveyor of post-roads and comptroller of the post-office by Benjamin Franklin, who was then post-master-general. William G. Goddard was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1812, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Francis Blake, at Worcester, Mass. Meantime he was associate editor of the Worcester "Spy," and his literary tastes finally led him to abandon the law as a profession, and return to Providence in 1813, to become sole editor and proprietor of the "Rhode Island American." He conducted this newspaper until 1825, Prof. James D. Knowles being associated with him in its management for a short time, and in the latter year he was appointed professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in Brown University. After holding this chair for nine years he resigned, and being immediately made professor of *belles-lettres*, he so continued until 1842, when he resigned in consequence of ill health. He was afterwards elected to the board of trustees and the board of fellows, and made secretary of the corporation. The name of Prof. Goddard is associated with valuable services to the cause of religion, education and philanthropy. The system of public education in Rhode Island is largely due to his influence for its development by his frequent appeals to the public through the press. He was always an earnest advocate of popular education, believing that upon the diffusion of knowledge very largely depended the perpetuation of republican institutions. His power as a political writer is best shown in his address delivered in Newport, May 3, 1843, on the occasion of the adoption of the state's constitution; a discourse which reveals a mature and well-settled understanding of the genius, scope and spirit of republican government. The "Political and Miscellaneous Writings of William G. Goddard," edited in two volumes by his son, Francis W. Goddard, was published in 1870. Prof. Goddard was outspoken during the Dorr rebellion in support of the principles of the "law and order" party, and wielded a mighty influence in behalf of the established principles of the state government, then in danger of illegal attacks. "He constantly labored to enforce the view that, while the particular illustration of the spirit which in the year 1842 sought to overthrow the government of Rhode Island was local, the spirit itself was not local; that it was the spirit of revolution and rebellion, which, unless checked, would sooner or later impair the stability of the general government." The papers comprising the second volume of his published writings, which originally appeared in the "Providence Journal," show a philosophical conception of the principles of government, a complete acquaintance with the nature and spirit of our American Constitution, and contain enduring axioms in politics. Prof. Goddard was married, May 22, 1821, to Charlotte Rhoda, daughter of Thomas Poynton, and Hope (Brown) Ives, and niece of Nicholas Brown, 2d, benefactor of Brown University. They had nine children, seven of whom survived to maturity. Prof. Goddard died suddenly, in Providence, Feb. 16, 1846.

William G Goddard

McTYEIRE, Holland Nimmons, first president of Vanderbilt University (1873–89), and bishop of the M. E. church, South, was born in Barnwell county, S. C., July 28, 1824. He was prepared for college in the Cokesbury School, under Dr. Stephen Olin, and entering Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, in 1840, was graduated A.B. in 1844. In 1845 he joined the Virginia conference and was stationed at Williamsburg, the old colonial capital. In 1846 he was transferred to the Alabama conference and stationed at the St. Francis Street Church, Mobile. Later he had charge of the Methodist churches in Demopolis, Ala., and Columbus, Miss., and being then transferred to the Louisiana conference he was stationed in New Orleans at Felicity Street Church. In 1851 he was chosen editor of the "Christian Advocate," of New Orleans, and in 1858, of the "Christian Advocate," of Nashville, the general organ of his church. After the fall of Fort Donelson he took refuge in Alabama, serving as pastor of the church in Montgomery most of the time until the close of the civil war. In 1866 he was elected to the episcopate, and in 1873 was appointed by the founder, Cornelius Vanderbilt, head of Vanderbilt University, with the title president of the board of trust. Besides many contributions to periodical literature he was the author of "Duties of Christian Masters," a prize essay (Nashville, 1859); "Catechism on Church Government"(1869); "Catechism on Bible History" (1869); "Manual of Discipline" (1870), and "History of Methodism" (1884). Of this latter work the New York "Nation" said: "Dr. McTyeire's history will be read for nothing else with so much interest as for its treatment respecting slavery." He died Feb. 15, 1889, and was buried on the Vanderbilt campus.

H. N. McTyeire

HARGROVE, Robert Kennon, second president of Vanderbilt University and M. E. bishop, was born in Pickens county, Ala., Sept. 17, 1829, son of Daniel J. and Laodicea Hargrove, who were natives of North Carolina. He was brought up on a cotton plantation, and attended a neighborhood school. Special training preparatory to entering college was received at an academy at Franconia in his native county, from which he passed to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and was graduated in 1852. He took up the profession of teaching in 1852, and served for five years at the university as tutor and professor, resigning to enter upon the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the Alabama conference, in December, 1887. He spent two years on circuits and eight years more on stations, as chaplain in the Confederate army and as president of Centenary Institute at Summerfield, Ala. Thereafter his ministry was in Kentucky and Tennessee. For seven years he was president of a college for girls at Franklin, Tenn., and the remaining years up to 1882, when he was made bishop, were spent as pastor and presiding elder. He was a member of the book-committee that rescued the publishing-house of the church from financial wreck, when its indebtedness exceeded $300,000, by the adoption of a bond scheme urged by him. He was a member of the general conference of 1866 and favored the radical changes it made, and of the Cape May commission charged with the adjustment of property and other issues between the Methodist churches, North and South. For several years he was a member of the general board of missions of the church. He became president of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University at the death of Holland N. McTyeire in 1889. Since May, 1885, he has been secretary of the college of bishops. He is chairman of the committee on candidates for foreign mission fields, also chairman of another committee charged with the translation of ecclesiastical and theological literature into foreign languages. He agitated and chiefly inspired the formation of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the M. E. church, South. In 1894 he was made chairman of the board of management of the Epworth League of the church. He is a member of the committee on federation to treat with a like committee from the Methodist Episcopal church, North, concerning territorial occupancy and rights of the bodies, which met in Washington, D. C., in January 1898. Bishop Hargrove was married, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1852 to Harriet C., daughter of David and Stella (Houghton) Scott, who died in February, 1894. On June 30, 1895, he was married to Mrs. Ruth E. Scarritt. He has three children living.

GARLAND, Landon Cabell, first chancellor of Vanderbilt University (1875–93), was born in Nelson county, Va., March 21, 1810, son of Spotswood and Lucinda (Rose) Garland. He was closely related to the Cabells, Breckenridges, Clays and other prominent families of Virginia. His early life was spent in that state, and in his sixteenth year he entered Hampden-Sydney College, where he was graduated with distinction in 1829. Almost immediately after graduation he was elected to the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy at Washington College, now Washington and Lee University. Upon the opening of Randolph-Macon College, he was called to the chair of natural science there, and succeeded Prof. Parkes in the chair of mathematics. During the absence in Europe of Dr. Olin, president of Randolph-Macon, Prof. Garland was chairman of the faculty, and upon the resignation of Dr. Olin, being chosen president, he continued so until the autumn of 1846, when he resigned with a view to entering upon the practice of law. This design, however, was never carried out; for within twelve months he was offered the presidency of William and Mary College, Virginia, and a professorship in the University of Alabama. Accepting the latter position, he assumed its duties near the end of 1847. Until the year 1853 he continued in charge of the department of mathematics and astronomy, and then resigned to accept an important position in connection with the projected Northeast and Southwest railroad, now the Alabama Great Southern. At the end of two years he returned to the University of Alabama as president; and this position, with which was combined the chair of ethics and psychology, he held until the destruction of the university buildings by fire in April, 1865. His connection, however, was not dissolved until 1866, when he accepted the chair of physics and astronomy at the University of Mississippi. In 1868, upon the reorganization of Randolph-Macon College, he was again offered the presidency, but did not accept. In 1875 he was chosen chancellor of the newly-organized Vanderbilt University, and for eight years occupied this office, together with the professorship of physics and astronomy. In 1893 he was, at his own request, relieved from the duties of the chancellorship, but continued to teach his department until his death. Dr. Garland was an earnest student, and the author of a series of text-books on mathematics, only one of which, a trigonometry, was ever published. The manuscripts of the others were lost by fire, and were never rewritten, on account of his failing health. He was always a lover of nature and an enthusiastic sportsman, much of his summer vacations being devoted to trout-fishing in the mountains of Virginia. He was devoted to music, being a fine singer and an excellent player of the flute. His remarkable gift of clear and forcible exposition made him unequaled as a teacher and as a public speaker. The many positions of trust and responsibility filled by Dr. Garland were so many unsolicited testimonials of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-men, for he never sought an office or an honor. Dr. Garland died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1895.

KIRKLAND, James Hampton, second chancellor of Vanderbilt University (1893–), was born at Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 9, 1859, son of William C. and Virginia Lawson (Galluchat) Kirkland, and a descendant of Scotch and French settlers. His father was a Methodist preacher and a member of the South Carolina conference, and his mother a daughter of Rev. Joseph Galluchat of Charleston, S. C. The son was graduated A.B. at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., in 1877, and after pursuing post-graduate studies in classics received the degree of A.M. in the following year. For the succeeding three years he was tutor of Latin and Greek in Wofford College, for one year was assistant professor of Greek, and for one year professor of Greek and German. In July, 1883, he went to Germany for the purpose of further study, and in April, 1885, received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Leipsig. The studies to which he especially devoted himself were Latin, Greek and Anglo-Saxon, and his doctor's dissertation was the critical examination of an Anglo-Saxon poem, entitled, "The Harrowing of Hell." This thesis was published in 1885. After receiving his degree he remained in Europe studying at the University of Berlin and in Rome and Paris, and traveling until June, 1886, when he returned to America, and was immediately elected professor of Latin in Vanderbilt University. In June, 1893, he was elected to the chancellorship, to succeed Dr. Landon C. Garland. During the administration of Dr. Kirkland the university has continued to grow in influence and popularity, and all the departments have made an advance in requirements. Most notable has been the change in the medical department, where there has been a complete practical reorganization. The adoption of a strictly graded course and the enforcement of thoroughly academic methods of instruction and examination bring this department into complete harmony with the spirit of the whole university, and mark an era in medical education in the South. Chancellor Kirkland has written a number of articles for the "Quarterly Review" of Nashville, Tenn., the "American Journal of Philology;" the "Classical Review" of London, England, the "Nation," and other periodicals. He also edited the "Satires and Epistles of Horace" (Boston, 1893). In November, 1895, he was married to Mary, daughter of Col. W. A. Henderson, a noted lawyer of Knoxville, Tenn., and a descendant on her mother's side of John Barrett of Vermont, a colonel in the revolutionary army.

J. H. Kirkland

W L Dudley

DUDLEY, William Lofland, dean of the medical department of Vanderbilt University, was born in Covington, Kenton co., Ky., April 16, 1859, son of George Reed and Emma (Lofland) Dudley. He is a lineal descendant of Francis Dudley of Concord, Mass., also of Thomas Dudley, colonial governor of Massachusetts, and many of his ancestors were prominent in the colonial and revolutionary wars. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Covington, and he then entered the University of Cincinnati, where he made a special study of chemistry and other physical sciences, and received the degree of B.S. In 1879–80 he was demonstrator of chemistry in Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and during 1880–86 was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the same institution, from which he received the honorary degree of M.D. in 1885. He became professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1886, and still (1898) holds that position. He has made numerous and important researches in chemistry and metallurgy, and has published papers in the leading scientific periodicals, some of the most noteworthy being: "Researches in the Metallurgy of Iridium," "The Physiological Effect of Cigarette-smoking," "New Method of Chemical Analysis of Organic Substances," and "Researches in Electro-Metallurgy." In connection with Prof. John Daniel of Vanderbilt University he was the first to discover the physiological effects of the Roentgen or X-rays. His researches have been published in the "Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft" of Berlin, the "American Journal of Science," the "American Chemical Journal," the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," and in "Science," have been reprinted in various journals throughout the world, and have served useful ends in the arts. While a resident of Covington, Prof. Dudley held many important positions. In 1883 and 1884 he was a commissioner of the Cincinnati industrial exposition, and in 1884 was second vice-president and chairman of the committee on rules, jurors and awards. During 1882–86 he was a member of the board of directors of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati, and in 1886 was a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati. Since his removal to Nashville he has held equally responsible positions. In 1895 he was made dean of the medical department of Vanderbilt University, although retaining his professorship in the literary department. He was one of the original members of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Tennessee centennial exposition of 1896–97, and one of the few members who were retained after the reorganization. In 1897 he was elected by the board of the exposition as "director of affairs," a position which devolved upon him the control of the details of the exposition. In the discharge of the important duties of this office he displayed a high order of executive ability, and the success of the exposition was in large measure due to his administration. He was also chairman of the committees on awards, installation, music and amusements, and chief of the department of education; also a member of many committees, including those on buildings and public exercises. He is a member of the following scientific societies: The German Chemical Society of Berlin, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Engineering Association of the South. He was for a number of years a member of the board of directors of the last named, for two years was its treasurer, and served for one year as its president. He is a fellow of the Chemical Society of London, England, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of whose chemical section he was secretary in 1888 and chairman in 1889, and thereby a vice-president of the association. His address as vice-president, delivered at the meeting in Toronto, Canada, was on "The Nature of

Amalgams." He is a fellow of the American Chemical Society, and now (1898) is and has been for several years a member of the council of the society. He was in 1897 vice-president by virtue of his position as president of the Cincinnati section. Dr. Dudley has been an extensive traveler in America and Europe.

Jas M Safford

SAFFORD, James Merrill, professor of geology and natural history, Vanderbilt University, was born at Putnam, now a ward of Zanesville, O., Aug. 13, 1822, son of Henry and Patience (Van Horne) Safford, and descendant in a direct line from Thomas Safford, an Englishman, who came to Massachusetts in 1630, and settled at Ipswich in 1641. His father, who belonged to a family of physicians and was a man of fine education and strong intellect, was born in Vermont, but removed to Ohio, and died in Zanesville. His grandfather, Dr. Jonas Safford, who attained distinction in his profession, was born in New England in 1768, but spent most of his life in Gallipolis, O., where he died in 1834. The maternal grandfather of James M. Safford, Isaac Van Horne, born in 1754, was descended from one of the old Dutch families of New York. He served as a captain in the revolutionary army; helped to build Fort Washington on the Hudson river, and was taken prisoner there. Having been exchanged, he served through the war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature (1795–1801), then a member of congress for the district composed of Bucks, Montgomery and Northampton counties, succeeding Gen. Muhlenberg; and having removed to Zanesville, O., in 1805, was there receiver of the land-office until 1826. From 1810 until 1819 he was adjutant-general of Ohio. James M. Safford passed from the schools of Zanesville to Ohio University, Athens, where he was graduated in 1844, and from which he received the degree of A.M. in 1846. After graduation at Athens, he entered Yale University, which in 1866 conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D. In 1848 he removed to Lebanon, Tenn., to become professor of chemistry, natural history and geology in Cumberland University, and remained there until 1873, when he resigned to take the chair of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Nashville. In 1874 this department was consolidated with that of Vanderbilt University, but Dr. Safford retained his position until the departments were separated in 1895, when he resumed his old position in the University of Nashville, although resigning two years later. In 1875, on the organization of the literary department of Vanderbilt University, he was elected professor of mineralogy, botany and economic geology, the chair afterwards being styled that of geology and natural history, and this position he still holds, being the only remaining member of the original faculty. He is also, and has been for many years, dean of the department of pharmacy of Vanderbilt University. After pursuing geological investigations on his own account for several years, he was appointed state geologist in 1854, and completed a preliminary survey in 1856. His office, temporarily suspended by the civil war, was re-established in 1871, and since that time his work has proceeded without interruption. He prepared and published the first geological map of Tennessee worthy of the name. Among his more important publications are: "A Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Tennessee" (1856); "Biennial Report" (1857); "Geology of Tennessee, with Plates and Geological Map" (1869). He aided in the preparation of the great work, "Resources of Tennessee," editing the geological portion and supervising the proofs of the entire volume. As special agent of the census of 1880, he made a report on the cotton production of Tennessee, with a discussion of the topography, geology and agriculture of the state and a note on the cotton production of Kentucky. He was one of the authors of Safford & Killebrew's "Geology of Tennessee," a text-book for schools adopted by the legislature. He has contributed numerous papers on geology and other scientific subjects to magazines and newspapers and made addresses before learned societies. He was a member of the Tennessee state board of health from its organization in 1866 until 1896, and served as its vice-president for a large part of the time. He was one of the judges in group I, including mines and ores, at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and his reports have been published. He has served as judge at other expositions, notably the cotton exposition at Atlanta in 1882 and the Louisville exposition in 1883. He was chief of the department of geology, minerals and mining of the Tennessee centennial exposition, held at Nashville in 1896–97. He is one of the oldest members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; has been a member of the Geological Society of America since its organization, and is a member of the International Congress of Geologists. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Nashville. As a citizen he is universally esteemed. He is a Mason of good standing and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville. Dr. Safford was married, in 1859, to Mrs. Catherine K. Owen, daughter of Jacob Howard of Lebanon and widow of Dr. B. H. Owen, and has had two children: Annie M., deceased; and Julia Lawrence, who married D. H. Morrow, a lawyer of Dallas, Tex., where she now resides.

W H Morgan

MORGAN, William Henry, dean of the dental department of Vanderbilt University, was born in Logan county, Ky., Feb. 22, 1818, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Adams) Morgan. His mother was the daughter of Alexander Adams, a farmer of Kentucky. His father, Joseph Morgan, was a member of Capt. Latham's company in the war of 1812, and participated in the expedition to Tippecanoe, under Gen. Hopkins of Kentucky. He also fought in Capt. McMahon's company, under Jackson at Pensacola and New Orleans. His grandfather, Abraham Morgan, was a colonel in the revolutionary war, and was first cousin to Gen. Daniel Morgan; and his great-grandfather, previous to the revolution, was a lieutenant in the company of Capt. Van Swearingen, holding commission from King George III. When William Henry Morgan was six years of age his mother died. Most of his early education was obtained at Sunday-school, where he acquired a taste for reading, and, saving all the money he could earn at farm-work, he bought books to pursue his studies. At the age of twenty-seven years, with an imperfect education and a few hundred dollars, accumulated by labor and economy, he commenced the study of dentistry and medicine at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the only dental school, with one exception, then in existence. Being graduated in March, 1848, he practiced one year in Russellville, Ky., and in 1849 went to Nashville, Tenn., where he formed a partnership with T. B. Hamlin, D.D.S., which continued more than ten years. Since that time, a period of fifty-one years, Dr. Morgan has practiced, without intermission, in Nashville, Tenn. During the past twenty-two years he has been in partnership with his son, Dr. Henry William Morgan. He has acquired a national reputation in his profession, and has twice been elected president of the American Dental Association. He has also been president of the Central States', Mississippi Valley, Ohio College, Tennessee State, and Nashville dental associations. He was a trustee of the Ohio Dental College from 1865 to 1870, and was president of the board when, in 1879, he was elected to the chair of clinical dentistry and dental pathology in Vanderbilt University in Nashville. In this year he organized the dental department of Vanderbilt University, and has served as its dean to the present time (1898). This department has risen to the front rank among American dental colleges, having had an attendance of over 2,000 students, who have enjoyed instruction of the highest order. This remarkable success has been mainly due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Morgan. He has served his profession, not only as a practitioner and teacher; but, as a writer and as a promoter of professional associations, he has done more, perhaps, than any other man in the South to improve dentistry as a science and to elevate its moral and ethical standards. His frequent contributions to dental literature, his addresses to dental societies, his educational teaching, and his unremitting labors on important committees have all been directed to the elevation of this important branch of the medical profession. Dr. Morgan has avoided political office; but he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland member of the board of Indian commissioners, and continued to fill this position during a portion of the administration of Pres. Harrison, until, unable on account of advancing age to perform the duties, he resigned. He ranks high as a Mason. First initiated in 1850, he has taken all the degrees from entered apprentice to Knight Templar, also some sixteen degrees in the Scottish Rite, and has served for many years as prelate of Nashville commandery. He has a profound reverence for the order. Dr. Morgan is an earnest Methodist, and is a lover of his church, his profession, his neighbors, and the Masonic fraternity. In his own language: "With regard to these four parties, I have had one rule from which I have never departed: when they have required service or duty at my hands, I have always tried to perform it." Dr. Morgan was married, Nov. 30, 1852, to Sarah A. Noel of Kentucky.

Henry W. Morgan

MORGAN, Henry William, dentist and educator, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1853, son of William Henry and Sarah (Noel) Morgan. He was educated in the public schools of Nashville, and was graduated at the high school of that city. He then became a student in the consolidated medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, and received the degree of M.D. Feb. 25, 1875. He then attended the Philadelphia Dental College, where he was graduated in 1876 with distinguished honor, being the valedictorian of his class. Upon returning home he formed a partnership with his father, and rapidly rose to the front rank as a dentist. This partnership still continues (1898). In 1879 he was chosen, by Prof. James C. Ross of the department of dentistry of Vanderbilt University, as his assistant in the chair of operative dentistry and dental hygiene. In 1885, in recognition of his ability and faithful services, he was elected to fill the chair made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Ross. In 1896 the title of the chair was changed to operative dentistry and dental anatomy. Dr. Morgan has been a member of the American Dental Association since 1875, and served as its treasurer from (1894–97). In 1875 he became a member of the Tennessee Dental Association; has served as its secretary, vice-president and president, and is now chairman of its executive committee. He is a member of the Southern Dental Association, and in 1897 was chairman of the committee on dental education. Since 1892 he has represented Vanderbilt University in the National Association of Dental Faculties, and has served as treasurer of the same (1898). At the organization of the National Dental Association in August, 1897, he was unanimously elected its treasurer. For six years he was editor of "The Dental Head-Light," a quarterly magazine published at Nashville, Tenn. He has also contributed valuable articles to various magazines. In 1893 he served as secretary of the committee on operative dentistry of the dental congress of the Columbian exposition at Chicago. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1881, and has served his local lodge and the grand lodge in various official capacities. When his term of office as grand chancellor expired (April, 1888), he was elected representative to the supreme lodge to represent Tennessee. He is also a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum, having served that order as supreme representative. He is a member of McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been for ten years one of its board of trustees. He is a member of the Old Oak and Round Table literary clubs; of the University Club, on whose governing board he has served for two years; and of the Delta Sigma Delta, besides other social and benevolent societies. He was married, Nov. 3, 1880, to Matilda, eldest daughter of William Marion Barber and Irene (MacNairy) Evans of Nashville. He has five children: William Henry, Jr., Irene, Sarah, Walter MacNairy, and Jean.

PECK, Ira Ballou, genealogist, was born in Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 12, 1805, son of Royal and Abigail (Ballou) Peck. Being the youngest child in his father's family, he remained at home during his boyhood and youth, assisting his father upon the farm in summer and attending the district schools in winter. Being resolved to obtain a liberal education, he entered Wrentham Academy and qualified himself for teaching, as a means of paying his expenses while pursuing his preparatory and collegiate studies. After a brief business experience at Woonsocket, R. I., he was engaged in teaching in Attleborough, Medway, Canton and Dedham, Mass., and in other places; but his health finally failing, he was obliged not only to abandon his teaching, but his own studies also. After a partial recovery he turned his attention to less intellectual pursuits, and soon after became interested in cotton manufacture. In 1831 he removed to Woonsocket and leased a mill, which he ran "by the yard." In 1838 he took charge of the cotton machinery of W. & D. D. Farnum, at Waterford, and in 1839 purchased and removed it into the "No. 1" mill of Edward Harris, at Woonsocket, leasing this mill for a term of five years. Here for several years he manufactured Sea Island cotton warps, and supplied the neighboring mills with yarn until he disposed of his machinery. In the winter of 1844 Mr. Peck superintended the mill of George Blackburn, in Ashburnham, Mass., making such alterations and improvements as his practical knowledge prompted; but from 1845, and during much of the time until 1860, he was employed by Samuel B. Cushing, master in chancery, under a decree of the U. S. circuit court, to assist him in the division and apportionment of the water of the Blackstone river among the owners of the water power at Woonsocket. In order to do this equitably and enable the use of the water to the best advantage, he conducted a long series of measurements and experiments, under the direction of Mr. Cushing. In 1862 the court gave Mr. Cushing authority to enforce obedience to the decrees of the court, and to stop any of the mills whenever necessary, for the correction or alteration of their apertures; also power to appoint a deputy master in chancery, to reside at Woonsocket. This appointment was given to Mr. Peck, who continued to perform the duties of supervision of the apertures for more than thirty years. In 1862 Mr. Peck was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and continued to hold the position through the years 1862–64. For more than thirty years he was a director of the Woonsocket National Bank, a trustee of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, and a member of the Woonsocket Hospital Corporation. He also took an active interest in the progress and improvements of the city. Mr. Peck's favorite pastime for many years was found in scientific and genealogical investigations. In 1846 he began his researches concerning his mother's ancestry, tracing it back to the original American representative of her line. He continued his researches on the Ballou family of America in relation to the Ballous of France and England, until he had expended about $1,000 in time and money, when, not receiving the assistance promised to enable him to publish his history, he relinquished it with much regret, and turned his attention to the genealogy of the Pecks. As a result of his labors, he published, in 1868, "The Peck Genealogy," a work of 442 pages, containing 11,000 names, carefully arranged in genealogical order, with several steel engravings of prominent men of the family, and a chart of twenty generations in England, and the genealogy of ten in America. In collecting material for his work, in addition to extensive traveling in different states for information, Mr. Peck wrote over 6,000 letters and sent out several thousand circulars. He also prepared a supplement to his genealogy, in which he gives the descendants of the females of the Pecks, bringing the genealogy down to date. He collected for the work the coats-of-arms of about thirty families into which his branch of the Pecks of England has been married, and the arms and pedigrees of different branches of the name, from the herald's visitations of several counties in England. Mr. Peck's extensive investigations brought him elections to the Harleian Society of London, England, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He was a member of the Masonic order for more than fifty years. He was married, June 19, 1834, to Mary, daughter of Ellis Blackinton, of Attleborough, Mass. They had one son, Ira E. Peck, who resides in Cumberland, R. I.

Ira B. Peck

EDDY, Samuel, jurist and statesman, was born March 31, 1769, in Johnston, R. I., son of Deacon Richard and Martha (Comstock) Eddy. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Samuel, son of the Rev. William Eddy, vicar of Cranbrook, county of Kent, England, who settled in Plymouth in 1630. Judge Eddy attended country schools until 1781, when he began a course of study with Rev. Dr. James Manning, the first president of Rhode Island College (Brown University), which he entered in 1783, on his father's removal to Providence. He attained eminence as a scholar during his collegiate career, and was appointed salutatory orator at his graduation, in 1787. The following year he commenced the study of law in the office of Benjamin Bourne, of Providence. On Feb. 28, 1790, he was appointed a delegate to the state convention which ratified the constitution of the United States; on March 27th of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and on May 6th following was elected clerk of the superior court, a position he held four years. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Rhode Island College in 1791. In 1792 he was admitted a freeman of the town of Providence, and Oct. 20, 1793, he was chosen clerk of the general assembly and accepted. In February, 1794, he was appointed on the committee to collect and revise the laws of the state. He was secretary of state of Rhode Island from December, 1797, to May, 1819. Born and reared a Baptist, he was baptized Oct. 20, 1805, by the Rev. Stephen Gano, and became a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, Providence, frequently thereafter, as a delegate, attending the meetings of the Warren Association. In March, 1818, he published a tract entitled, "Scripture its own Interpreter in relation to the Character of Christ," which created considerable discussion in theological circles. Later in the year he associated himself with the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, and about the same time published a tract entitled, "Reasons offered by Samuel Eddy, Esq., for his opinions, to the First Baptist Church in Providence, from which he was compelled to withdraw for Heterodoxy." Several editions were published. Many years thereafter a tract from his pen was published by the American Unitarian Association. In 1818 he was elected, without opposition, as representative in the sixteenth congress, and was re-elected in 1820

Samuel

and 1822, serving six years. In May, 1826, he was elected fifth justice of the supreme judicial court of the state, and the next year became chief justice, an office which he held until June, 1835. For several years he was also secretary of the corporation of Brown University. In his late years he spent much time for recreative ends in the study of natural sciences. He was married four times: in 1792, to Elizabeth Bucklin; in 1801, to Martha Wheaton; in 1809, to Naomi Anne Angell, and in 1824 to Sarah N. Dwight. He died, Feb. 3, 1839.

STEARNS, George Luther, philanthropist and man of affairs, was born in Medford, Mass., Jan. 8, 1809, and was descended from an Englishman who came to Massachusetts in 1630 and settled in Watertown. His grandfather, Josiah Stearns, was an officer in the revolutionary war and a member of the governor's council. His father, Luther Stearns, was a graduate of Harvard University and a physician. Left by his father's death, while he was a boy at school, without the means of a liberal education, his early life was one of toil and of continual hardship. He obtained employment in a store at the age of sixteen, and later his mother mortgaged her real estate to enable him to establish a manufactory of linseed oil. He afterwards was a partner in the firm of Albert Fearing & Co., and he became distinguished among Boston merchants for his integrity, and even more for his generosity. About 1843 he established a manufactory for lead pipe, from which he derived a large income. His surplus money, however, he spent in private and public charities. He was one of the earliest Free-soilers, and afterward an enthusiastic Republican. In 1856 he established a bureau for the assistance and relief of the free-state settlers in Kansas, and he was publicly credited with having done more than any other eastern man to make Kansas a free state. This brought him into relation with John Brown, in whom Mr. Stearns discovered those heroic qualities for which he will always be celebrated. He sent for Brown to come to Boston, and supplied him liberally with means to carry on his guerilla warfare. The attack on Harper's Ferry, however, was a surprise to him, though he always considered it a providential event. On the day of John Brown's execution he made a vow at Niagara Falls to devote the remainder of his life and property to the anti-slavery cause. He expended in this way nearly $150,000 within the seven years following. It was said during the war that whenever Gov. Andrew found himself in difficulty he sent for George L. Stearns; and Sen. Sumner acknowledged that he was indebted to him for his election in 1863. He established a bureau at Buffalo for recruiting negro soldiers, and two-thirds of the Massachusetts colored regiments were obtained in this way. The secretary of war then appointed him an assistant adjutant-general, to organize colored regiments all over the country. It has been declared that the regiments he recruited in Tennessee enabled Gen. Thomas to win the battle of Nashville. His object in this work was not only to help the Union cause, but to make the negroes more manly and self-reliant. After the war he devoted himself with equal ardor to the work of obtaining civil rights for the colored people. He was the chief promoter of the New York "Nation," and when that paper took a reactionary course he established another, called the "Right Way." But his great exertions proved too much for him, and his ill-health finally developed an attack of pneumonia, which caused his death. He was remarkable for his perfect modesty and disinterestedness; for his clear, practical judgment; and his consistent sense of character. He was married, in 1842, to Mary E., daughter of Judge Preston of Bangor, Me., and niece of Lydia Maria Child. He died in New York city, April 9, 1867. He was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., and has a memorial tablet in the state house at Boston.

Geo. L. Stearns

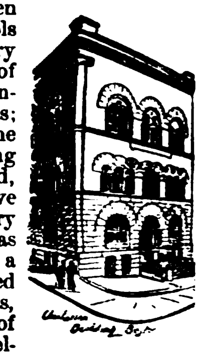
STEARNS, Frank Preston, author and critic, was born at Medford, Mass., Jan. 4, 1846, second son of George L. and Mary E. (Preston) Stearns. He fitted for college at F. B. Sanborn's school in Concord. One winter, at the risk of his life, he saved from drowning Mr. Sanborn's brother Joseph, over six feet in height. He entered Harvard College with the class of 1867. In his junior year he and William G. Peckham established the first college newspaper, called the "Advocate," which the faculty would have suppressed had the young editors not been sustained by the alumni. On leaving the university he found himself disinherited by a will which his father had evidently intended to destroy. He was, however, obliged to remain in Medford in order to care for his father's family, and, without the means of studying a profession, was placed in a position of unusual difficulty, his health became undermined and he contracted a nervous disorder from which he has never fully recovered. Charles Sumner hearing of this, obtained a government office for Stearns, which he held for a number of years. His health improving, he studied literature with David A. Wasson, and wrote a number of magazine articles. Having obtained a competency by fortunate investments, he went to Europe and studied art criticism in Germany and Italy. He injured himself, however, by over-exertion in the Alps, and his health failed him a second time. During the next ten years he continued his studies, but on account of ill-health could make no use of them. Finally, in 1888, he published a book on "John Brown of Harper's Ferry," containing the translation of an essay by the historian Von Holst; and in the following decade he wrote the "Real and Ideal in Literature"; "Life of Tintoretto, the Midsummer of Italian Art"; "Sketches from Concord and Appledore"; and "Modern English Prose Writers."

Frank P. Stearns

CAWEIN, Madison Julius, poet, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 23, 1865. He comes of distinguished ancestry, being descended, on his father's side, in a direct line from an ancient and noble Huguenot house, which the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. drove from France in 1685. The family remained settled at Muhlhofen, in the Rhine palatinate, until the early half of the nineteenth century, when William Cawein, his father, emigrated to the United States. Mr. Cawein's maternal grandfather was a German officer of cavalry, who served in Napoleon's later campaigns, and afterwards, when the last determined effort was made to lift the French yoke from the neck of Europe, under the king of Wurtemberg. On his honorable discharge from the army, he emigrated to America, with his wife, and lived first in Ohio and Indiana, and later in Louisville, where Mr. Cawein's mother was born. Here also, at the age of sixteen, Cawein entered the male high school, where he was graduated in 1886. He had begun to write verse long before this, and now that his majority was reached, and it was time to secure unbiassed criticism of his work, if he intended to make a name in literature, he selected from his manuscripts what he considered worth preserving, consigning the bulk of his youthful rhymes to the flames. The remainder he sent to the printer, and in 1887 appeared his first volume, "Blooms of the Berry." This was reviewed by William D. Howells in "Harper's Magazine," whose praise of its vitality, melodiousness and fresh interpretation of nature's moods, sights and sounds awakened a lively interest in the new poet. It was followed, in 1888, by "The Triumph of Music." In 1889 Cawein gave to the world a more ambitious work, entitled "Accolon of Gaul," which was severely lashed by irresponsible newspaper critics and by many of the reviews. Above the clamor, however, were heard the approving voices of far higher authorities; no less a critic than Mr. Howells devoting considerable space in "The Study" of "Harper's Magazine" to weighing its merits and defects, and inclining the balance decidedly in favor of the former, while Edmund C. Stedman found much to praise in the young poet's work. In 1890 "Lyrics and Idyls" appeared, and in 1891 "Days and Dreams," which was more favorably received than any of the previous volumes. "Moods and Memories" (1892) was a compilation from "Blooms of the Berry" and "The Triumph of Music," with a few new poems. "Red Leaves and Roses" (1893) contains some of this poet's most finished verse, and shows his versatility. "Poems of Nature and Love," issued in the same year, is a compilation from "Accolon of Gaul" and "Lyrics and Idyls," with a few new poems added. In 1894 he published "Intimations of the Beautiful" (the title being taken from the opening poem), a volume containing what many consider to be his best work. Following this came a volume of translations from the German, entitled "The White Snake, and Other Poems." A volume of lyrics and sonnets, "Undertones," appeared in 1896, and was described by a critic as a series of pictures of nature, "undertones of the great harmony that is always thrilling and permeating the world, manifesting itself in storm and shine, blossom and bee, and in the unending symphonies of day and night." "The Garden of Dreams" (1896), a volume containing new poems, strengthened its author's position in literature. In this, as in all his other works, he shows a loving insight into nature and her manifold phases, such as no modern American poet, Bliss Carman excepted, has manifested. Mr. Cawein is almost as well known in Great Britain as in his own country, and the expressions of admiration and praise from his readers there have been echoes of the plaudits that have greeted him at home. He is a most fastidious writer, recasting and polishing his verse with the care shown by one who works with jewels and precious metals, and suffering nothing to go from his hands in the slightest degree defective. Mr. Cawein is an accountant by profession.

Madison J. Cawein

BARNARD, Charles Francis, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 7, 1808, son of Charles Barnard, a prosperous merchant, and Ann Bent, his wife. The latter was the daughter of Rufus Bent of Milton, Mass., and Ann Middleton, one of the five daughters of Alexander Middleton, Jr., of Boston, by his first wife, Ann Todd. On account of constitutional weakness, young Barnard attended school in a desultory way until the year 1824, when he began to fit for college under private instruction from the master of the Boston Latin School. He entered the sophomore class at Harvard, was graduated with honors in 1828, and then took the usual three years' course of study in the Cambridge Divinity School, preparing himself for his specific life-work by active connection with a philanthropic society organized among the students. In the meantime, Rev. Joseph Tuckerman had resigned his church at Chelsea, to devote himself to ministering to the poor of Boston, and in his sublime effort to regenerate spiritually and physically the 4,000 unchurched families of the city he was joined by Mr. Barnard, a few months after the latter left the divinity school. In 1834 Mr. Barnard was ordained to the ministry-at-large by the American Unitarian Association, the "charge" to the young minister being delivered by Dr. Channing, who said, on that occasion, "The only power to oppose to evil is love, strong enduring love, a benevolence which no crime or wretchedness can conquer, and which therefore can conquer all." It was in this spirit that Barnard went into the alleys and slums, and though at times he was deeply depressed by the indifference and ingratitude of the objects of his ministry, he proved his peculiar fitness for mission work. His chief success was with children, and his interest finally centered in them. "His own was pre-eminently a child nature," says his biographer, Dr. Francis Tiffany. In November, 1832, he began a children's church in the parlors of Miss Dorothea Dix, beginning with an audience of three, but in a month's time removed, for lack of accommodation to the vestry of Hollis Street Unitarian Church. Children from the families attending that church united with waifs from the street to constitute his congregation, and this soon numbered several hundred, and finally found quarters in a room over an engine-house in Common street. Appeals for a new and especially designed building were made to the association under which he held his commission, but his methods were too novel to suit altogether the pastors of the old established churches, and his experiment was looked upon as tentative. He then appealed to the public, and, receiving the support of prominent citizens, erected, in 1835, a chapel in Warren street. At the first service held 730 children were present. The doors of the chapel, which, in a sense, was a home as well as a place of worship and instruction, were open every day; sewing schools, singing schools and evening schools were held; a library and reading-room was opened; a cabinet of natural history was procured; certain evenings were given up to sports of various kinds; these and other methods of cultivating the taste and stimulating the minds of young people, that are now commonly employed, gave Warren Street Chapel a distinctive character. Excursions into the country were made as well, and the 4th of July was celebrated with games and dancing on a waste piece of land that finally was redeemed by the city, through Mr. Barnard's efforts, and is now the famous Public Garden of Boston. He gathered about him, as fellow-workers, men prominent in business circles and women of the highest cultivation; induced famous singers and lecturers to use their gifts for the entertainment of his children, and the scope of the work and the results achieved led Hon. George S. Hillard to exclaim: "You have made the chapel a university!" In 1861 the chapel became a recruiting-station, and 500 of its pupils and graduates entered the Federal army. The excitement of that time, added to the fatigue induced by overwork, told upon Mr. Barnard's strength; his mind became affected, and in 1864 the committee in charge of the chapel decided that, for the good of the institution, he must resign. With the exception of a short time spent at Charlestown, Mass., in conducting a some-



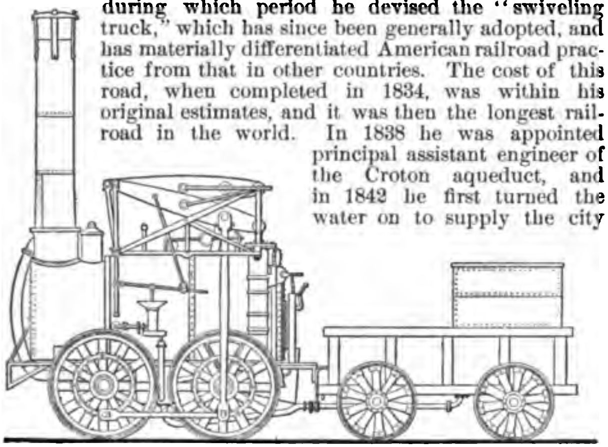
what similar work for the Harvard Congregational Church, he spent the rest of his life in partial retirement at West Newton, Mass. He was married, in May, 1834, to Adeline W. Russell, who died in a few weeks' time, and again, in June, 1837, to Sarah Homes, who had long been associated with him in philanthropic work. He died in McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., Nov. 8, 1884.

THAYER, Alexander Wheelock, author, was born at South Natick, Mass., Oct. 22, 1817. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1843, and immediately after was appointed librarian to the college. While thus employed he became impressed with the necessity there was for an adequate biography of Beethoven, and his appreciation of the great composer led him to consecrate his life to the production of such a work. With this object in view, he proceeded to Germany, and spent two years studying German and collecting materials for the biography, partially earning the expenses of the trip by writing letters of foreign news to the American newspapers. In 1852 he returned to America, and became a member of the staff of the New York "Tribune." During this period his health gave way, and he began to suffer from a head trouble, which retarded his labors throughout the remainder of his life. On account of it he was obliged to abandon journalism, although he still continued to write occasionally for the press on musical subjects as long as his health permitted. In 1854 he returned and spent two years in Germany, and for two more years he was employed in the library of Mr. Lowell Mason, at Boston, Mass. This was his last visit to his native land, for in 1858 he went back to Germany, assisted financially by Mr. Mason and Mrs. Mehetabel Adams, of Cambridge, and from that time forward was engaged on the biography. In 1862 he added to the labor of his great work the duties of assistant to Mr. Motley, American minister at Vienna, and shortly afterwards Pres. Lincoln appointed him to the U. S. consulship at Trieste. There he afterwards resided, with the exception of flying visits to America in the summers of 1871 and 1880, and occupied his spare time traveling, with the object of gathering materials for the Beethoven biography. The work was written by him in English, and translated by Hermann Deiters into German, in which form alone it was published. In 1865 a forerunner of the main work appeared, entitled "Chronologishes Verzeichniss der Werke Ludwig von Beethovens." In the following year Mr. Thayer published the first volume of the biography, with the title "Ludwig von Beethovens Leben"; and this was followed by the second and third volumes in 1872 and 1879. The work was done according to modern German methods of exact research and elaborate detail, and was at once accepted in Germany and elsewhere as the highest authority on the subject. The first three volumes were to be supplemented by a fourth, but although Mr. Thayer worked lovingly upon it whenever his health allowed, he was not able to complete and publish it before his death. The subject was so vast, the material so distractingly voluminous, and the author so intensely interested in his work, that whenever he attempted to concentrate his mind upon it, a violent pain in the head would compel him to abandon his labors. To how great a mental pitch he was wrought by this work may be estimated by the writings with which he occupied himself as a relaxation. In addition to numerous letters to New York journals, dealing with curiously remote historical facts, or painstaking musical criticism, he wrote, while unable to put forth sufficient effort for his great work, a history of the "Hebrews in Egypt and the Exodus," and a long treatise on the theory of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays. Another work, in lighter vein, is a child's musical story, entitled "The Wonderchild." One of the subjects that greatly aroused Mr. Thayer's interest was a society which was organized in Germany to raise funds for the purchase of Beethoven's birthplace, and to convert the edifice into a Beethoven museum. It was through his investigations that the house in Bonn had been proved beyond a doubt to be the birthplace of the musician he loved, and he wrote many letters to American friends begging their assistance in the project for which he felt so much enthusiasm. By these efforts and through his manifest interest in all musical matters, Mr. Thayer became a familiar friend of many of the leading musicians of Germany. His death occurred at Trieste, July 15, 1897.

ALLEN, Horatio, civil engineer, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 10, 1802. His father, who was professor of mathematics at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., afterwards established a large school at Hyde Park, N. Y., so that Horatio had the best of early educational advantages. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1823; then studied law for about a year, but soon relinquished it for engineering, entering the employ of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co. Two years later he was appointed resident engineer of the summit level of the Delaware and Hudson canal, and it was while in this position that his attention was attracted to the performances of locomotives in England. Deciding to study the subject on the ground, he, in 1828, left New York for Liverpool, where he made the acquaintance of George Stephenson, and from him obtained much valuable aid and advice. He visited the different roads then in operation, and, after carefully studying the locomotives, contracted for the construction of four of them for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. These arrived in New York early in 1829, Mr. Allen having preceded them by several months, and the trial of the first locomotive on this continent, the "Stourbridge Lion," was made by him at Honesdale, Pa., in the following summer. It is best described in his own words: "The line of road was straight for about 600 ft., being parallel with the canal, then crossing the Lackawaxen creek, by a curve nearly a quarter of a circle long, of a radius of 750 ft., on trestle work about 30 ft. above the creek, and from the curve extending in a line nearly straight into the woods of Pennsylvania. The road having been built of timber in long lengths, and not well seasoned, some of the rails were not exactly in their true position. Under these circumstances the feelings of the lookers-on became general that either the road would break down under the weight of the locomotive, or, if the curve was reached, that the locomotive would not keep the track, and would dash into the creek with a fall of some thirty ft. When the steam was of right pressure, and all was ready, I took my position on the platform of the locomotive alone, and with my hand on the throttle-valve handle, said: If

Horatio Allen

there is any danger in this ride, it is not necessary that the life and limbs of more than one should be subjected to danger, and felt that the time would come when I should look back with great interest to the ride then before me. The locomotive having no train behind it, answered at once to the movement of the valve; soon the straight line was run over, the curve was reached and passed before there was time to think as to its being passed safely, and soon I was out of sight in the three miles' ride alone in the woods of Pennsylvania." From 1829 to 1834 Mr. Allen was chief engineer of the South Carolina railroad, during which period he devised the "swiveling truck," which has since been generally adopted, and has materially differentiated American railroad practice from that in other countries. The cost of this road, when completed in 1834, was within his original estimates, and it was then the longest railroad in the world. In 1838 he was appointed principal assistant engineer of the Croton aqueduct, and in 1842 he first turned the water on to supply the city of New York. The same year he became one of the proprietors of the New York Novelty Works, which made various kinds of iron machinery, and finally grew to be the largest establishment in the country for the building of marine engines. In 1870 the works were permanently closed, and he retired to Montrose, N. J., where he resided until his death. He was at different times consulting engineer, chief engineer and president of the Erie railroad, and consulting engineer of the Panama Railroad Co., and of the Brooklyn bridge. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, and the New York Gallery of Art, and was for one term president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The "Stourbridge Lion," the first American locomotive, imported by Mr. Allen, is shown in the accompanying cut. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by New York University. He died Dec. 31, 1889.



DORR, Thomas Wilson, reformer, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 5, 1805, son of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr. The family held a high social position. Sullivan Dorr was a successful manufacturer and his son was able to acquire the best education obtainable, studying first at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and then at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1823 with the second honors of his class. He next studied law under Chan. Kent and vice-Chan. McCoun in New York city, and, on being admitted to the bar in 1827, began practice in Providence. He took his seat in the general assembly in 1834 as a Federalist representative, and very soon allied himself with those citizens in the state who were aiming to bring about the adoption of a more liberal constitution. Suffrage in Rhode Island was still based upon the antiquated charter granted by Charles II., and only holders of real estate valued at $200 and their eldest sons were entitled to vote, two-thirds of the adult males being thereby debarred. Moreover, Newport, at one time the largest city, still had six representatives in the assembly, while Providence, which had far outstripped it in population (having 23,000), had only four. At a convention held at Providence, Sept. 1, 1834, Mr. Dorr supported Mr. Luther of Warren, who moved that the constitution be so amended as to extend the franchise to persons who paid a tax on any species of property of the value of $250. This amendment failing to pass, Mr. Dorr moved another, enabling a man's real estate to qualify as many of his sons as there were times $134 in the value of the said estate. Other amendments proposed failed, as these did, and in 1837 Mr. Dorr left the Federalist party and became a Democrat. His work in the assembly was not without results, for in 1836 he introduced and carried through a bill curtailing the powers of the banks in the state, and his efforts in behalf of extended suffrage made him the leader of the movement. A "suffrage party" was organized by him in the latter part of 1840, and on July 5, 1841, it held a mass meeting in Providence, and authorized the calling of a state constitutional convention. This met at Providence, Oct. 4th, and framed a constitution which was submitted to the people in December and was adopted, it was claimed, by a majority (14,000) of the adult male citizens, including also a majority of the legal voters. Meanwhile the general assembly had taken steps to appease the growing discontent, and in February, 1842, a convention assembled which framed a constitution submitted to the people in March and rejected by them. The suffragists held an election April 18, 1842, and chose Mr. Dorr governor, also a legislature composed entirely of his supporters. An election under the old charter was held, and Gov. King was again placed in office. Both governments organized in Newport, May 3, 1842, and as Dorr's adherents took up arms, Gov. King proclaimed martial law and called out the militia. Dorr, at the head of 300 men, attempted to seize the state arsenal, but was prevented and fled the state. A reward of $1,000 was offered for his arrest by Gov. King, and as the excitement increased the latter appealed to the national government, which recognized him as the legal governor. Mr. Dorr made the same appeal, going to Washington for the purpose; and then, notwithstanding his failure, returned to Rhode Island (Gloucester) to issue a proclamation convening the general assembly at Chepachet, near Providence on July 4th. His followers had assured him that they would support him with arms, and on July 25th a hostile demonstration was made by 300 of them at Chepachet, but the appearance of several thousand of the "Law and Order party," as it was called, led Dorr to realize the hopelessness of his cause, and he ordered his friends to disperse and again fled the state. Gov. King offered a second reward of $5,000 for his apprehension, but he was not arrested until June, 1843, when he returned to Rhode Island of his own volition. He was tried on a charge of treason and was imprisoned at Providence until Feb. 29, 1844, when he was transferred to Newport. After a trial before the supreme court, lasting four weeks, he was condemned to life-long imprisonment at hard labor, in separate confinement, and on June 27, 1844, he was committed. In 1845 an act of the general assembly released from prison all prisoners who had been convicted of treason against the state, and Mr. Dorr at last secured his liberty. In 1851 he was restored to his civil rights, and in January, 1854, the general assembly passed an act repealing and annulling the verdict of the supreme court. Although this act was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, the sentiment of the people in general approved it. Mr. Dorr lived in strict retirement after his release, broken in spirit and smarting under the stigma of the epithet "traitor." He was never married. A younger brother, Henry C., a lawyer by profession and a writer on the early history of Providence, removed to New York in 1847, and died there in 1897. A sister, Mary Throop Dorr, married Samuel Ames, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island (1856–65). Another sister, Anne Allen Dorr, became the wife of Moses Brown Ives. Their son, Thomas Poynton Ives, married Elizabeth Cabot, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, the historian. He died one month after the marriage, and she became the wife of Sir William George Granville Vernon Harcourt. Gov. Dorr died in Providence, Dec. 27, 1854. A "Life" of him, by Dan King, was published in 1859.

WEST, Charles Edwin, educator, was born in Washington, Berkshire co., Mass., Feb. 23, 1809, the eldest of six sons of Abel West. His ancestry was English, resident for many generations in Salisbury and Winchester. Among the notable early members of the family were Dr. Richard West, prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, his son, Gilbert West, noted as the author of metrical translations of Pindar's Odes; James West, president of the Royal Society, and Sir Thomas West, third Lord de La Warr, who, as governor of Virginia, brought the second colony to Jamestown in 1610, preventing the abandonment of the settlement. Dr. West was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield, Mass., the Berkshire Gymnasium and at Union College, Schenectady, where he was graduated in 1832. Previous to pursuing his academic studies he taught a district school at North Woods, Pittsfield, Mass. After his graduation he went to Albany to study law, but there engaged in private teaching, and in a short time had collected a class of fifty boys, for whose better instruction he founded the Albany Classical School. After conducting this institution for three years, Dr. West was appointed to the chair of chemistry and natural history in Oneida Institute, and shortly afterwards he consented to take charge of the Rutgers Female Institute in New York city. He entered upon his new work in the education of women with much enthusiasm, and a high ideal of the standard to which such work should be raised. According to his ideas, which were then strikingly novel, there should be no limit placed on the educational facilities offered to women in every branch of knowledge, so that their possible achievements may not be bounded by any limitations but those of their own powers. Rutgers Female Institute was incorporated by the regents of the state university in 1838, and in the following year Dr. West became its principal, and established for the first time a college course for women. He introduced a practical study of chemistry, with laboratory work in the regular course, and the study of astronomy according to approved methods. He also introduced the study of higher mathematics in the education of women. After spending twelve years at Rutgers Institute, Dr. West took charge of the Buffalo Female Academy, where he remained until 1860, and then, at the solicitation of Prof. Alonzo Gray, founder of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, succeeded him as principal, and was so continued for twenty-nine years, bringing the institution to a high standard of excellence. He delivered a course of eighty lectures each season, on the subjects of sculpture, painting, etching, engraving and architecture, and having become versed in literature and the sciences, even to medicine and law, he was able to exert an intelligent supervision over every branch of instruction offered to the students under his charge. When, at the age of eighty, Dr. West finally retired from his educational work, more than 15,000 young women had received instruction from him. He gathered in the course of his career an unusually large and well-selected private library, and also made a valuable collection of microscopes and other optical instruments and microscopic objects. He was elected a member of the Alpha chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Union College in 1831. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of New York, that of M.A. by Columbia College, and LL.D. by Rutgers College In 1890 the State University of New York created a doctorate in pedagogy for the sole purpose of conferring it upon Dr. West. He has been elected to membership in twenty-five learned societies, including the Royal Northern Antiquarian Society of Denmark, and the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He declined proffered membership in the Royal Society of Arts of London. At various times throughout his career he has delivered numerous public addresses on literary and scientific subjects, some of their titles being "Fifty Years of Progress," "Old and New Styles in Reckoning Time," "Interpretation of the Egyptian Sphinx," "One Hundredth Anniversary of Union College," "The Sothic Circle, or Year of Sirius," "Fluxionary and Differential Calculus of Newton and Leibnitz." Since his retirement he has busied himself in preparing these for publication, and writing his autobiography.

LURTON, Horace Harmon, jurist, was born in Campbell county, Ky., Feb. 26, 1844, son of Lycurgus L. and Sarah Ann (Harmon) Lurton, both natives of Kentucky. His father, a practicing physician until 1870, when he was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, was a man of high literary attainments and of exemplary piety, honored and beloved by all who knew him. The foundation of his education having been carefully laid at home, Horace Lurton entered Douglas University at Chicago in 1859. On the outbreak of the civil war, however, he enlisted in the 35th Tennessee regiment, C. S. A., Col. B. J. Hill, and served as sergeant-major, until February, 1862, when he was discharged on account of ill health. He subsequently participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, as a temporary member of the 2d Kentucky infantry, and having been taken prisoner there, was confined in camp Chase. He made his escape in the spring of 1862, and enlisted in the 3d Kentucky cavalry, Morgan's brigade, with which he served until July 19, 1863, when he was captured in Ohio, on "Morgan's Raid." He remained in prison until released at the close of the war, and then entering the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., was graduated in February, 1867. He began the practice of law at Clarksville, in partnership, first with Gustavus A. Henry, a kinsman of Patrick Henry, and then with James E. Bailey. In January, 1875, he became chancellor of the sixth chancery division of Tennessee, by appointment of Gov. James D. Porter, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles G. Smith. At the expiration of the term of appointment in 1876, he was elected to the office without opposition; but in 1878 he resigned in consequence of the election of his former partner, James E. Bailey, to the U. S. senate. From 1878 to 1886 he practiced law at Clarksville in partnership with Charles G. Smith, having served as the first president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, and also acquired wide reputation as a financier. In 1866 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, and in January, 1893, by vote of his colleagues became chief-justice in place of Peter Turney, governor-elect of Tennessee. Two months later, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland circuit judge of the sixth U. S. judicial circuit to succeed Hon. Howell E. Jackson, who had been elevated to the U. S. supreme bench. Judge Lurton possesses a quick perceptive faculty, which enables him to grasp with remarkable accuracy and clearness all points in a given cause; and this quality, enforced by remarkably keen reasoning powers, render his opinions close, broad, exact and logical, without surplusage or divagation. These qualities are strongly reinforced by an inherent love of human justice and an unfailing moral courage, which never shrinks from performance of the judicial duty of declaring and applying the law as it is, leaving to the legislative authority the question of what the law ought to be. Judge Lurton is an earnest Episcopalian, was for many years a vestry-man in Trinity Church, Clarksville, and since 1883 has been a trustee of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. He was married, in September, 1867, to Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Owen of Wilson county, Tenn., and stepdaughter of Prof. James M. Safford, geologist of Tennessee. They have had four children, of whom the two eldest, Catherine Howard and Leon Owen, have died ; and two, Mary Lurton Finlay, widow of Robert Johnson Finlay, and Horace Harmon Lurton, Jr., still survive.

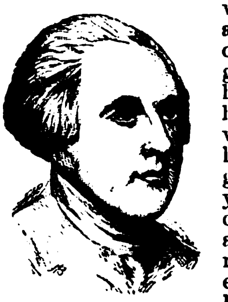
POTTER, John Fox, statesman, was born in Augusta, Me., May 11, 1817, son of John and Caroline (Fox) Potter. He is descended from William Potter of Lincoln, England, who emigrated to New Haven, Conn., in 1637. Through his mother he has a long line of ancestors, distinguished in the early annals of Massachusetts, who were directly descended from John Fox of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, who was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and who is best known as the author of the "Book of Martyrs," published in London, 1563. His grandfather, Rev. Isaiah Potter of Lebanon, N. H., was chaplain in the revolutionary army and was at the battle of Saratoga. His grandmother, Elizabeth Edwards Barrett Potter, also had two brothers in the revolutionary war. John F. Potter was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and afterward commenced law studies in Augusta, Me. When nineteen years of age he went to Wisconsin, then the very frontier of civilization, and built a log house on the border of a beautiful lake in Walworth county, twenty-four miles west of Milwaukee, where with his own hands he cleared away the primeval forests and established civilization. In 1839 he married Frances E. Lewis Fox, who proved herself a noble support to her husband in all the trials of frontier life, as well as an inspiration to faithful performance of public duties in later days. He was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1839, and in 1842 became judge of Walworth county. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that founded the Republican party, to which he has always given his undivided and enthusiastic allegiance. In 1856 he became a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and in the same year he was nominated for congress. He carried the district, which up to that time had been Democratic, by a majority of 294, and was re-elected in the two following terms. He entered congress at a time when personal assaults sometimes took the place of dignified argument, and excitement ran high between the opposing parties, but was always unflinching in declaring and standing by what he believed to be right. In consequence of his fearless devotion to fairness and right and free speech, Judge Potter was at one time challenged by Roger A. Pryor to fight a duel. It was the last year of Pres. Buchanan's term. Mr. Pryor rose to a question of privilege, one morning in the U. S. house of representatives, saying that at the "Congressional Globe" office he had found that Mr. Potter had inserted at the end of his (Potter's) speech the words: "The Republicans will be heard, let the consequences be what they may." No such words, Mr. Pryor said, had been uttered in debate. Mr. Potter replied that he had used the words referred to, and that Pryor had erased them from the record. "He had no right to do it. It was none of the gentleman's business. I stand by what I said." It may be doubted if these words were properly challengeable, but Mr. Pryor sent a challenge to Mr. Potter, who, after careful consideration, accepted, stipulating, however, that the weapons should be bowie knives, and the place a closed room in the District of Columbia; that each of the principals was to have two friends, both armed; and that the fight was to continue until one of the principals fell. The terms were refused on account of alleged barbarity, and the affair ended. Mr. Potter did not believe in dueling, and took this effectual way of bringing the barbarous custom into disrepute. In 1861 Mr. Potter introduced and carried through the homestead bill. He was a member (chairman) of the investigating committee for unearthing treason and disloyalty in government officers and departments, and was the only member of that committee who remained in Washington through the heat of the summer for the purpose of continuing the investigations. The Wisconsin residents of Washington presented to him a testimonial in recognition of the service he rendered to the country by his faithfulness to this work. Pres. Lincoln appointed him consul-general to British America at Montreal, where he remained until his resignation three years later, and then, returning to his home in Wisconsin, resumed the practice of his profession and the cultivation of his farm. For more than thirty years he has lived in retirement and ease, surrounded by his books, which he thoroughly enjoys. He was a member of the national conventions of 1852, 1854, 1860 and 1864. He aided in forming the party which took the name of Free-Soil. In the convention of 1864 he steadily and earnestly opposed the nomination of Andrew Johnson for vice-president. He was always found on the side of right and justice; never seeking his own exaltation, caring nothing for his personal gains. In the struggle for the overthrow of slavery, Judge Potter was an earnest participant, and was the trusted associate and friend of Lincoln, Chase, Giddings, Sherman, Wade and Fessenden. He has been twice married. His first wife died in consequence of fever taken in the hospitals while nursing the soldiers during the civil war; his second wife was Sarah Fox, who died at the Wisconsin home in 1882.

CHAPMAN, John Abney, poet and author, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., March 9, 1821, son of John and Sophia (Abney) Chapman. His great-grandfather, Giles Chapman, was born at Bridlington, England, on the shore of the North Sea, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, of a substantial family, and married the daughter of Marmaduke Jackson and the granddaughter of Thomas Anderson. He came from Yorkshire, and settled in Virginia. About 1750 he went to South Carolina, and was one of the first who located at the place where the city of Newberry now is. He lies buried near there. His descendants are found in many places, from Canada to Florida, and in Missouri and elsewhere. The old Bible in which the family record has been kept for over 250 years, and which is in the possession of James K. P. Chapman, of Appleton city, Mo., was printed in the year 1613, and is still in a good state of preservation. It is probably the oldest Bible of the King James version now in the United States. The first edition was printed in 1611. The early ancestor of John Abney Chapman's mother, was a Norman of the name of d'Aubigné, who accompanied William of Normandy to England, and received large grants of land from him in Derbyshire. The name was changed to Abney in the fifteenth century, and the original seat of the family in the Peaks of Derbyshire is known as "Abney" to this day. A branch of the family still exists in England. One branch came to Virginia about 200 years ago. Of that branch, Nathaniel Abney married Isabella Madison, a member of the Madison family of Virginia; and, about the year 1760, he, with other progenitors of Sophia Abney, emigrated from Virginia and obtained grants of land on the Saluda river, in South Carolina, when that portion of the state was first settled. Nathaniel Abney was justice of the peace in his settlement; and he was made a captain of the state militia on the outbreak of the revolution in 1775. His lands are still in the possession of one of his descendants, and now lie in that portion of Edgefield county recently erected into Saluda county. Mr. Chapman was educated in his native state, and early developed the literary tastes which have determined his life. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1855; but he cared less for the practice than for books, and he did not follow it. His earlier literary work was in poetic contributions to "Godey's Lady's Book" and other magazines and periodicals. In 1875 his first book, "The Walk and other Poems," was published at Charleston, S. C., and in 1879 another volume of poetry, "Within the Vail," was issued from the same press. In 1892 he published "Annals of Newberry," and in 1893, "History of South Carolina," which is now in use in the district schools. "Poems for Young and Old" appeared in 1896, and in 1897 "History of Edgefield." In recognition of his merit as a writer, Newberry College, in 1885, conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. On the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the Confederate army, and continued in service until disabled by a severe wound, received at or near New Hope Church, Ga., in 1864. He was married, May 1, 1845, to his cousin, Mary A. Chapman, and had one son and five daughters.

DURIVAGE, Francis Alexander, author, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1814, the nephew of Edward Everett He was reared and received his education in Boston, where, when his schooldays were over, he engaged in journalistic work. In later years he employed himself in writing for magazines, and in other literary labors. He won reputation chiefly by his humorous articles, signed with the pseudonym "Old Un." He also contributed to periodical literature a voluminous quantity of serious verse and prose, and wrote a number of plays. He published independently a "Cyclopædia of History;" "The Fatal Casket," a volume of essays; "Life Scenes from the World Around Us," and together with W. S. Chase translated Lamartine's "History of the Revolution of 1848." With G. B. Burnham he brought out a volume of their combined writings, entitled "Stray Subjects." He died in New York city, Feb. 1, 1881.

GATES, Robert, soldier, editor and promoter, was born in Henry county, Tenn., May 5, 1841, son of B. F. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Gates, both natives of Virginia. In 1854 his father moved to Jackson, Madison co., where Robert grew to manhood, and where he made his home until 1889. When his state passed the ordinance of secession, he was one of the first in his county to respond. After serving one year in the ranks, he was promoted lieutenant in the regular Confederate army and assigned to duty in the light artillery. Much of his service was as staff officer, and on special duty under Gen. Forrest in the army of Tennessee. For gallant conduct he was promoted to the rank of captain. On several occasions he was mentioned in the dispatches for gallant and meritorious deeds. He was a faithful soldier, being distinguished for loyalty and strict obedience to orders, regardless of the peril involved. After the close of the war he was one of the largest contractors in the rebuilding of the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central railroads, and made a large fortune, which he lost later in the same business. In 1869 Col. Gates entered the field of journalism on the staff of the old "West Tennessee Whig," afterwards the "Whig and Tribune," published at Jackson, and rapidly rose to the position of associate editor. In 1874, together with Hon. B. A. Enloe, a distinguished ex-member of congress, he founded the Jackson "Sun," which soon took rank as one of the foremost newspapers in Tennessee. Col. Gates had an important part in directing the politics of the state, wielded large influence, and won for himself reputation as a writer that was not limited to the South, especially on lines of enterprise and material progress. He also inaugurated the immigration movement from the northern states to the South, especially to Tennessee. Impressed with the fact that the negro problem would become more and more troublesome, he began through his paper, and by conventions and extensive lecturing, to interest the people of the state in immigration, that the large unwieldly farms might be divided up, and thus give room for more white farmers and better cultivation. While commissioner of immigration under Gov. Bate (1884–85), he conducted large excursions of prospective purchasers over western and middle Tennessee, followed by state and interstate conventions that increased the harvest. A number of enterprises were located in Jackson by his indefatigable efforts. Col. Gates was right-of-way and subscription agent for the Tennessee Midland railroad, and contributed much to its building. In 1889 he became secretary of the Commercial Club of Memphis, and through his efforts a number of large manufacturing and commercial enterprises were located there. He was one of the organizers of the centennial exposition of 1896, being one of the first officially appointed, and was identified with the management of the enterprise throughout the period of agitation and preliminary work. The writings of Col. Gates show a profound knowledge of men and public questions, as well as an exhaustive acquaintance with modern and ancient history. He is thoroughly posted in party politics, and has always advocated the cause of the people, honesty in high places and modern ideas. As a speaker and lecturer he is earnest, forcible and convincing. He is master of his subject. No man in the state is more deserving of the gratitude of the public. Col. Gates in 1898 became industrial and immigration commissioner of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. He was married, at Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1867, to Caledonia, daughter of J. C. and Eliza (Tate) Jester, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. They have two children: Emma E. H., wife of Pres. C. A. Folk of Brownsville (Tenn.) College, and Robert M., associate editor of the Jacksonville (Tenn.) "Daily Whig."

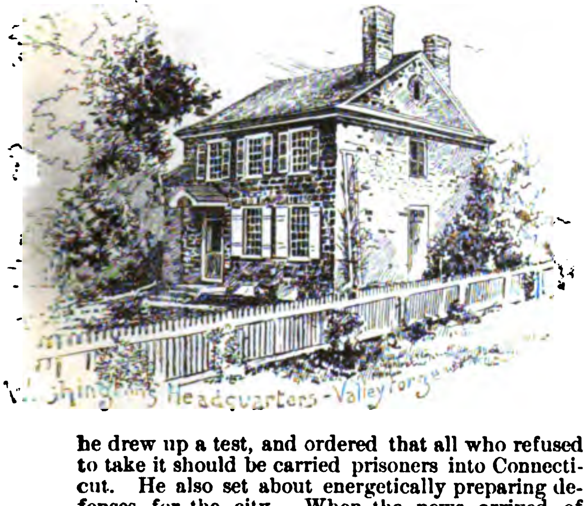
Robert Gates



Charles Lee

LEE, Charles, soldier, was born in Dernhall, Cheshire, England, in 1731, the youngest of three sons of Gen. John Lee and Isabella, daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, of Stauney, Chester. His father, who had entered the army with a commission as captain of dragoons, served from 1717 to 1742 as lieutenant-colonel of Gen. Barrel's regiment, and was finally promoted to a regiment of foot. Charles attended the grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds, and afterwards became an inmate of a boarding-school in Switzerland, where he learned to speak French with great ease. He also became conversant with the languages of Germany, Italy and Spain, and was well versed in the classics. Doubtless he was an intelligent scholar, for after leaving school he continued his studies in modern history and the classics, and his earlier writings are marked by wit, some learning, ease, eloquence, and even elegance, occasionally. From his earliest years he displayed the characteristics of a soldier—brave, high-spirited, ambitious and contentious—and that no other career than a military one was ever contemplated for him is shown by the fact that he received, at the age of eleven, a nominal commission in the army. He gave much attention to the study of military tactics, both before and after his entrance into the army in 1751, when he received a lieutenancy in the 44th regiment. This regiment, with Lee's company of grenadiers, was ordered to Canada in 1754, and in 1755 he accompanied Gen. Braddock's expedition to Fort Duquesne. After the defeat of Braddock at Monongahela in 1756, he went with the army into winter quarters at Albany, and assisting at conferences with the chiefs of the Six Nations, managed to so ingratiate himself with the Indians that he was adopted into a Mohawk tribe under the name of Ounewaterika, or "Boiling Water." He purchased a captain's commission in June, 1756, and on July 1st was seriously wounded in the assault on Ticonderoga. In the next campaign he took part in the capture of Fort Niagara, and, pursuing the retreating French, led the first body of English soldiers that ever crossed Lake Erie. In 1760 he served under Amherst at the taking of Montreal. On his return to England, in the fall of 1760, he published a pamphlet voicing the sentiments of Americans, on the much-discussed proposition of ceding Canada to the French, urging the great importance of the newly-acquired possession. Dr. Franklin expressed the belief that this paper "could not fail of making a salutary impression," and declared that it gave great satisfaction throughout the British-American colonies. Lee was promoted major in the 103d regiment, Aug. 10, 1761. In 1762 he was sent to Portugal with a British force under Brig.-Gen. Burgoyne, to assist in resisting the Spanish invasion of that country. On this expedition Burgoyne and Lee formed a warm friendship. Being commissioned by Count La Lippe, the commander of the Portuguese army, Burgoyne attacked and gained a complete victory over a body of Spaniards at Valentia de Alcantara, and then skirmished with a view of preventing the Spanish advance into Alemtejo. On Oct. 8th he sent Col. Lee to repulse a large body of Spanish cavalry encamped near the village of Villa Velha, and this the young officer accomplished at night with great success. For this service he was thanked at the close of the war by the king of Portugal, and was warmly recommended by Count La Lippe to the English court. In spite of these commendations, however, he failed to win the promotion that he most ardently desired, having made himself unpopular in England by his presumption in criticising and characterizing the acts of the ministry, and of his superiors in the army. In 1763 the 103d regiment was disbanded, and Lee was retired a major on half-pay. About the same time the ministry refused to sanction a scheme which he advocated for founding two new American colonies, and in his disappointment he published a number of virulent pamphlets condemnatory of the colonial policy of the government. In particular he contradicted the reports of ministerial agents who were representing that Pontiac's war was an affair of slight consequence. In 1764 he offered his services to King Stanislaus Augustus of Poland, was appointed to the royal staff, and two years later accompanied the Polish embassy to Turkey. From 1766 to 1768 Lee was in England; then returned to Poland and served with the rank of major-general against the Turks. The following three years he spent traveling in many European countries, generally a victim of ill health caused by his reckless life and dissipation, and often entangled in brawls and duels provoked by his quarrelsome disposition. In a duel in Italy, in 1770, he lost two fingers, and killed his opponent. A visit to Minorca furnished him with material for a virulent pamphlet against King George. The governor of Minorca had been guilty of arbitrary action, and had been tried and punished for his fault by an English court, but Lee founded his bitter article on current gossip, which related how that the king had received the culprit, and joked with him over his sentence. This pamphlet was followed shortly afterwards by an ironical epistle addressed to David Hume on the subject of his history of the Stuart kings. Lee satirically expressed his intention of writing a similar history, in support of the virtue of Claudius Cæsar and Nero. These numerous papers made him a reputation as a pamphleteer, and several authorities have since ascribed to him the authorship of the well-known "Letters of Junius." On May 25, 1772, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on half-pay. His property in England was now considerable, so that he might have lived in quiet at his ease, but such was not his inclination. He became deeply interested in the trouble growing in the American colonies, and wrote in favor of the Americans with a zeal which won for him the friendship and esteem of Burke, and opened a correspondence between the two that lasted for years. Afterwards, however, he withdrew his affection from the great Whig statesman, and treated him also with the abuse that fell to the share of so many others. In 1773 he set sail for America, arriving in New York city, Nov. 10th, in the midst of the agitation over the tea duties. He industriously fanned the flame of discontent and urged resistance by every means in his power; writing much and delivering public speeches to encourage those who were undecided, traveling through the colonies, recommending the construction of defenses and making the acquaintance of the American leaders. His pamphlet of 1774, entitled "Strictures on a Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans, in Reply to Dr. Myles Cooper," was one of the most inflammable documents that preceded the war. While thus inciting the Americans to rebel, he inspired them with hopes of success by his own zeal and the reputation of his military experience, and many believed the cause secure in the hands of such a leader. Gen. Gates

conceived a great affection for him, and persuaded him to purchase an estate near his own in Berkeley county, Va., and there is no doubt that hopes were held out to Lee of being made first in command in America. In May, 1775, he was given a commission, but only as third in command, taking rank after Gen. Artemas Ward, whom he angrily described as "a fat old gentleman, who had been a popular church warden, but had no acquaintance with military affairs." In this estimate Washington evidently concurred, for when Ward resigned his commission some months later, he wrote to Lee: "Gen. Ward, upon the evacuation of Boston, finding that there was a probability of his removing from the smoke of his own chimney, applied to me and wrote to congress for leave to resign." Lee then succeeded to the second command. In the meantime he had, on accepting his commission from congress, written to the home government to resign his commission in the English army. In his letter he professed an affection for his native land, but a horror of the policy then being followed by the ministry. When Gen. Burgoyne landed in America, Lee addressed to him from Philadelphia an affectionate letter, to which his former companion in arms replied in the same friendly strain, and proposed a conference between the two, in the hope of settling amicably the dispute between England and the colonies; but Washington and others frowned on the proposition, and Lee wrote to decline. He accompanied Washington to Cambridge, where he was placed in command of the left wing, with headquarters at Winter hill. In December, 1775, he was sent to Newport, and from there to New York in January, to prevent the English from landing and taking possession of New York and the North river. He there evinced a cruel severity towards all resident Tories, whom he was doubtless right in considering the most dangerous enemies to the cause of freedom. All persons on Long Island whom he even suspected of Tory sympathies he disarmed, also issuing strict orders to apprehend all professed Tories. Congress remonstrated at this, but he was not to be moved; he drew up a test, and ordered that all who refused to take it should be carried prisoners into Connecticut. He also set about energetically preparing defenses for the city. When the news arrived of Montgomery's defeat and death in Canada, congress turned to Lee as their surest hope in such an emergency, and ordered him to make good their unfortunate loss, but just as he was setting out for Canada news reached them of Sir Henry Clinton's threatened attack to the south, and they ordered him instead to the command of the southern department. In March, 1776, he went to Virginia. There he was received everywhere with demonstrations of the greatest joy and confidence; addresses of welcome and congratulation were read to him at Williamsburgh and Newbern, and when he proceeded into South Carolina all classes greeted him with exuberant expressions of relief. As usual, he set about energetically fortifying all possible points of attack. On June 4th the English fleet arrived in Charleston harbor, and Gen. Lee reached the city a little later on the same day. He expressed unmeasured contempt for Col. Moultrie's palmetto fort on Sullivan's island, and was with difficulty restrained from ordering that officer to desist from its construction, but eventually he frankly acknowledged the colonel's wisdom and skill. The following is his own account of the victory that ensued on the 28th of June. After apologizing to the president for delay in reporting the contest, he says: "I think, sir, I may venture to congratulate the congress on the event; not only the advantage must be considerable, but the affair reflects no small credit on the American arms. On Friday, about eleven o'clock, the commodore, with his whole squadron, consisting of two line of battle-ships and six frigates, anchored at less than half musket-shot from the fort, and commenced one of the most furious and incessant fires I ever saw or heard. It was manifestly their plan to land at the same time their whole regulars at the east end of the island, and, of course, invest the fort by land and sea. As the garrison was composed entirely of raw troops, both men and officers, as I know their ammunition was short; and as the bridge by which we could reinforce, or call off the troops from the island, was unfinished, you may easily conceive my anxiety. It was so great that I was in suspense whether I should evacuate it or no. Fortunately, while I was in this state of suspense, some ammunition arrived from the town, and my aide-de-camp, Mr. Byrd, returning from the island with a flattering report of the garrison's spirit, I determined to support it at all hazards. On this principle I thought it my duty to cross over to the island, to encourage the garrison by my presence, but I might have saved myself that trouble, for I found on my arrival they had no occasion for any sort of encouragement: I found them determined and cool to the last degree, and their behavior would, in fact, have done honor to the oldest troops. I beg leave sir, therefore, to recommend, in the strongest terms to the congress, the commanding officer, Colonel Moultrie, and his whole garrison as brave soldiers and excellent citizens; nor must I omit, at the same time, mentioning Colonel Thompson, who, with the South Carolina rangers and a detachment of the North Carolina regulars, repulsed the enemy in two several attempts to make a lodgment at the other extremity of the island. Our loss, considering the heat and duration of the fire, was incon-



Charles Lee

siderable; we had only ten men killed on the spot and twenty-two wounded, seven of whom lost their limbs, but with their limbs they did not lose their spirits; for they enthusiastically encouraged their comrades never to abandon the standard of liberty and their country. This, I do assure you, sir, is not in the style of gasconading romance, usual after every successful action, but literally fact; I with pleasure mention the circumstance, as it augurs well to the cause of freedom. At eleven the fire ceased, having continued just twelve hours without the least intermission." The general's own account of this engagement is quoted in order to show that, whatever his faults, he was not vain glorious nor jealous of the praise justly due to his inferior officers. The whole glory of the affair was accorded to him, and he was popularly styled the "Hero of Charleston." Washington wrote him a letter of commendation, beginning with rather a grudging phrase: "Notwithstanding I shall probably feel the effect, I do most cordially and sincerely congratulate you on your victory over Clinton and the British squadron at Sullivan's Island." In the following October congress awarded Lee $30,000, to indemnify him for the property which he had forfeited in England. From Charleston the general went to Georgia, and after erecting defenses passed into East Florida to quell the Indian troubles there. But now it was reported to congress that the English forces were concentrating for a general attack upon New York, and, persuaded that Lee was indispensable wherever the chief danger lay, they hastily summoned him north. He arrived in Philadelphia in October, consulted with congress, and was sent on to the camp at Harlem. He reached Washington's army just in time to rescue it from imminent disaster. At the advice of his council, Washington was awaiting an attack at York island, and Howe, having secretly landed at Westchester, was even then advancing upon him from this unexpected quarter. Lee persuaded the commander to make a precipitate movement, and when Howe arrived next morning the American army was no longer there. Otherwise, by intercepting it, the probability is that he would have fenced it in, as Burgoyne was afterwards entrapped. His success so far made Lee aspire still more ardently towards the chief command, and after Washington's defeat at Fort Washington, the faction in favor of superseding the unsuccessful leader by his triumphant rival, grew in strength. Lee secretly did all in his power to foster the feeling against Washington, and became more and more careless in contemptuous disregard of his orders. On Dec. 2d, Washington retreated to Princeton, Lee leisurely following. He intercepted Gates on his way to reinforce Washington with seven regiments, and sent three of the regiments to Morristown, the importance of which place he was the first to perceive. On Dec. 13th, while marching to join Washington at the Delaware, he carelessly encamped over night at some distance from his main force, and news of this circumstance reaching the English, Col. Harcourt, with a detachment of horse, swept down and carried off the American general prisoner. There were not wanting, even then, those who affirmed that Lee had voluntarily let himself be caught. It is now an established fact, although until 1857 it was not known, that while a captive he planned to betray the American cause. He first endeavored to convince the Howes that he had opposed the Declaration of Independence, and planned with them to bring about a reconciliation between England and the colonies, by means of a conference between the contending leaders. When this scheme failed, Lee secretly drew up for the English army a plan of operations, which remained hidden in the archives of the Howe family until 1857. The plan then disclosed to the world is written in his own hand and indorsed by Lord Howe's secretary "Mr. Lee's Plan—29th March, 1777." Meanwhile the Americans were greatly distressed at their loss, and did all in their power to lessen any discomfort he might suffer. When the English proposed to treat him not as a prisoner of war, but as a deserter from the English army, and were about to send him for trial to England, Washington wrote a letter which prevented their carrying out this intention. He offered five Hessian officers in exchange for Lee, but the offer was refused and the prisoner held until the capture of Burgoyne changed the complexion of affairs. After this event, Lee's exchange was effected in May, 1778, and he then joined Washington at Valley Forge. In June he opposed Washington's plan to attack Clinton on his retreat to New York, and at first he refused to assist in the attempt. His command was therefore given to Lafayette; but Lee, changing his mind at the last moment, and requesting to be reinstated, Lafayette gave up to him the position at the head of the advance. It is not known what orders Lee received from Washington, beyond that of attacking the English in the rear, and he afterwards denied the charge of disobedience, but it is generally believed that he purposed throwing the Americans in confusion, in order to bring disgrace upon Washington and cause himself to be raised to the first command. He overtook and attacked Clinton on June 28th near Monmouth, but issued such conflicting orders that Lafayette, alarmed, sent word to Washington. When the commander-in-chief came up, he found Lee's division in confusion and retreat, and bursting into a rage, upbraided Lee in terms that in him were unusually violent. He then rallied the men and led them to victory. Some hours later, when Lee ventured on a suggestion, Washington angrily ordered him to the rear. Smarting under his disgrace, Lee, immediately after the close of the action, addressed two letters to Washington, expostulating at the language with which that general had greeted him, but in reply he was only told that his letters were couched in "terms highly improper." On July 4th he was tried by court martial at Brunswick on three charges: "I. For disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy on the 28th June, agreeable to repeated instructions. II. For misbehavior before the enemy on the same day, by making an unnecessary, disorderly and shameful retreat. III. For disrespect to the commander-in-chief in two letters, dated the 1st July and the 28th June." On Aug. 12th he was found guilty and sentenced to suspension from the army for a year, and the sentence was afterwards confirmed by congress. He published a powerful defense in America and Europe, and wrote many other papers to prove his innocence. After the sentence of congress, he addressed so disrespectful a letter to that body, that it dismissed him from the army forever. His attacks on Washington were so virulent that the commander's aide-de-camp, Col. Laurens, challenged

him, and they fought a duel with pistols, in which Lee was wounded. He subsequently retired to his estate in the Shenandoah Valley, and his last years were spent writing bitter denunciations against Americans, and against Washington in particular. In 1799 he published anonymously "Some Queries Political and Military," which excited a storm of contending opinions throughout the country. He died while on a visit to Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1782, in a tavern, and his last words, uttered in feverish raving, were: "Stand by me, my brave grenadiers." He was not a Christian, and in his will he requested that he might not be buried "within a mile of any church or meeting-house," but this wish was disregarded, and after a funeral accompanied with military honors, and attended by the president and congress, he was interred in the cemetery of Christ Church. The best portrait of Lee is a caricature drawing by Barham Rushbrooke, to be found in a work by Girdleston, entitled "Facts tending to prove that Gen. Lee was never Absent from this Country for any Length of Time, and that he was the Author of Junius," published in London in 1813. As to personal appearance, Gen. Lee was a little over middle height, his features were not pleasing, and in particular his aquiline nose made his face the reverse of handsome. As a young man he cultivated the graces, and prided himself on his elegance of appearance and manners; but in later life he became negligent and slovenly both in dress and behavior. He was extremely fond of dogs, and was never seen without his pets. In manners he was rude, overbearing and contentious; in speech sarcastic and violent, but before these faults were intensified by disappointment they passed among his distinguished friends as the bluff frankness of an honest soldier. While living on the continent he proposed marriage to a young German lady, but she refused him, and he was also unfortunate in another love affair. A laudatory biography, with an edition of his writings, was published by his personal friend, Edward Longworthy, in 1792, entitled "Memoirs of the Late Charles Lee, Esq." In 1858 George H. Moore published a monograph on "The Treason of Charles Lee," containing facsimiles of the then newly-discovered Howe papers.

EATON, Leonard Hobart, educator, was born at Groton, N. H., April 20, 1818. At the age of eleven years he left home to make his own way in the world, and after working at Newton, Mass., for four years he went to Lowell, where he also found excellent school advantages. In 1837 he was appointed a teacher in the North Grammar School, Lowell, and after teaching successfully two years, removed to Pittsburgh, where he was associated with his brother, Moses F. Eaton, in a private school. He next filled the position of principal of a ward school in Allegheny, Pa., for seventeen years, and then resigned to accept the principalship of Forbes School, Pittsburgh, a position he held for thirty years. On resigning this he devoted his entire time to superintending the work of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, of which he had previously been the president for eighteen years. In 1887 he was elected a member of the board of control of Allegheny, and held the office up to the time of his death. He was for five years president of the Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity; for thirteen years president of the Sabbath school convention connected with the Pittsburgh Baptist Association; for twenty years a director of the Baptist Young Men's Bible Society; for three years president of the American Humane Association; and a charter member of the Allegheny County Humane Society, organized in 1874, and later merged into the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society. He was a member and chairman of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; deacon of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church for forty-three years; and superintendent of the Sabbath school for thirty years. He was married, shortly after reaching Pittsburgh, to Mary A., daughter of P. S. Berford, and sister of Richard G. Berford, founder of the Pittsburgh "Chronicle." Prof. Eaton died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 10, 1895.

L. H. Eaton

ALLEN, James Lane, author, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1849, seventh and youngest child of Richard and Helen (Foster) Allen. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the first settlers of Virginia, and were landed gentry, allied by blood or marriage to numerous historic families of the Old Dominion and subsequently of Kentucky, whither, in the early days of that commonwealth, one Richard Allen removed. He acquired a large estate in the vicinity of Lexington, and lived the easy, hospitable life of a gentleman farmer, as did his son and his grandson after him. James Lane Allen's mother was of Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish ancestry on her father's side, being the granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (McCullough) Foster, and on her mother's side was descended from the Brooks family of Virginia. She was herself a native of Mississippi; a woman of great energy and a lover of the best literature and of nature. Shortly before the civil war broke out, Mr. Allen's father lost his fortune, and being impoverished by the calamities attending the conflict, the education of his children, except at home, was rendered difficult. The school days of James Lane Allen were, comparatively speaking, of short duration, but he was an indefatigable reader under his mother's guidance; while in long rambles through forest and field he gained an insight into nature's moods and phases and a sympathy with her children, that accounts for many an exquisite or subtle passage in his writings. He finally entered Transylvania University at Lexington, where he was graduated with honors in 1872; and afterwards, pursuing an additional course of study, received the degree of A.M. three years later. His father died the year of his graduation, and he was at once forced into teaching for a livelihood. A year was spent as master of a country school, and he taught for the ensuing two years in Missouri, returning to his native state to become a private tutor. From this position he was called to Transylvania University at Lexington, and two years later to Bethany College, West Virginia, as professor of Latin and higher English branches. In 1884 he removed to New York city to make literature his profession, arriving unknown and without letters of introduction, but coming in a few years' time to be recognized as one of the most poetic and dramatic of American novelists. His published work includes critical articles and verse, but it is as a writer of fiction that he is best known. He is the author of: "With Flute and Violin" (1891), short stories; "The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky" (1892); "John Gray" (1893); "A Kentucky Cardinal" (1894); "Aftermath" (1895); "A Summer in Arcady" (1896), and "The Choir Invisible" ("John Gray," rewritten,

James Lane Allen

1897). Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll wrote in the "British Weekly," that one may safely apply to Mr. Allen what Philip Gilbert Hamerton said of Robert Louis Stevenson in the old days, that he is one of the very few living men who may yet produce something which will be held classical; and he added: "Mr. Allen is a man of deep feeling. He understands tragedy—outward and inward—the hidden defeats of the soul as well as the conquests that are counted on the battlefield when the winning and losing are reckoned. He has a rich, beautiful, and highly-cultivated style, bordering often on poetry and very rarely trespassing on forbidden ground. He is steeped in the lore of Kentucky. . . . his sense of religion is very true and entirely catholic. . . . I know very few writers on either side of the Atlantic who give the same impression of fidelity and ardour in all they write." Speaking of "The Choir Invisible," the critic adds: "Certainly this is no commonplace book, and I have failed to do justice to its beauty, its picturesqueness, its style, its frequent nobility of feeling, and its large, patient charity."

CRANSTON, Henry Y., jurist, was born in Newport, R. I., Oct. 9, 1789, son of Peleg and Elizabeth Cranston, and a descendant of Gov. Samuel Cranston. He learned a trade at an early age, and in 1796 opened a store in New Bedford, Mass., but in a few years, returned to Newport to engage in the commission business, in which he continued with success until 1815. In the meantime his attention had been turned to the study of law, and after making his studies in Newport, was in due time admitted to the bar. He rapidly acquired a lucrative practice in his native city, and from 1818 to 1833 he held the office of clerk of the court of common pleas. He was a member of the house of representatives from 1827 to 1843, and served several years in the same capacity between 1847 and 1854, being frequently chosen speaker. During the troublous times of 1842, Mr. Cranston was a stanch advocate of law and order. He was a representative in congress (1843–47), and was "distinguished for his urbanity, integrity and industry." He was vice-president of the convention which framed the constitution of the state of Rhode Island, and presided over the greater part of its deliberations. For many years he was moderator of all the town-meetings of Newport, and for a long time was colonel of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of that city. He was married, July 15, 1813, to Mary, daughter of Nathan and Catherine Hammett, of Newport. They had four daughters and two sons. One son, William Henry Cranston, was for nine years mayor of Newport. Mr. Cranston died in Newport, Feb. 12, 1864.

Henry Y Cranston

BAILEY, Jacob, revolutionary soldier and statesman, was born at Newbury, Mass., July 2, 1728. He saw military service previous to the revolution, in the French and Indian war, during which he held rank first as captain and afterwards as colonel. He narrowly escaped death at the massacre of Fort William Henry in 1757, and in 1759 he participated under Amherst in the taking of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. In 1764 he settled at Newbury, Vt., and soon became prominent in the military, civil and political affairs of that state. At various times during his early years of residence in Vermont, he held office as commissioner to administer oaths of office as judge of the state court of common pleas and as justice of the peace. In 1776 he began to construct the military road which had been projected between Connecticut river and St. John's in Canada, and which was afterwards completed by Gen. Hazen, whose name it bears. In regard to the territorial dispute waged between New York, New Hampshire and Vermont concerning a portion of what is now the state of Vermont, Gen. Bailey pursued a devious policy, which was probably in some degree prompted by a distrust he always felt for the Allens. He was at first a trusted representative of the authority of New York, but soon afterwards he embraced the cause of Vermont in the quarrel. He was elected one of the delegates to present the remonstrance and petition of Vermont to the continental congress, and he was one of two representatives from Newbury at the Windsor convention of July 17, 1777, that framed a constitution for Vermont. About a year later he became an enthusiastic advocate of a scheme to form the towns on the Connecticut river into a new state, and presided over a committee which published in 1778 a defense of the legality of such action. Finally, he became a supporter of the claims of New Hampshire to the disputed territory. During the revolutionary war he was entrusted by Washington with a responsible commission to conduct the military affairs of Vermont. On Aug. 1, 1776, he was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Cumberland and Gloucester counties. He was a member of the council of safety in 1777, and in 1778 one of the governor's counselors. In his military capacity he guarded, during a long period, 200 miles of the Vermont frontier, and later in the war he served as commissary-general. In 1780 he exerted every effort to induce the government to invade Canada, declaring this to be the only hope of the American cause. He was in confidential communication with Gen. Washington, both during and after the revolutionary period, and kept him informed of the trend of affairs in Vermont, and especially of the actions of the Allens, whom he suspected of treachery. He positively declared, in 1781, that Vermont had been sold to Canada. The representatives of British interests in Vermont considered him a dangerous opponent. They wrote in 1781 to Haldimand that he was employed by congress to "counteract underhand whatever was doing for government." After the war he was repeatedly elected to represent Newbury in the Vermont legislature, and in 1793 he was re-elected to the governor's council. He was married, Oct. 16, 1745, to Prudence Noyes, and had ten children. His death occurred at Newbury, Vt., March 1, 1816.

GERRY, Elbridge Thomas, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 25, 1837, son of Thomas R. and Hannah (Goelet) Gerry. His father was an officer in the U. S. navy, and his grandfather was Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, eighth governor of Massachusetts, and from 1813 until his death, vice-president of the United States. Thomas R. Gerry died when his son was but seven years of age, leaving him to the care of his mother. He was prepared for college in New York, entered Columbia, and was graduated there in 1857 with honors. At college he was president of the Philolexian society. On his graduation he entered the law office of William Curtis Noyes, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. As a legal practitioner, he was at different times partner of Mr. Noyes, William F. Allen, justice of the court of appeals, and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, and for many years was active in his profession, conducting a number of noted cases, among which was the trial of McFarland, whom he defended on a charge of homicide. After practicing a number of years, he accumulated what is considered one of the finest law libraries in the United States, numbering

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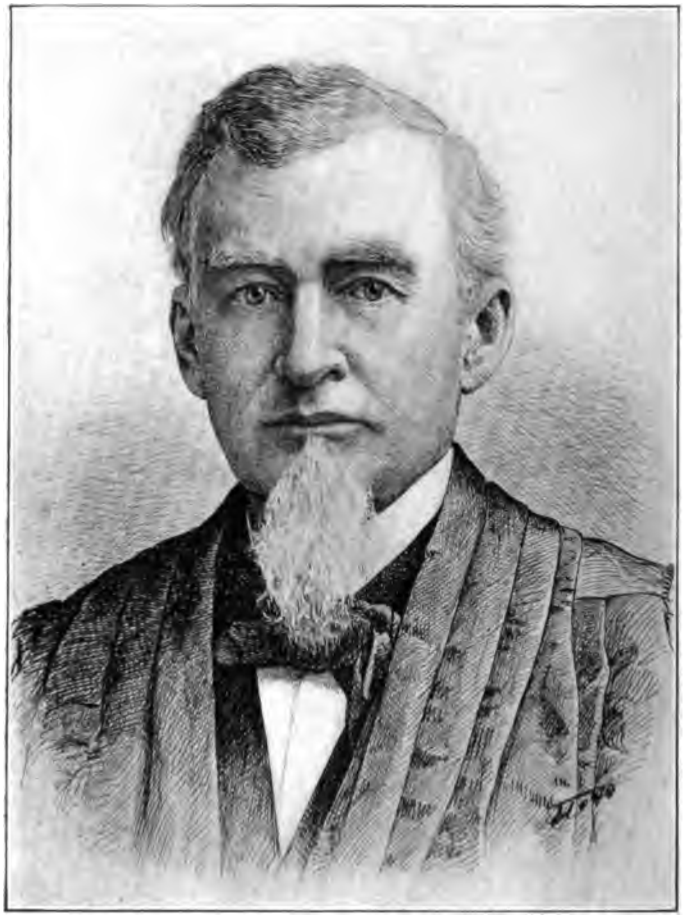

Howell E Jackson

many thousand volumes. He has practically retired from his profession. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention of New York state, acting on the committee to consider the pardoning power. When the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded by Henry Bergh, he acted for years as its counsel, and decided in the passage of most of the laws now in force in New York state for the protection of animals. He advocated and in 1874 was one of the founders of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, frequently called the "Gerry Society," the first organization of the kind ever formed. Since it led the way, over 500 similar societies have been set in operation, in the cities and towns of the United States, England, France, Italy, Spain, the West Indies, South America, Africa, Canada and Australia, many branches having headquarters at London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Paris. Since the death of the president of the New York society, John D. Wright, in 1879, Mr. Gerry has been president.. He procured the passage by the legislature of laws enabling the society to pursue its work, and conferring upon it corporate power to enforce the law, and the enactment of statutes for the adequate protection of children. The principal object of the society has, from the outset, been the rescue of children from homes where they are subjected to the cruelty or neglect of parents or others. By its investigation of applications for municipal aid, and payment to institutions of money collected from parents, it has saved the taxpayers of the city many hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the society had been in operation for twenty-three years, its reports showed 112,759 complaints received and investigated, involving 338,277 children; 44,772 cases prosecuted, resulting in 41,583 convictions, and the rescue and relief of 73,725 children. Since the establishment of reception rooms in connection with the offices of the society, they have sheltered many thousands of children. The labors of the society have also served to greatly diminish the number of juvenile delinquents, the number of those arraigned in court decreasing more than one-half. In 1886 the New York legislature appointed Mr. Gerry chairman of a commission, with the Hon Matthew Hale and Dr. A. P. Southwick, to consider the most humane method of executing condemned criminals, and the result of their deliberations was that death by electricity was adopted in place of hanging. In 1892 he served as chairman of a special commission of inquiry to investigate the care of the insane. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, of which state he had become a citizen. He is a governor of the New York Hospital and trustee of the General Theological Seminary. In 1889 he was chairman of the executive committee of the centennial celebration of the organization of the United States government. Mr. Gerry is a well-known yachtsman. He built his present yacht Electra in 1884, and is its licensed master and pilot as well as owner. From 1886 to 1893 he was commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and is also a member of the Atlantic and Larchmont Yacht clubs. Among other social organizations with which he is affiliated are the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Players' and Merchants' clubs of New York, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Oak Bluffs Club of Martha's Vineyard, the Tuxedo Club of Tuxedo, N. Y., and the Casino, Reading Room, Golf Club, County Hunt and Spouting Rock Beach Association of Newport, R. I., his home city. Since 1882 he has been president of the Chi Psi fraternity. He was married, in 1867, to Louisa M., daughter of Robert J. Livingston of New York, and has two sons and two daughters.

JACKSON, Howell Edmunds, justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832, son of Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson. His father, a native of Halifax county, Va., was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who soon after his marriage removed to Paris, Tenn., and later to Jackson. He attained eminence in his profession, acquired considerable property, and became influential in the conduct of public affairs, being twice a member of the legislature, but refusing all further public honors. Judge Jackson's maternal grandfather, Rev. Robert Hurt, was a Baptist minister, widely noted for his eloquence and ability. His paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Ball, was first cousin of George Washington's mother. Dr. Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson left two sons, both of whom became distinguished: Howell Edmunds Jackson, the subject of this sketch, who became one of the greatest jurists of America, having held the three positions of U. S. senator, U. S. circuit judge, and justice of the supreme court of the United States; and Gen. William Hicks Jackson, who attained equal prominence in other walks of life. Having been educated in private schools until his sixteenth year, Howell Jackson entered West Tennessee College, where he was graduated in 1849. During the two succeeding years he studied at the University of Virginia, and then read law for three years at Jackson, Tenn., under Milton Brown and Judge A. W. O. Totten of the state supreme court. In 1855 he entered the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and was graduated in 1856, with the first honors of his class. While in the law school he was called upon to preside over a moot court, and acquitted himself so creditably that Judge Robert J. McKinney wrote to his father, Dr. Jackson, that he would be willing to have his son's opinion published as his own in the reports of the supreme court. After graduation at the law school, he read law still another year, thus making five years in all devoted to diligent professional study before attempting to practice. He had only two cases during the first two years of his practice, which was begun at Jackson, but to both of these he gave work so thorough as to insure success, and also establish his reputation upon a firm foundation. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., in 1860, and formed a law partnership with Hon. David M. Currin, ex-member of congress, which, however, was discontinued by the civil war. He volunteered in the Confederate service among the earliest in his state; but, before entering on field duties, was detached and made receiver for West Tennessee under the sequestration act. While involving great labor, this position left him much leisure, which he devoted to laborious and systematic study of the law, thus acquiring that accuracy and breadth of legal knowledge for which he was ever noted in the exalted offices and responsible trusts imposed upon him in after-life. When West Tennessee fell into the hands of the Federal forces, he was prevented from joining the army by the necessity of caring for the funds in his custody, no other person being authorized to receive them. After the war he resumed law practice in Memphis in partnership with B. M. Estes, rapidly building up a large and lucrative business. His practice was varied, embracing office work of the most delicate and responsible character, as well as litigation in both state and federal courts. His services were mainly prized as a counselor and

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chancery lawyer. He was not less successful, however, in the severest jury contests, where he achieved just triumphs, not by the force of oratory, which he never cultivated, nor yet by the wiles of cunning advocacy, which he scorned, but by candor, earnestness and forcible logic, winning and convincing the jury. In 1874 he removed to Jackson, Tenn., to practice principally before the supreme court. In 1875, and again in 1877, by appointment of the governor, he served on the bench of the court of arbitration for West Tennessee. These tribunals were provisional adjuncts to the supreme court, created to assist in disposing of the cases accumulated during the war. Previous to 1880 Judge Jackson had never taken an active part in politics, but in that year he was prevailed on to accept nomination for the state legislature from the Democracy of Madison county, made without his knowledge. He was elected after a most exciting contest, during which, in joint debate with his opponent, he proved himself as able on the hustings as at the bar. During his term, in January, 1881, occurred the memorable deadlock in the selection of U. S. senator, which was broken when his political opponents, moved by their high esteem for his character, came to his support, immediately his name was put before the legislature and his election was secured on the first ballot. He served as senator from March 4, 1881 until April 15, 1886, demonstrating extraordinary intellect, high statesmanship and wide acquaintance with history and principles, and taking high rank as a debater, constitutional lawyer and committee worker. In 1886, on the death of Judge John Baxter, of the U. S. circuit court, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland, despite his protest, to fill the vacancy. The high regard in which he was held by the president is shown in the following letter: "Applications on behalf of all sorts of people to fill the place made vacant by Judge Baxter's death indicate that the matter promises to degenerate into an unseemly scramble. To avoid this I have determined to send the name of Judge Baxter's successor to the senate at once. In the interest of this important branch of public service, and in a very clear conception of my duty in the matter, I now want to say to you, you must abandon all the scruples you have entertained, and permit me to nominate you to the vacant place. Your reluctance to consent to this action, growing out of consideration for constituents in your state, who desire the place, does you great credit and increases my estimate of your value. You have no right to attempt to control my action or limit my selection in this way; and I am quite willing all other aspirants and their friends should know that your nomination is my act and the result of conviction of what ought to be done, from which I cannot be moved by your arguments, or presenting claims of any other aspirants. Fully expecting that you will not be insubordinate in the face of plain duty, I am, Yours sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND." When Judge Jackson's nomination was communicated to the senate, an executive session was at once moved and carried, the rule of referring all nominations to a committee was suspended, and having been placed before the senate for immediate action, the appointment was unanimously confirmed. To complete this procedure, unprecedented in the honor it conferred, the rule requiring two days to elapse before the president is notified of a confirmation, was also suspended. Among the many grave questions of constitutional maritime, commercial and interstate law coming before Judge Jackson during his seven years on the circuit bench were the interstate commerce and the anti-trust acts of 1890. He construed them, being matters of first impression, in elaborate opinions, and both his decisions were affirmed by the supreme court, which accepted his views in their entirety. His reported decisions illustrate not only wide legal scholarship, but also concise business methods and extraordinary powers of concentration, which, with equal thoroughness, mastered both law and facts. Although a Democrat, he was in 1893 appointed to succeed Justice Lamar, by Pres. Harrison, who, in a letter written to him, Feb. 4, 1893, says: "My acquaintance with you in the senate, and the information I have had since from the bar of your circuit, gave me, I thought, the needed assurance that you would exercise the duties of this very high and very responsible office with industry, fidelity and patriotism. I have never believed in a partisan judiciary. Only politics in the larger sense should have any thing to do with such appointments. I know you to be a conscientious and industrious judge and God-fearing man; and if the senate should ratify your nomination, I do not fear that any passing criticisms which have fallen on me for your selection will endure." The appointment was at once confirmed and without partisan opposition, and his short career upon the supreme court bench was distinguished by the same unremitting attention to duties and the same fidelity and throughness as had marked his former judicial labors. His health, however, began to fail shortly after his appointment, and the disease which at last proved fatal made such encroachments upon his strength that he was compelled to leave his duties in search of health. While thus absent, there arose a tie in the supreme court in the famous income-tax cases, and as there could be no decision without his presence, and as the good of the country seemed to demand an immediate adjudication, Judge Jackson, already near to death, made his way back to Washington, with the noble purpose of fully discharging his high duty. His efforts were heroic and pathetic. He heard the argument and participated in the decision, delivering with labored breath a dissenting opinion, whose vigor, clearness and masterful reasoning demonstrated that the mind may remain bright, though the body be tottering with weakness. This was his last judicial work. His death was lamented throughout the Union, and called forth innumerable press encomiums and eulogistic resolutions from the bars of the courts over which he had officiated. Judge Jackson was profoundly religious, and long an elder in the Presbyterian church. In manner he was reserved, although affable and easy of approach. His opinions were decided, and he was frank and courageous in expressing them, yet free from all bitterness and personal invective. While he consistently held the dignity of the judicial office at the highest point, he ever maintained with all members of the bar most gracious and pleasant relations. In short, as a model and monument of exact learning, laborious study, unfaltering courage, complete impartiality and broad patriotism, his career has few rivals, while his character, at once gentle, sweet and firm, realized in great measure the ideal of Christian manhood. Judge Jackson was twice married: first, to Sophia, daughter of David B. Malloy of Memphis, Tenn.; and, second, in 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. William G. Harding, of Davidson county, Tenn. By his first wife he had three

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sons: Henry S., of Atlanta, Ga.; William H., judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, O.; and Howell E., of Nashville, Tenn., and a daughter, Mary, who died before her father's death. By his second wife he had one son, Harding A., of Nashville, and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. M. G. Buckner, of Nashville, and Louise Jackson. Judge Jackson died at his residence near Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1895.

COOPER, George, poet, was born in the city of New York, May 14, 1840, son of John and Hepzibah Cooper. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and afterwards studied law under the late Pres. Chester A. Arthur. After practicing for a short time he renounced his profession to devote himself to the vocation to which his natural gifts inclined him. In his early years he had developed a taste for writing, and before his sixteenth year had begun to contribute acceptable verses to several of the leading magazines. Encouraged by the success that met his early productions, he wrote constantly, and became a regular contributor to such periodicals as "The Independent," "Harper's Young People" and "Harper's Magazine," "Atlantic Monthly," "Putnam's Monthly," "Our Young Folks," and "Appleton's Journal." Writing constantly for more than a decade, Mr. Cooper has frequently enriched the periodical literature of America by verses of much felicity, and has attracted a wide circle, among whom his poems are always welcomed with pleasure. His happiest verse has been written for children, and in it lies his chief claim to remembrance. A number of his children's poems have been published in the collection known as "School and Home Melodies;" and he has also issued a volume of hymns consisting exclusively of his own writings, and entitled, "The Chaplet." Among his best-known songs are: "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," "Must We Then Meet as Strangers," "Sweet Genevieve," "While the Days Are Going By," and "God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner." He has written song words for such composers as Wallace, Abt, Thomas, Millard and Foster. Of his other poems, "After" and "Hereafter" are general favorites; the "Ballad of the Storming of Stony Point" was awarded a prize, and "Learning to Walk" was honored by commendation from the late William Cullen Bryant. Mr. Cooper was married, in 1877, to Mary E., daughter of William H. Tyson, and has since resided at Jersey City Heights, where he still employs his leisure in writing.

KELLOGG, Stephen Wright, lawyer, was born at Shelburne, Mass., April 5, 1822, son of Jacob Poole and Lucy (Wright) Kellogg. His family on both sides had settled in America before 1640. Several members figured in the American revolution, his great-grandfather, Lieut. Jacob Poole, being one of the expedition under Gen. Arnold which was sent against Quebec. His grandfather, a boy of sixteen, also served during the last year of the struggle. Mr. Kellogg spent his early years on his father's farm, obtaining his preparatory education in the neighboring district schools, and in 1842 entered Amherst College. At the end of two terms he went to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1846. He then taught for a few months at Winchendon, Mass., and in the following winter began the study of law in the Yale Law School. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice at Naugatuck, where he remained until his removal to Waterbury, six years later. In 1851 he served as clerk of the state senate, and was senator from the fifth district in 1853. In 1854 he was appointed judge of the county court of New Haven county, and judge of probate court for the district of Waterbury, an office which he held for seven years; meanwhile, in 1856, having been chosen member from Waterbury to the state house of representatives. He was delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, and a member of the committee to draw the platform upon which the party won its first national victory under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln. In 1868 and again in 1876 he was sent to the Republican national conventions, being in the latter year chairman of the Connecticut delegation. During the civil war, Mr. Kellogg was actively connected with the military organizations of his state, and after rising rapidly through all subordinate ranks held the colonelcy of the 2d regiment for three years. After the war he began his memorable work of organizing the state national guard to take the place of the militia, and drafted the bills establishing the present system, which, with the name "national guard," first used by him, has been adopted in most of the states of the Union. In recognition of these services he was in 1866 appointed brigadier-general, and held the office until compelled by pressure of public duties to resign in 1870. In 1869 he was nominated to congress from the second district of Connecticut and elected by a flattering majority, although in one of the Democratic strongholds of the state, and was re-elected for second and third terms. He was a member of a number of important committees; among them, the judiciary, patents, war claims, Pacific railroads, naval expenditures and civil-service reform, also serving as chairman of the last two. His successful efforts in behalf of harbor improvements in Connecticut won him the gratitude of the people of the state, while his brilliant measures for reorganizing and amplifying the war and treasury departments, then sadly deficient for the demands of public business, will cause his name to be ever remembered as a statesman of the first order. Gen. Kellogg would, without doubt, have been returned to the forty-fourth congress but for the tidal wave of Democratic success in 1874. His defeat, however, by no means extinguished the political importance of his name, although from thenceforth his energies have been most largely confined to his law practice. He was president of the Republican convention of 1878, but declined the nomination for governor then offered him; and when his party had elected a majority to the state legislature, he publicly withdrew his name from its list of candidates for the U. S. senate. In 1881, when the country had had an opportunity, in the death of Pres. Garfield, to understand the many dangers and uncertainties in the law of presidential succession, Gen. Kellogg published an article setting forth a plan by which, in the event of the death of president and vice-president, the members of the cabinet should succeed to the vacant office, beginning with the secretary of state. The proposition was, some years later, adopted by congress. In the practice of his profession, Gen. Kellogg stands equally high; and now (1898), with an enviable record of over fifty years, as lawyer, jurist, soldier and legislator, none stand higher in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and none better deserve the honor they accord him. Gen. Kellogg was married, Sept. 10, 1851, to Lucia Hosmer Andrews, of Middletown, Conn., a great-granddaughter of Titus Hosmer, Continental congressman (1778–79), and chief justice of the first court of admiralty of that time, and of Maj.-Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons, of the revolutionary army. Gen. and Mrs. Kellogg have had seven children, of whom six are living; the eldest son, Frank W. Kellogg, is an

S. W. Kellogg.

officer in the navy; the second, John P. Kellogg, is associated with his father in law practice; and the third, Charles P. Kellogg, is secretary of the Connecticut state board of charities.

SCHNELLER, George Otto, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Nuremburg, Germany, June 14, 1843, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ruckert) Schneller. His father and grandfather were civil engineers and architects in government employ. He acquired his early education in private schools, and in the gymnasium of his native place. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States, landing in New York city, and shortly after removed to Ansonia, Conn., where he became accountant and cashier to the Osborne and Cheesman Co., a corporation engaged in the manufacture of skirt wire and brass. In 1870 he returned to Germany and spent two years studying electrical engineering, and otherwise fitted himself for an independent position as a manufacturer. On his return to Ansonia, he began the manufacture of corset steels. While thus engaged he did public work as a surveyor, and made a map of Derby and Ansonia in detail, according to the German system, as a basis for all public works. This is the most perfect model possessed by any town in the state. After two years spent in the West he, in 1876, bought a spectacle factory at Shelton, Conn., and put the knowledge acquired in Germany to practical use; making improvements in machinery and putting the factory into such good shape that he was able to sell it, six months later, at a large advance upon the original cost. He then turned his attention to an improvement in the manufacture of eyelets. The usual proportion of eyelets obtained had been only about one-half of the metal used, and the processes had been slow and complicated. In three years Mr. Schneller invented machinery that saved more than sixty per cent. of the scrap over and above that saved by the best known process. He also invented and patented a machine which produced 70,000 eyelets a minute, and all this economy in labor enabled him to overcome the effect of the cheap hand labor of Europe. He also invented a machine, of simple construction, for setting eyelets rapidly. The old way was to insert them one at a time. By the new process, every eyelet in a corset is inserted at one stroke, and an operator can complete more than 300 dozen corsets in ten hours. It will readily be seen that, by these improvements, the corset industry was revolutionized. A button-fastening device, another product of Mr. Schneller's inventive talent, is now manufactured by the Scoville Manufacturing Co., of Waterbury. Many other appliances in daily use, from buttons to water-meters and multiplex telegraphing machines, were invented by him, and in 1882 he bought the business of his former employers, Osborne and Cheesman, and organized the Ansonia O. & C. Co., for the manufacture of goods under his patent rights. Of this company he was manager, secretary and treasurer until his death. He was also a founder of the Union Fabric Co., and was its treasurer. Having a thorough acquaintance with electrical science, he became one of the chief promoters of the electrical street railway of Derby, which connects that town with Ansonia and Shelton. About this time he invented a machine that contained a practically new motion, whereby wire could be covered by continuous process and cut into proper lengths with extension tips on each end of the wire. Based on this patent he founded the Schneller Stay Works, and was its general manager and treasurer. At the time of his death, he was a member of a large number of corporations. Mr. Schneller represented Ansonia in the lower house of the state legislature, from 1891 until 1893, and for a number of years served with efficiency on the local board of education. He was married, May 1, 1873, to Clarissa, daughter of Sidney and Eliza (Remer) Alling, of Ansonia, who bore him six children, three of whom, Elsie, Otto and Clarissa Bianca, survive their father. Mr. Schneller died at Ansonia, Oct. 20, 1895.

Georg O. Schneller

KING, Richard, ranchman, was born in Orange county, New York, July 10, 1825. He was apprenticed in his eighth year to a jeweler, but was not happy in his employment, and ran away, concealing himself in the hold of a vessel bound for Mobile, Ala. When he had been four days in hiding, he was discovered, but managed to ingratiate himself with the captain, who allowed the little fellow to remain on board until the vessel reached Mobile. Here he engaged as cabin boy on board different steamboats on the Alabama river. One of his employers, Capt. Holland, became so much interested in him that he gave him the only schooling he ever received, sending him for eight months to a school in Connecticut. The boy's early self-dependence had taught him to improve his opportunities, and he learned enough in this short period to form a basis for future reading. Returning to Mobile, he was employed in various ways until the outbreak of the Seminole war in Florida, when he enlisted under Capt. Penny, and participated in the campaign which ended in the subjugation of the rebellious Indians. After this consummation, Richard King engaged with his late superior officer in steamboating on the Chattahoochee river. In 1847 he was attracted to Texas by the Mexican war, and while it lasted he served as pilot on the Rio Grande, to the United States steamer Corvette, Capt. M. Kenedy, commander. In recognition of his services he received the title of captain. This sojourn in Texas occasioned him first to conceive the plan of establishing a cattle ranch on the fertile plains between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, where climate, soil and many other conditions were favorable to such a project. He did not, however, immediately embark upon it, but for a number of years engaged in trading on the Rio Grande. In 1850 he associated himself with the firm, M. Kenedy & Co., to build and run steamboats on the Rio Grande. In 1865 the firm name was changed to King, Kenedy & Co., and the business was carried on with great profit until 1872. Meantime, as early as 1852, Capt. King had begun to carry out his plan for ranching, by purchasing what was known as the Santa Gertrudis, a tract of 75,000 acres, situated in Nueces county, southwest of Corpus Christi. Santa Gertrudis had originally been granted by the Spanish crown to José Domingode la Garza, but he having been murdered by Indians, it passed into the hands of another Spaniard, who was also attacked by Indians and fled for his life. Such was the state of the country, and in 1850 there was not a rancher brave enough to face the dangers of remaining on his land. Capt. King, therefore, found himself a pioneer in a new industry under trying circumstances, but he succeeded in his undertaking, nevertheless and in spite of maraud-

R. King

ing Mexicans and Indians, his ranch became very remunerative. He enlarged it from time to time, fenced it in, and stocked it with cattle, sheep and horses; but finally sold the sheep. His market grew steadily, and in 1876–80 he joined with Capt. M. Kenedy and Col. Uriah Lott in building the San Diego, Corpus Christi and Rio Grande railroad, which was useful in transporting his stock. At the time of his death, the ranch consisted of 500,000 acres in flourishing condition; and Capt. King had acquired a large fortune. He was married at Brownsville, Tex., Dec. 10, 1854, to Henrietta M., daughter of Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, a Presbyterian missionary among the Mexicans. Capt. King died April 14, 1885.

HALL, George, first mayor of Brooklyn, was born in New York city, Sept. 21, 1795. His parents, who were Irish, removed to Flatbush soon after the birth of their son, and he received his education at Erasmus Hall, now Erasmus Hall High School. On leaving school he adopted his father's trade of a painter and glazier, and rapidly became an important person in the little community. He was trustee of the third ward, and later president of the village, and was serving as a trustee in 1834, when Brooklyn received its city charter, and he was chosen by the board of aldermen to be its first mayor. He served for one year at this time. In 1844, he was the candidate of the temperance party for the mayoralty, and was nominated in 1845 by the Whigs, but was defeated at both these elections. In 1855, however, he again ran for mayor, and this time was elected. His political career was hampered by his adherence to the cause of temperance—he was a prohibitionist of the most determined type. In 1861 he was nominated for the office of city register, and on being defeated he retired from politics. Mr. Hall was violent in his likes and dislikes, and bluntly outspoken, but correspondingly trustworthy and constant in his friendship. He was always solicitous for the public welfare, urging necessary reforms, even in the face of popular opposition. At the expiration of his term as mayor, on Jan. 1, 1857, he was presented by the citizens of Brooklyn with the house at 37 Livingston street, where he afterwards resided. A son of his, Lieut. George B. Hall, was a distinguished soldier in the Mexican and civil wars. The first mayor died at Brooklyn, April 18, 1868, and was buried with highest civic honors, his funeral oration being pronounced by Henry Ward Beecher.

HILLHOUSE, Thomas, financier, was born in Albany county, N. Y., March 10, 1816, son of Thomas Hillhouse. His father went from Connecticut in 1801, engaged in business in Troy, N. Y., and removed to a farm in Albany county, in 1810. The first American ancestor of the Hillhouse family was a Protestant clergyman, who came from Ireland in 1720, and located in Connecticut, where his eldest son, William, was born in 1729. William Hillhouse was a member of the colonial congress and of the state legislature which succeeded it; represented his state in the legislature for fifty years, was for forty years a judge of the court of common pleas, and a delegate to the Continental congress (1783–86). He was married to Sarah, sister of Gov. Matthew Griswold. Their second son, James Hillhouse, born in 1754, was educated at Yale, and commanded the governor's guards when New Haven was invaded by the British under Tryon. He was a representative to the second and third U. S. congresses, and for sixteen years a U. S. senator from Connecticut. Their youngest son was Thomas Hillhouse, the father of the financier. Thomas Hillhouse was prepared for college, but the death of his father made it necessary that he, the eldest son, should devote himself to the care of the family. He conducted the farm for ten years and gained considerable renown as a skilled agriculturist, being chosen an officer of the state agricultural society. In 1851 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., and took an active part in the political campaign of 1856 as an anti-slavery man. In 1859 he was elected to the state senate. He moved on the first day of the session, Jan. 2, 1861, for the appointment of a select committee on national affairs, and as chairman of that committee submitted a report which determined the position of New York on the question of the right of secession. It denounced the course of the southern states as a revolutionary attempt to subvert the national government, which, if persisted in, should be resisted by force of arms, and declared that New York stood prepared to support the government of the United States, not only with her moral, but her material aid. Gov. Morgan, in July, 1861, appointed Mr. Hillhouse adjutant-general of the state, which office he filled for nearly two years, and Pres. Lincoln appointed him Sept. 28, 1861, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers on the staff of Maj.-Gen. E. D. Morgan, commanding the department of New York, during which time the state furnished the armies of the United States with over 200,000 men, being nearly one-fifth of the total number called for by the national government. His labors during those trying and uncertain times can hardly be overestimated, or their influence on the fortunes of the nation exaggerated. His intelligent suggestions and unwearying discharge of duty gave force and effect to the measures of the governor and made success possible. In the appointment of officers for the militia, he took the choice away from those whom the officers were to command, and the history of the New York regiments in the civil war discloses a discipline among the soldiers and an example of rapid and meritorious promotion of officers that fully justifies his wisdom and forethought. At the expiration of Gov. Morgan's term of office, Dec. 31, 1862, Gen. Hillhouse's connection with the military service terminated. In 1865 he was elected comptroller of the state. He recommended a revision of the tax laws, and advocated the enlargement of the Erie canal, submitting an exhaustive and able report as chairman of the commissioners of the canal fund to the senate. His report, while comptroller, advocating an appropriation for the payment of the debts of the state incurred for national objects, was presented as a memorial to congress. Mr. Hillhouse was renominated for comptroller in 1867, but was defeated with his party that year. In 1870 Pres. Grant appointed him assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, to succeed Charles J. Folger, who resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the court of appeals. Mr. Hillhouse served three full terms, a period of twelve years, under Secretaries Boutwell, Morrill, Bristow and Sherman. During his connection with the treasury department, he refrained conscientiously from engaging in any political work. His acquaintance with the growth and resources of the country, his large experience in fiduciary trusts, and the capacity and honesty with which he conducted public affairs won for him the confidence of the financial world. In January, 1882, upon the organization of the Metropolitan Trust Co., of New York city, Mr. Hillhouse was unanimously selected as the president of the institution, and its subsequent success and growth were due to public confidence in him. He died at the residence of his son, Thomas Griswold Hillhouse, in Yonkers, N.Y., July 31, 1897.

GORDON, George Washington, soldier, lawyer and educator, was born in Giles county, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1836, son of Andrew and Eliza K. Gordon, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. He spent the early years of his life chiefly in Mississippi and Texas. He received a collegiate education at the Western Military Institute in Nashville, receiving there about the same instruction and training as were given at West Point at that time, and was graduated in the class of 1859. He practiced civil engineering until the civil war broke out, and then enlisted in the military service of the state of Tennessee, in the capacity of drill-master of the 11th infantry regiment. Soon thereafter he was transferred, with the other Tennessee troops, to the military service of the Confederate states, was promoted captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of his regiment, and in 1864 was made a brigadier-general, serving with that rank and with enviable distinction until the close of the war. His military career was marked by varying fortunes, thrilling adventures, narrow escapes, and wounds received in battle. Though captured three times—first near Tazewell, East Tenn., again at Murfreesboro, where he was dangerously wounded, and lastly at the bloody battle of Franklin, Tenn., he participated in every engagement fought by his command with the exception of that at Bentonville, N. C., being at that time a prisoner in Fort Warren in Boston harbor. He was held in confinement until August, 1865, several months after the close of the war, and then returned to Tennessee. He studied law at Lebanon, Tenn., and practiced the profession at Pulaski and Memphis until 1883, when he was appointed one of the railroad commissioners of the state. In 1885 Gen. Gordon received an appointment in the interior department of the U. S. government and served four years in the Indian country in the several states and territories west of the Rocky mountains. This work ended, he continued the practice of his profession at Memphis until 1892, when he was elected superintendent of city schools. He is an eloquent and magnetic public speaker, and is in popular demand, especially at 4th of July celebrations, on memorial and reunion days, and at educational assemblies. Gen. Gordon was married, at Bartlett, Tenn., Sept. 5, 1876, to Ora S., daughter of Constantine and Susan A. Paine, and has no children, Mrs. Gordon having died a few weeks after marriage.

Geo. W. Gordon

DEMING, Philander, author, was born at Carlisle, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1820, son of Rufus Romeo and Julia Ann (Porter) Deming. His father was for forty years a minister in the Presbyterian church, filling charges in northern and central New York, and his mother, a daughter of Norton Porter, M.D., of Oneida county, N. Y. He is of New England colonial descent on both sides; his first American ancestor being Thomas Deming, who emigrated in 1640. His grandfather, Davis Deming, was a soldier in the Continental army during the revolution. Philander Deming passed his early years on a farm, attending the neighboring schools, and at the age of seventeen began teaching school in the winter time, while in the summer he and his brothers operated an old-fashioned sawmill on the northern edge of the Adirondack forest. In 1857 he entered the University of Vermont, and was graduated there in 1861. He also studied and received a degree at the Albany Law School. On leaving college he engaged for five years in legislative reporting, in the employ of newspapers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. In 1866 he succeeded in introducing the use of shorthand into the supreme court circuits of Albany and the adjoining counties, and having secured appointment as reporter, was thus employed for about sixteen years, during that time being reputed an expert. In the intervals of his official work, he indulged his literary tastes by writing short stories and sketches, which in time became known for their marked originality, and were readily published in the leading magazines of the country. In 1880 he published his first volume, entitled "Adirondack Stories." Since 1882 he has ceased to occupy himself in the courts, and dividing his time between his residences in Albany and the Adirondack region, has engaged chiefly in literary work. In 1885 he published "Tompkins and Other Folks." The reviewer in "Life" said of his works, that "They have an unworldly quality, like 'Twice-Told Tales.' . . . Those who delight in clear, limpid prose have long known his work, and read with pleasure the little of it that has seen the light. . . . There are a goodly number who hope that Mr. Deming, in the serene afternoon of life, will continue to write his unambitious stories, which, even when touched with melancholy, are gracious and comforting." The same writer gives the following description of Mr. Deming's personality: "The author of 'Adirondack Stories' and 'Tompkins and Other Folks' has been shy of public recognition. One who has recently visited him was charmed by the modest writer. He is a bachelor of sixty, perhaps—a well-preserved man of medium height. His strong and clean-shaven face is pale and thoughtful, and somewhat wrinkled with years. His countenance betokens meditation, and a calm and even tenor of life. His voice is low and melodious, almost an undertone. The impression one receives from him is, that he has kept much of the sunshine of life throughout an uneventful career, during which he has been thrown on his mental resources for solace and companionship." The majority of Mr. Deming's fugitive writings have appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly."

HATCH, Henry Reynolds, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Grand Isle, Grand Isle co., Vt., in 1830, son of Abijah B. and Abigal (Lyon) Hatch. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Asa Lyon, was a noted Puritan divine. Henry Hatch's early years were spent in a typical New England farmer's home, and his education was received in the public schools, with the exception of six months spent in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Burlington, Vt. Having always had a predilection for mercantile life, he went to Cleveland, O., while still a young man, and entered into the dry-goods business, to which he has devoted the greater part of his life. The industry was built up from small beginnings, but grew steadily, and the house of which he is the head is now the most conspicuous mercantile firm dealing in dry-goods in Northern Ohio, and one of the most conspicuous in the central western states. Mr. Hatch does not, however, confine himself to his mercantile business, but is a director in many of the financial institutions of Cleveland. He is an officer in several national and savings banks, and a director of the chamber of commerce. He is known as a philanthropist of broad sympathies and beneficence. He built the Lida Baldwin Home, a home for infants, and erected also a library building for Western

H. R. Hatch

Reserve University, known as the Hatch Library; while, in addition to his public gifts, many societies and causes have, unknown to the general public, been his beneficiaries. Mr. Hatch is vice-president of the Humane Society of Ohio, and a trustee of the Women's Christian Association and the Western Reserve University. He is a member of the Union and Country clubs of Cleveland. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. In all his dealings he displays a character far finer even than his best works; for in him public spirit, philanthropy, suavity and energy are conspicuous. His favorite recreation is travel, and with the members of his family he has made extensive trips in America and Europe. Mr. Hatch was married in 1857, at New Haven, Conn., to Lida, daughter of S. I. Baldwin, of that city. She died in 1886, and in 1888 he was married to Mary C., daughter of Leonard P. Browne, of Newark, N. J.

OVERMYER, David, lawyer, was born in Pickaway county, O., May 1, 1847, the second son of George and Harriet (Camp) Overmyer. The family removed to Indiana, where the boy was brought up on a farm. At the age of eighteen he had acquired sufficient learning to obtain an appointment as teacher in one of the schools, and in the midst of his duties as teacher he fitted himself for college. In 1865 he entered Asbury University, attending at intervals during three years, teaching meanwhile, in order to maintain himself at the college. He then took up the study of law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar at Vernon, Ind., where he opened a law office. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for presidential elector for the fourth district of Indiana. He was married, in 1874, to Alice Hicks, at North Vernon, Ind. In 1882 he removed to Topeka, where he continued the practice of his profession, and immediately acquired a position among the leading lawyers of Kansas. He took an active part in politics, and in 1884 was elected as an anti-prohibition Republican to the state legislature, where his ability, knowledge of law, integrity and frankness of character, and his stirring eloquence made him a power in council and debate. In the same year as his election to the legislature, Mr. Overmyer, owing to the party's position in favor of prohibition and protective tariff, left the Republican ranks and became one of the most influential Democratic leaders in the state. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for congress in the fourth Kansas district, leading Cleveland and the rest of the ticket several hundred votes. In 1891 he argued the famous original package case before the supreme court of the United States. In the same year he delivered a notable address at Strong City, Kan., in reply to Judge Doster's socialistic views. In the controversy between the Republican and Populist houses of the legislature in 1893, Mr. Overmyer maintained the legality of the Republican body, and addressed a great mass meeting of citizens on the usurpation of the governor and the Populist house. When the case came before the supreme court he appeared as one of the counsel for the legal house, and made an argument on the merits of the question at issue, which was quoted from one end of the state to the other. Notwithstanding this, Gov. Lewelling afterwards appointed him as one of the delegates to the pan-American bi-metallic congress at St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1893. In December of that year he represented the Democratic party in the great quadrangular debate at Salina, Kan. In 1894 Mr. Overmyer was nominated by the Democratic convention for governor, and made a memorable canvass of the state, largely at his own expense. He was defeated for governor, but the vote he received was a tribute to the respect with which he is regarded by the people, and to his ability as a public debater.

WRENNE, Thomas William, lawyer, was born near Lexington, Rockbridge co., Va., Dec. 1, 1851, third son of John and Margaret Wrenne. His great-grandfather was a government official in Ireland, and the family for many generations was influential and highly educated. His parents removed from Virginia to Nashville, Tenn., in 1859. He received a good education in the private and public schools of Nashville, and then was appointed to a position in the office of the clerk and master of the chancery court for the seventh chancery district of Tennessee, at Nashville. While thus employed, he read law and prepared himself for admission to the bar. In 1878 he was admitted to practice, and and was thus engaged until 1882, when he was again appointed to the office of clerk and master, above mentioned. He remained in office the full term of six years, and discharged the duties with signal ability. While clerk and master, vast estates and interests were put under his management and control as receiver of the court. After the expiration of his term of office he resumed practice, but, having shown much ability in business affairs, he was urged to give his attention to properties in which he was interested. Several years before, he accepted the position of superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the South Nashville Street railway, and soon put it on a dividend-paying basis. He investigated the question of electricity as a motive power, and within a short time introduced the system upon his railway, the first of the kind that was operated with perfect success in the United States. He was president of the McGavock and Mt. Vernon Railway Co. Under his management all the street railways in Nashville (1889) were consolidated and acquired by the United Electric railway, of which he was president, and which became the most extensive railway property then operated by electric power. The street railway system of Nashville is conceded to be one of the most complete and convenient in the country, and this result is in great measure due to Mr. Wrenne's ability and work. In 1894, with Thomas and R. C. Plater, he organized the banking-house of Thos. Plater & Co., which soon became the leading private banking-house of Nashville. He has always taken an active part in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of Tennessee. He was a director in the iron companies that developed the charcoal iron interests of the state, and was a director in the Tennessee Agricultural Association. He was one of the active members that urged the celebration by the people of the state of the one hundredth anniversary of Tennessee's admission to the Union, by giving a state and international exposition, and was a director in the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Co., organized for that purpose. He is a Democrat in politics, and a strong advocate of freedom of the ballot and pure elections. For many years he was a delegate to the state judicial and gubernatorial conventions. He has been chairman of his party's committee in his county, and of the congressional committee of the Hermitage district.

For several years he was a member of the city council of Nashville, and for sixteen years was a member of the board of education of that city. He was the first, and is now the president of the Irish-American Centennial Association of Tennessee. Mr. Wrenne took great interest in the organization of a company that could readily give an abstract showing an accurate chain of title to any city lot or tract of land in Nashville or Davidson county, and for this purpose established the Nashville Title Co., which is the most thorough company of its kind in the South. He is now, and has been, president of the company since its organization. He is public-spirited, generous and charitable, and contributes freely to charitable, religious and educational institutions. He was married, Oct. 7, 1875, to Clara Virginia, daughter of John Frederick Hebenstreit, of Nashville. They have one daughter.

ALFRIEND, Thomas Lee, financier, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 19, 1843, son of Thomas Morrison and Mary Jane (Eger) Alfriend. He was educated in his native city, and after leaving school in 1859 he entered the counting-house of Ludlan & Watson. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the Confederate army, serving as a private for two years, and afterwards as orderly sergeant. He was captured April 6, 1865, and imprisoned at Point Lookout for two months, when he was paroled. The day following he went to Richmond and entered, as a clerk, the insurance office of Thomas M. Alfriend & Son, the firm consisting of his father and elder brother, E. M. Alfriend. In June, 1866, he became a member of the firm, and so remained until October, 1879, when he went into the insurance business himself, and finally succeeded to the parent house in 1890. He is the representative in Virginia of the Washington Life, and Home, of New York; Phœnix of London, and Boston Marine of Boston. He is a director of the popular Citizen's Bank, Richmond; a director of the Home Building Company, president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Virginia, and Underwriters' Exchange of the City of Richmond. In 1868 he was married to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Otis M. Manson of Richmond. They have four children. Mr. Alfriend was one of the founders of All Saints' Church, Episcopal, a member of the vestry from its organization in 1888, and superintendent of its Sunday-school. He is a member of the Mozart Association and of the Wednesday Club Musical Association, with several hundred members. He is a pushing, go-ahead, energetic business man, always alive to the interests of his native city as one with a future. So far he has declined political preferment, although often invited to run for office.

WHEELER, Samuel, gun inventor, was born in Neccaco, Pa., in 1742. He received a rudimentary education, and in his youth learned the trade of blacksmith, becoming also a skilled workman in other departments of mechanics. The forge which he conducted gained a high local reputation, and soon after he joined the patriot army as a private in 1776 members of his regiment brought his mechanical skill to the attention of Gen. Washington. The latter sent for Wheeler, and ordered him to build a chain long enough and strong enough to span the Hudson river at West Point, and thus prevent the passage northward of British men-of-war. Wheeler replied that he could perform the task if given access to his own forge. Gen. Washington at once gave him his dismissal from service, remarking: "Badly as we want men, we cannot afford to keep such a man as you." Wheeler returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and by diligent labor in a few months completed the chain. It was transported in links to West Point, stretched across the river by the patriot forces, and admirably performed the service for which it was intended. During the remainder of the war Wheeler's services, given practically without recompense, proved of the greatest value to the patriot cause. Artillery was badly needed, and with the scanty facilities at his command he succeeded after several failures in constructing a cannon, which was first used at the battle of the Brandywine, and proved successful in every particular. No hasps were employed in its construction, and it was made by firmly welding iron-bars. Its weight was less than that of brass ordnance, and in range and accuracy it was superior to any of the guns then in use. It was captured at the battle of the Brandywine, and transported to London, where it was placed on exhibition in the Tower. Napoleon, when it was brought to his notice, was so pleased with it that he used it as a model for his flying artillery. Among Wheeler's other inventions were hay-scales, hoisting-machines, screws, improved scale-beams and a lantern for lighthouses. He devised important improvements in the construction of light-houses, and superintended the building of the lighthouses at Castle William, Governor's Island, New York harbor and at Cape Henlopen, Del. His early disadvantages considered, he was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1820.

HUNTINGTON, William Reed, clergyman and author, was born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1838, son of Elisha and Hannah (Hinckley) Huntington. His father, Elisha Huntington, M.D., was a son of the Rev. Asahel Huntington, minister of Topsfield, Mass., and through his mother, Alethea Lord, traced descent from Gov. Bradford of Plymouth colony. Dr. Elisha Huntington was for eight years mayor of Lowell, and was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1853. The family is an old one in New England, and is descended from Christopher Huntington, who settled in Norwich, Conn., about 1660. It has numbered among its members many who have attained distinction in various walks of life. Educated at private schools in Lowell, he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1859. While serving for one year (1859–60) as instructor in chemistry at Harvard, he began the study of theology under the direction of Dr. F. D. Huntington, now bishop of Central New York, but then rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston. On being ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Eastburn in 1861, he became an assistant minister in Emmanuel Church. In 1862 he accepted a call to the rectorship of All Saints' Church, Worcester, Mass., and remained there until 1883, discharging the duties of his office with great acceptance and success. From 1883 until the present time (1898), he has been rector of Grace parish, one of the largest and most important in New York city. During his incumbency, the various religious and charitable activities of this congregation have been greatly augmented. Mission House and Deaconesses' Home has been built, a group of buildings known as the Grace Chapel Settlement has been erected, and the church building on Broadway, near Tenth street, has been much beautified. Dr. Huntington has achieved a notable reputation as a preacher, and his public utterances on all important subjects are characterized by an intelligent estimate of present-day needs and a consistent loyalty to the standards of his church. He has been particularly identified with the movement for liturgical revision, covering a period of twelve years, which resulted in the publication of the Standard Prayer Book in 1892; he has been active in the movement for church unity, in behalf of which he has published books and pamphlets, and for which he has labored in the general convention; also in a revival of the primitive order of deaconesses. Two training-schools for the education of deaconesses, one in New York and one in Philadelphia, have been the result of this movement. He has published, beside a number of sermons and pamphlets, these books: "The Church Idea, an Essay toward Unity" (1870); "Conditional Immortality" (1878); "The Causes of the Soul" (1891); "Popular Misconceptions of the Episcopal Church" (1892); "The Peace of the Church" (1892); "A Short History of the Book of Common Prayer" (1893). He also edited (1883) "The Book Annexed," a document of interest in connection with the revision of the American Book of Common Prayer, and was joint editor with Dr. Hart of the "Standard Prayer Book" of 1892. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College in 1873, and the same degree from Princeton University at its sesquicentennial anniversary in 1896. He was class-day poet at Harvard in 1859, and Phi Beta Kappa poet at the same college in 1870. He was given his degree of D.C.L. by the University of the South in 1890. He was married, in 1863, to Theresa, daughter of Edward Reynolds, M.D., of Boston, and niece of the late Wendell Phillips, and has one son, Francis Cleaveland, a practicing lawyer in New York city; and three daughters: Margaret Wendell, artist, Theresa, wife of Royal Robbins, Esq., of Boston, and Mary Hinckley, wife of William G. Thompson, a lawyer of Boston.

UHLER, Philip Reese, naturalist, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1835, son of George Washington Uhler, a well-to-do and philanthropic merchant of that city, and of Anna Maria (Reese) Uhler. His great-grandfather, Erasmus Uhler, came to America from England, and served as a private, and his maternal great-grandfather was a captain, in the revolutionary army. In the second war with England his paternal and maternal grandfathers were both actively engaged in the battle on North Point, in which the latter, Capt. John Reese, was wounded. The boy was prepared for college at the Latin School of Daniel Jones in Baltimore, and spent three years at Harvard. He left the university, before graduation, to accept a position offered him as assistant librarian of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Md. A deep interest which he manifested in the study of natural history caused him to come under the notice of Prof. Louis Agassiz, and by him he was appointed assistant in the Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Harvard University, in 1863. He filled the position for three years, and then returned to the Peabody Institute, to aid in developing its library. This has, mainly under his management, grown to be one of great importance and value. In 1876 he was appointed an associate in natural sciences at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Uhler has also devoted great attention to geological and entomological observations, and has written voluminous articles on these subjects, which were published in the "Transactions" of learned societies in the United States, England and Canada, and as special reports issued by the U. S. geological survey. He translated and edited Dr. Herman A. Hagen's "Synopsis of Neuroptera of North America" issued by the Smithsonian Institution, in 1861. He has been energetic in his endeavors to encourage the study of natural science in the schools of Maryland, and promotes popular interest by frequent addresses on scientific subjects, delivered throughout the state. For a number of years he has served as president of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, and he is a member of the University Club. Mr. Uhler was married, in 1869, to Sophia, daughter of John Werdebaugh of Baltimore, Md., who died in 1883. In 1885 he was married to Pearl, daughter of J. A. Daniels, of that city.

ESSARY, John Thurman, lawyer, was born in Russell county, Va., Oct. 17, 1855, son of Thomas S. and Eliza A. Essary. His father removed with his family to Tennessee in 1867, and settled on a farm in Claiborne county, where the son was brought up, attending the country schools until he was twenty-two years of age. By teaching during the vacations he raised sufficient funds to enable him to attend Tazewell College, in Claiborne county, for two years, after which he studied law in the office of Hon. Jesse L. Rogers of Tazewell, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1880. In the following year he removed to Rutledge, Grainger co., Tenn., and began the practice of law, at the same time taking part in political matters. His fitness for political life was immediately recognized, and in the same year in which he settled among them the Democrats of Grainger county nominated him as their representative in the legislature. The Republican party was, however, strong in the county, and defeated its opponents by a small majority. In 1884 Mr. Essary was appointed by Gov. Taylor secretary of the state bureau of agriculture, and, after holding this office for two years, he received an appointment as assistant commissioner of agriculture for East Tennessee for a term of equal duration. When this had expired, he removed to Morristown, Tenn., and in 1889 formed a law partnership with Hon. John B. Halloway. After practicing his profession for three years, he was elected member of the state Democratic executive committee, and was re-elected in 1894 and 1896. In 1892 he also served as a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for president, and in June, 1892, the newly-elected president appointed him to the office of collector of internal revenue for East Tennessee. As such he served for four years, and resigned in March, 1897. His resignation not being accepted by the president, he continued to administer the affairs of the office for some months longer. In 1896 he conducted Gov. Taylor's campaign for nomination to the office of governor for the third term, and in 1897 he became commissioner of agriculture for Tennessee. Since his first entrance into public life, Mr. Essary has almost continuously held office, a fact in itself sufficiently indicative of the esteem in which his services are held in the state. He was married, Nov. 25, 1880, to Maetta, daughter of J. N. Hill, of Grainger county, and has two children, Jessie F. and Anna Bell Essary.

J T Essary

KIDDER, Camillus George, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1850, son of Camillus and Sarah (Herrick) Kidder. He comes of New England colonial stock, being seventh in descent from James Kidder, born at E. Grinstead, Sussex, England, 1626, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., about 1649, and is the ancestor of nearly all of the name in America. He was sergeant in the military company of Billerica, Mass., and was killed in King Philip's war, April 16, 1676. James Kidder married Anna Moore, the wealthy daughter of Francis

Moore, of Cambridge, Mass., in 1649, and from them the line of descent runs through their son, John, a large landowner of Chelmsford, born about 1656, and Lydia Parker, of Woburn, Mass., his wife; their son, Thomas, born in Chelmsford, 1690, and Joanna Keyes, his wife; their son, Col. Reuben Kidder, born in Chelmsford, 1723, a Royalist, prominent, wealthy and respected citizen of New Ipswich, and Susannah Burge, his wife; their son, Reuben, a lawyer of New Ipswich, N. H., and New Harmony, Ind., graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1791, and Lois Crosby, his wife; their son, Camillus of Waterville, Me. Educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., Camillus G. Kidder entered Harvard College, where he won distinction, especially in literature. He spent the year after graduation, 1872–73, traveling in Europe, and visited the Vienna exposition. On his return he engaged in private tutoring for a short period, and then entered the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B., *cum laude*, in 1875. He settled in New York city as managing clerk to the well-known firm of Emott, Burnett & Hammond, ex-Judge James Emott being the senior member, and after his admission to the bar, with special mention, in 1877, he was admitted to a junior partnership in the firm of Emott, Burnett & Kidder. When Judge Emott died in 1886, Mr. Kidder commenced practice by himself, and continued until 1891, when he associated with him John S. Melcher, under the style of Kidder & Melcher. Later, by the acquisition of Hon. William M. Ivins, ex-chamberlain of New York city, the firm became Ivins, Kidder & Melcher, as at present (1898) constituted. Mr. Kidder confines himself chiefly to office practice, being trustee of several large estates and counsel for several corporations. Although he seldom appears in court, his standing at the bar is high. He is a member of the University, Harvard, Reform and Church clubs; the state and city bar associations; the Down-town Association, and the Geographical and New England societies, all of New York city. In politics he is an independent Democrat, having rendered active political services in behalf of good government and various reforms in Orange, N. J., where he has made his residence since 1881. He was also school commissioner of Orange (1890–93), and holds high official connections with several local institutions and organizations. In religious faith an Episcopalian, he has been vestryman of All Saints' Church, Orange. He was married, Dec. 3, 1881, to Matilda Cushman, daughter of Gustavus William Faber, and granddaughter of the late D. A. Cushman, of New York city. They have had three children, Jerome Faber, Lois Faber and George Herrick Faber Kidder.

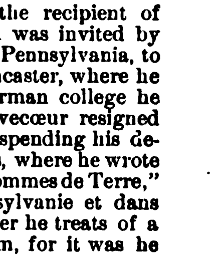
LAWRENCE, Samuel, revolutionary soldier, was born in 1754. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Lawrence, of Great St. Albans, Herefordshire, who is supposed to have emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. He settled in Groton in 1660 Samuel Lawrence was just twenty-one years of age when he heard of the news from Concord of the battle of Lexington. It is said of him that he immediately mounted his horse and rode alone to the scene of the conflict. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and served throughout the war, rising to the rank of major.. For forty years he was a deacon of the Congregational Church of Groton, Conn. He was married to Susanna, daughter of William Parker of Groton, who died May 2, 1845, aged eighty-nine. Maj. Lawrence died in Groton, Nov. 8, 1827.

MARSHALL, Thomas Francis, orator, was born at Frankfort, Ky., June 7, 1801. He was the son of Dr. Lewis Marshall, himself a man of fine intellect, and the youngest brother of Chief Justice Marshall. He was educated at home by his father, under whom he gained a more than academic education in the classical and philosophical branches. On completing this course of study, he made a tour of Virginia, and then began to read law under his uncle, James Marshall, with whom he remained two years. He had intended to practice law, but, becoming interested in public events soon after his admission to the bar, he yielded to his natural propensities and plunged into politics. A contemporary writer calls him "the foremost Kentuckian orator of his time; or, for that matter, of any time, since his time included the first orators Kentucky has produced." Clay, the Breckenridges and the other Marshalls were among those eclipsed by "Tom" Marshall's silver tongue. His first political speeches were characterized by great brilliancy of thought and delivery, and resulted naturally in his election to the state legislature on the Whig ticket. Taking his seat in 1832, he found himself confronted with the South Carolina nullification question, and as chairman of a committee appointed to consider this matter won his earliest laurels by a singularly brilliant report, in which he refuted the arguments of the nullification party, and eloquently, yet without offense, pointed out the duty of upholding the Union. In 1833 he removed to Louisville, where he was soon after again elected to the state legislature. Although strangely expressing the conviction that his real interests lay in shunning politics for a time, his inborn love of public life was too strong to be resisted. Instability was his most unfortunate characteristic, since it led him, first-place, to neglect his profession for the uneasy career of an orator, and then to relinquish the honors due to his eloquence by indulging his appetite for drink. Gradually he became a confirmed drunkard, nor was he ever able to put forth sufficient effort to break off the habit. In 1845 he again ran for the legislature, and was defeated. In 1846, at the outbreak of the Mexican war, he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected captain. Still, to his great disappointment, he was never allowed to exhibit his valor on the field; and the only chance he had of risking his life was in a duel with James M. Jackson, whom he challenged when so ill that he was too weak to stand during the firing. This was Marshall's third duel; in the first one he had been disabled, and in the second, had wounded his opponent. He sent another challenge a few years later, while serving as judge of the Louisville circuit court. Marshall was delivering a speech in the court-house at Lexington, when Judge Aaron K. Wolley interrupted with threats of striking him. "Consider the blow struck, Mr. Wolley," said Marshall, with a graceful wave of his hand, and continued his oration, at the end of which he delivered the challenge. The quarrel was, however, patched up by friends. From 1841 to 1843 he sat in congress, under Clay; and it was at this period that his most brilliant oratorical efforts were made. Few of these were preserved; for, incensed at mistakes made in transcribing one of his speeches, he affronted the reporters by telling them "not to again attempt to pass upon the public their infernal gibberish for his English," and, consequently, thereafter they did not report his English at all. Some of the speeches are preserved in a volume of his "Speeches and Writings," published in 1854. In 1849 Marshall was defeated in his efforts to obtain election to the constitutional convention, and he attacked the resolutions of that body in a series of brilliant articles, published in "The Old Guard," a campaign journal, of which he was editor. In 1851 he again sat in the legislature. In 1858 he delivered a series of lectures at Louisville, on the "Philosophy of History," which were wonderfully brilliant whenever the orator succeeded in reaching the lecture-hall in a sober condition. When the civil war broke out, Marshall's health had become too much wrecked by his excesses for him to take any part in it; besides, his sympathies were divided. He was married a few years before his death, which occurred near Versailles, Ky., Sept. 22, 1864.

McCABE, William Gordon, author and educator, was born at Richmond, Va., Aug. 4, 1841, son of John Collins McCabe, D.D., and Sophia Gordon Taylor, his wife. George Taylor, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was his maternal great-great-grandfather. He prepared for college at the Hampton Academy, where he was twice gold medalist, and after three years in the University of Virginia, enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. In 1862 he was made lieutenant of artillery, and served before Richmond. In 1863 he was assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Ripley's staff during the siege of Charleston, being in Fort Sumter when bombarded, and also in battery Wagner. Returning to Virginia, he was adjutant in Pegram's battalion of artillery, and took part in all the battles from the Wilderness to the surrender at Appomattox. In 1865 he founded the University School at Petersburg, Va., which under his care has since been in successful operation, attracting pupils from all parts of the country. Two of his books, "The Defence of Petersburg 1864–65" (1876), and "Aids to Latin Orthography" (1877), have been translated into German. He has also published a Latin grammar and reader (1883–84), an edition of Cæsar (1885), and "Virginia Schools Before and After the Revolution" (1890), besides many stories, sketches, poems, and criticisms in the magazines. He has traveled extensively on the continent of Europe, and made many visits to England, where he has enjoyed the acquaintance of Browning, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne and other literary characters.

CREVECŒUR, Jean Hector St. John de, author, was born in Caen, Normandy, in 1731. At the age of sixteen he was sent to school in England, and remained there for six years, meantime becoming better versed in the English than in the French language, and conceiving the prevalent passion for emigrating to the American colonies. He sailed for America in 1754, and settled on a farm near New York city, marrying the daughter of an American merchant. During the revolutionary war his lands were overrun by the armies, and the family suffered many reverses. M. de Crevecœur was imprisoned in New York for three months, under suspicion as a spy, and upon his release sailed for England. There he published a work entitled "Letters from an American Farmer," in which he gave a very idyllic and exaggerated description of the advantages enjoyed in America at the period just preceding the revolution, tracing also the causes and outbreak of the war. The work was well received in the highest literary circles; and years later found an especial friend in Hazlitt, who recommended it to Charles Lamb, and in 1829, wrote a flattering account of it in the "Edinburgh Review," in the course of which he says: "The most interesting part of the author's work is that where he describes the first indications of the breaking out of the American war—the distant murmur of the tempest, the threatened inroad of the Indians, like an inundation, on the peaceful back settlements; his complaints and his auguries are fearful." In the following year Crevecœur visited France and brought out a French translation of his work, and the ultimate result of this was that some 500 French families were induced by his glowing descriptions to emigrate to the Ohio region, where, far from realizing the dreams raised by the "American Farmer," most of them died of famine and fever. In the meantime, Crevecœur, innocent of the disastrous effect of his pretty and fanciful work, was reaping a harvest of political honors. He was highly favored in the political circles of his native land, and on his departure for America was appointed to fill the French consulate at New York. When he arrived in America he found that his wife had died in his absence, and his four children had been saved from destitution only by the kindness of a Boston merchant. In his public affairs he was more fortunate, for he met with a kind reception from the new authorities in America, and Washington expressed approval of his appointment as consul. While officiating at New York he was the recipient of many honors, and on one occasion was invited by the aged Franklin, then governor of Pennsylvania, to accompany him on a journey to Lancaster, where he was to lay the corner stone of a German college he had founded. In 1793 M. de Crevecœur resigned his position and retired to France, spending his declining years at Rouen and Sarcelles, where he wrote his later works, "La Culture des Pommes de Terre," and "Voyage dans la haute Pennsylvanie et dans l'État de New York." In the former he treats of a subject peculiarly interesting to him, for it was he who had introduced the culture of the American potato into Normandy. In a note to William Darlington's "Memorials of Bartram and Marshall," the following personal description of M. de Crevecœur is given in the words of Samuel Breck of Philadelphia, who saw Crevecœur in Paris in 1787: "St. John was by nature, by education and by his writings a philanthropist; a man of serene temper, and pure benevolence. The milk of human kindness circulated in every vein. Of manners unassuming; prompt to serve, slow to censure, intelligent, beloved and highly worthy of the esteem and respect he everywhere received." He died at Sarcelles, in November, 1813.

DANA, Paul, journalist, was born in New York city, Aug. 20, 1852, son of Charles Anderson and Eunice MacDaniel Dana. His father was the distinguished editor of the New York "Sun." Paul Dana was prepared for college at E. A. Gibben's school in New York city, and entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1874. He then entered Columbia Law School, and receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1878, almost immediately joined the editorial staff of the "Sun." He had a large share in the management and responsibility of its editorial department from the first, and from the ability he displayed made it evident that he was destined to assume an important place in the field of journalism. On the death of his father, he became editor-in-chief of the "Sun," assuming his duties Oct. 24, 1897. He has served since 1883 as a major and ordnance officer on the staff of the 2d (subsequently the 1st brigade) N.G.S.N.Y., formerly commanded by Gen. Fitzgerald. From 1890 until 1893 he was a commissioner of public parks in New York city. He is a member of the Racquet and University clubs, and a number of other social organizations.



Paul Dana

OPP, Frederick, U. S. consul, was born at Montgomery, Ala., July 15, 1863, son of Valentine Opp. His father was of German and his mother of Irish descent. Frederick attended school in his native city, and subsequently, for five or six years, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1888 he removed to Llano, Tex., and there read law in a private office; then pursued a two years' course in the law department of the University of Texas. During his college course he was sent by his fellow-students to represent them in Charleston, S. C., at the southern inter-collegiate oratorical contest, and while there was chosen president of the association represented by the contestants. On establishing himself as a lawyer at Llano, Mr. Opp became a prominent citizen and politician in the broader sense of the word. He was elected captain of the Llano light infantry, and served for a term as first mayor of the city. In 1892 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic state convention, and was there elected delegate to the Chicago Democratic national convention of 1892. Although one of the youngest members of this convention, Mr. Opp, by a peculiar circumstance, came to play a very important part. Just before the final vote for a presidential candidate was taken, and after the convention had been in session all night (it was then about three o'clock in the morning), the Hon. Bourke Cockran of New York gained permission to make a few remarks. These few remarks grew into one of the most eloquent appeals that have ever been heard in a political body. It was in behalf of David B. Hill, whose strength had been growing steadily every hour since the convention assembled, and Mr. Cockran's purpose was to secure an adjournment until twelve o'clock of that day, in order to have time to overtake the winning candidate, Grover Cleveland, who had but a very few votes below the necessary two thirds. After Mr. Cockran had spoken for half an hour or more, without any signs of concluding, it became evident that he had completely mastered the audience by his eloquence; but suddenly Mr. Opp arose, and after three determined efforts, secured recognition from the chair and demanded that the ballot be then taken, as had been agreed upon, just before the speaker began. Of course, this demand, coming at that supreme moment, created the wildest pandemonium; and Mr. Cockran, in spite of his most valiant efforts, never again succeeded in gaining the attention of the tired and excited delegates. Within fifteen minutes the ballot was taken. Mr. Opp received words of commendation from every section of the Union, and a personal letter from Pres. Cleveland, thanking him for his timely act in behalf of what he deemed to be right. In 1893 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. consul at Breslau, Germany, where he has since held office. Mr. Opp is peculiarly fitted for the position by his knowledge of commercial affairs, his legal and political training, and his gift of winning and persuasive oratory.

Frederick Opp.

DICKSON, Thomas, manufacturer and financier, was born at Leeds, England, March 26, 1824, son of James and Elizabeth (Linen) Dickson, of Lauder, Berwickshire Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1832, and located at Toronto, Canada, and four years later settled at Carbondale, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Dickson, was a soldier in the British army. He received his early education in the common schools, and in early youth accepted a position as clerk in a store at Carbondale, Pa., in which capacity he served for several years, when he became the junior partner of Benjamin & Dickson, in the mercantile and foundry business, with whom he was successfully connected until 1856. The partnership having terminated, he, with others, established the iron and machine plant at Scranton which in 1862 became the Dickson Manufacturing Co. Mr. Dickson was chosen president and active manager, and the enterprise met with rapid success. The company built locomotives for railways, and engines for mills and mines, and constructed all kinds of machinery for other manufacturing establishments and to meet the demands of new companies that were rapidly formed all over the country. Their facilities were being constantly increased and their shops enlarged, until, in the locomotive department alone, they were capable of turning out over one hundred locomotives annually, and their stationary engines and machinery found ultimately a world-wide market. Very early in the career of this company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. became a large purchaser of its products, and the relations of the two companies were founded in mutual respect and confidence, and proved helpful to each other in many ways. In 1859 Mr. Dickson was offered the position of coal superintendent by the president of the sister company, and promised that of general superintendent when arrangements could be completed. He accepted it, making the proviso that he was to be permitted to remain at the head of his own company and to hold the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as heretofore, a regular purchaser of its products. During the ensuing two years Mr. Dickson held this double position. His work and responsibilities increased yearly, for the enlarged schemes of both companies called for the most skillful financiering. He resigned the presidency of the Dickson Manufacturing Co. in 1867, and put his whole ability into carrying forward the development of the Delaware and Hudson Co., and, having established its offices in Scranton, removed there and proceeded to identify himself with the young city, both in a social and business way. In 1867 he became vice-president of the company, and in 1869 its president, so continuing until his death. In 1863 Mr. Dickson, with several leading citizens of Scranton, assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Scranton, of which he remained a leading director until his death. In the spring of 1865 he was prominent in organizing the Moosic Powder Co., of which also he became a director. Chief among the other business interests with which he was identified were the Crown Point Iron Co., and the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. In 1871 he made a tour of the world for his health. His duties during the ensuing years of financial panic, labor troubles and general business depression, made heavy drafts on his physical strength, but he met them all and carried his company safely through every crisis. His fondness for literature was marked, and during his busy career he accumulated a library of 7,000 volumes, which was generally believed to be the best private collection in Pennsylvania. As a business man, Mr. Dickson was remarkable for his clear judgment, unflagging energy and great tenacity of purpose. He was a man of strictest character and integrity, and knew no fear in carrying out his conviction of duty. He died at his country-seat, at Morristown, N. J., July 31, 1884.

DICKSON, James Pringle, manufacturer, was born at Carbondale, Pa., July 24, 1852, son of Thomas Dickson. He was educated in the public schools of Scranton and at Lafayette College, leaving the latter, on account of ill health, before completing the classical course. In order to improve his physical condition, he entered an engineering corps engaged in railroad construction, operating with the

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., with whom he remained until 1869, when he went to China, where, for a little over two years, he filled a minor but responsible position in the extensive commission-house of Olyphant & Co., at Hong Kong. About the close of 1872 he gave up this position, and returned to America, passing through Europe on the homeward journey. With his faculties thus sharpened by a voyage around the world, his health greatly improved, and a business experience of exceptional value, he entered the Dickson Manufacturing Co. on his return, taking a subordinate position as clerk. In 1875 he was sent to Wilkesbarre as the agent of the corporation. Seven years later he was elected vice-president, with headquarters at Scranton, and in June, 1886, became its president. Although a young man, Mr. Dickson proved himself possessor of executive ability of a high order, and, as a manufacturer and business man, ranks with the most active and progressive of his compeers. He is a director in the Moosic Powder Co., the Scranton Electric Heat and Power Co., the Crown Point Iron Co., and is interested to a considerable extent in coal and iron production in the neighborhood of Scranton.

LOGAN, George, senator, was born in Stanton, Pa., Sept. 9, 1753. He was the grandson of James Logan, and the son of William Logan. He completed his preparatory education in Scotland, studied two years at the Edinburgh Medical School, and receiving his degree in 1779, he made a tour of Europe, and returned to America. He was engaged in agriculture for a time, but this occupation was interrupted by his election to the legislature, where he served several terms. In June, 1798, he went to Europe on a mission to endeavor to prevent the impending war between the United States and France. Arriving in Hamburg, he went to Paris, where he succeeded in persuading the French government to raise the embargo on American shipping, and conducted himself so judiciously that he made the way easy for the negotiations which terminated in peace. On returning to America, he fell under the displeasure of the Federalists, and a law was passed by congress called the "Logan act," which made it a high misdemeanor for a citizen to take part in any controversy between the United States and a foreign power. Although Mr. Logan had taken up his mission to France partly on his own responsibility, he had gone only after the urgent persuasion of several prominent personages; consequently, on being met by congressional action of this character, he published a letter dated Jan. 12, 1799, in which he vindicated his course. Mr. Logan was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat from Pennsylvania, and served from 1801 to 1807. In 1810, undaunted and undeterred by the disturbance which had been occasioned by his peaceful efforts in France, he constituted himself an agent for the purpose of reconciling Great Britain and the United States in relation to the questions which were at issue at this time between them. He visited London for this purpose and remained there for some time, but was unsuccessful. Dr. Logan was a Quaker, and, it is stated, was the only member of the Society of Friends in good standing who ever had a seat in the United States senate. He was an able writer, a man of high scientific attainments, and an active member of the board of agriculture and the American Philosophical Society. He published "Experiments on Gypsum" and "Rotation of Crops," in 1797, and other pamphlets on agricultural subjects. He died at Stanton, Pa., April 9, 1821.

NORTON, John Pitkin, educator, was born at Albany, N. Y., July 19, 1822. His parents located at Farmington, Conn., in 1835, and he attended for a time the well-known school of Simeon Hart. From his earliest youth the boy was a student of nature, and a remarkably keen observer of the phenomena of animal and vegetable life. His first work in this direction was in the collection and analysis of minerals. The winter of 1838–39 he passed in Albany, studying French, mathematics, music and drawing; the winter of 1839–40 in Brooklyn, studying under Prof. Theodore Dwight, and the following year attended a course of lectures on chemistry, mineralogy and natural philosophy in New Haven. In 1841 he delivered an interesting lecture before a lyceum on the subject of birds, with the result of securing the passage of a law at the next town meeting for their protection. In 1841 and 1843 he attended a course of lectures on chemistry and anatomy in Boston, and also the lectures of Dr. Harris on entomology, and of Prof. Greenleaf on law. During 1843 he tried the profession of farming on his own account at Farmington, and the next winter studied agricultural chemistry in the Yale College laboratory. He had by this time determined to become thoroughly informed on all processes in the science of agriculture, and in 1844, was received as a pupil in the laboratory of the Agricultural Chemical Association of Edinburgh, where he remained two years. During this period he prepared an essay on analyses of food-plants, which, presented to the Highland Agricultural Society, received a prize of fifty sovereigns; two papers of his, read before the British Association, were also well received. Mr. Norton made many excursions to different parts of Scotland and England, examining the best-cultivated farms of the kingdom. He also attended agricultural festivals, and was a regular correspondent of the Albany "Cultivator." Upon his return to America in 1846, he was elected to the recently founded professorship of agricultural chemistry and vegetable and animal physiology, in Yale College, and began work with great zeal in the fall of 1847, at the same time interesting himself in the question of the new philosophical department of the university, and with the result that the degree of bachelor of philosophy was first offered by Yale. In the fall of 1846 he returned to Europe, and resumed study in the laboratory at Utrecht, where he worked hard until July, 1847. Prof. Norton published numerous articles on agriculture, and delivered addresses before agricultural societies throughout the country; and among other notable courses was that delivered at the opening of the University of Albany, New York, in 1851. By far his most important work is his "Elements of Scientific Agriculture," considered one of the best treatises on the subject extant. His last work was his edition of Stephen's "Farmer's Guide," to which

he added notes and an appendix, greatly increasing the value of the original work. Prof. Norton was married, in December, 1847, to Elizabeth P. Marvin, of Albany, N. Y. He died in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 5, 1852. Within a few hours before his death he bequeathed to Yale College, where he had received no salary whatever, the whole apparatus of his laboratory, together with his books and other articles, valued at more than $2,000. It was said of him, by the editor of the "Cultivator," that he was "The most practical agricultural writer and thinker of the present time, and that his efforts promised more permanently beneficial results than those of any other man."

CHILD, Francis James, scholar, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1825. He was the son of a sailmaker, and was descended from an emigrant to Massachusetts about the year 1636. He was capable, even as a boy, of unlimited study; and Mr. Dixwell, head-master of the Boston Latin School, made a special effort to have him sent to college. On entering Harvard he took the lead of his class, and, at graduation, he received the distinction of being elected class orator, and also having the first part at commencement. In 1846 he was appointed tutor in mathematics. In 1848 he was transferred to a tutorship in history and political economy, with certain duties of instruction in English. In 1849 he went to Europe for the purpose of travel and study, returning, late in 1851, to receive an appointment as Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory, as successor to Edward Tyrrel Channing. While in Europe, he studied at Göttingen and Berlin. In 1854 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1884, and L.H.D by Columbia in 1887. On his return to Cambridge he made a thorough study of Chaucer and the English of that time. He superintended an American edition of the British poets, edited Spenser's works, and an edition of English and Scottish ballads (8 vols. 1857–58). A collection of "Poems of Sorrow and Comfort" appeared in 1865. In 1863 he published his very important "Observations on the Language of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," and, in 1873, "Observations on the Language of Gower's Confessio Amantis" (laid before the academy in 1866). These two papers were rearranged by Mr. A. J. Ellis, and reissued in the latter's "Early English Pronunciation, with Special Reference to Shakspere and Chaucer." Prof. Child then began the great work of his life—the preparation of an exhaustive edition of old English and Scottish popular ballads. So laborious was the undertaking that the first volume did not appear until 1882, and the last, only in 1898, after his death. This monumental work was as highly praised in Great Britain as in the United States. Frederick J. Furnivall, of England, said of it: "I have never seen more conscientious and better work in my life than Prof. Child's. The book is an honor to its editor, an American"; and a reviewer in the New York "Nation" remarked: "As time advances, the merits of this great collection are coming more and more to be known and recognized. Unless new sources of traditional ballad literature are brought to light,—which is not a thing to be expected, and hardly to be imagined,—the present work will remain for all time the final one upon the subject." xliv. 325. Not less important was Prof. Child's service to education in the classroom. He not only inculcated there the principle of writing and speaking the purest English, but set the example of it. He was an inspiring teacher, and his scholars realized that he felt a personal interest in their progress. He affected no austere gravity, but was always friendly and companionable, and in this also set an example much needed at that time. His character was, if anything, superior to his scholarship. His patriotism was unstinted; he favored the abolition of slavery at a time when it required great courage to do so, and was a practical politician, always attending caucuses and serving as a delegate in numerous conventions. His generosity made him many friends among the indigent. In social life he was noted for his brilliant conversation, which sometimes was only matched by the poet Lowell's; but his sallies of wit and bursts of eloquence on any subject that interested him have passed away without a record. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Sedgwick of New York city. Prof. Child died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 11, 1896.

SHUMARD, Benjamin Franklin, geologist and physician, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 24, 1820, son of John and Ann Catherine (Getz) Shumard. His paternal ancestors were Huguenot refugees. His maternal grandfather, Peter Getz, a man of remarkable gifts and achievements, claimed to have invented the first fire-engine in America. He was a naval officer in the war of 1812, serving under Lawrence at the battle between the Hornet and Peacock; later a lieutenant in the land forces, and after the war a successful publisher, editor, bookseller and author, being mayor of the city of Reading at the time of his death. When fifteen years of age, young Shumard accompanied his parents to Cincinnati, O., and shortly afterwards entered upon a three years' course of study at Miami University, Oxford, O. His father removed to Pennsylvania before he was prepared for graduation, and he accompanied him without taking his degree. Two years later he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, but also left this institution to go with his parents to Louisville, Ky. There he studied privately under Prof. Gross, and entering the medical institute of the city in 1841, received the degree of M.D. He then opened an office at Hodgenville, Ky., but remained there less than a year, his retiring modesty and devotion to scientific research both proving antagonistic to his success in building up a practice. He therefore returned to Louisville, where he made extensive explorations, in company with his friend, Prof. Cobb, of neighboring localities rich in organic remains. In 1846 M. Édouard de Verneuil, president of the Geological Society of France, visited Louisville in the course of a tour made to determine the parallelism of the palæozoic formations of North America with those of Europe. In these researches he was materially aided by Dr. Shumard's knowledge of the geology of Kentucky, finding in his collections fossils so analogous to many in his own cabinet at home as to fix beyond a doubt the equivalence of the corresponding strata. The service he was able to do scientists in France brought Dr. Shumard to the notice of those in America, and soon afterwards he was appointed assistant to Dr. Owen, in the geological survey of the northwestern territories under the direction of congress. During the winter of 1846–47 he worked with Dr. Owen in his labora-

B. F. Shumard

tory, at New Harmony, analyzing minerals and soils, and preparing his report for the press. He continued to labor in the survey of the territories under the U. S. government until 1850, when he made a voyage to Oregon with Dr. John Evans, for the purpose of making a geological reconnoissance of that territory. The work occupied him eighteen months, and the palæontological report of the survey was written by him. In 1852 he returned to Louisville, and for nearly a year was employed on the palæontology of the Red river exploration, which had just been completed by his brother, Dr. George G. Shumard and Capt. R. B. Marcy. In 1853 he was invited by Prof. G. C. Swallow to take the position of assistant geologist and palæontologist on the Missouri geological survey, and that year he removed to St. Louis. After spending five years in this connection he was invited by Gov. Runnels to make a geological survey of Texas. He entered enthusiastically into the work in 1858, and in two years had progressed so far in it as to make a reconnoissance of almost the entire eastern and middle portions of the state; and the specimens collected during the survey were arranged preparatory to writing his report, when a change of governors caused him to be removed from office. In the course of his exploration, Dr. Shumard had made interesting discoveries. The geological deposits of Texas were ascertained to be the most complete of any series known in North America, ranging from the most ancient strata up to the latest tertiary formations. If the survey had been completed, there can be no doubt that it would have presented results of immense value to the state, and of great interest to the scientific world. As it was, there is reason to believe that Dr. Shumard would have been reinstated in office had the survey continued, but the outbreak of the civil war put an end to the work. Being then without a means of livelihood, Dr. Shumard returned to the profession he had abandoned, and removing to St. Louis, Mo., opened an office. In 1866 he was appointed professor of obstetrics in the University of Missouri, and lectured acceptably for two winters. Besides his official reports, and others of surveys made at the request of companies and private individuals, Dr. Shumard wrote voluminously for magazines and scientific societies on geological subjects, and his work is so important and individual that it is referred to and quoted in all text-books and other works on American geological formations. An essay entitled "Contributions to the Geology of Kentucky," which he and Dr. L. P. Yandell published in October, 1847, in the "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery," attracted unusual attention at home and abroad, and was highly recommended by many European geologists. No collection has as yet been made of his fugitive writings. Dr. Shumard was president of the St. Louis Academy of Science; he was corresponding member of the Geological Society of London, of the Geological Society of France, of the Imperial Geological Society of Vienna, of the Imperial Geological Society of Hermstadt, the academies of science of Philadelphia, California, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and many others. Few men of his age in America have received so many and such honorable testimonials of their scientific acquirements; and yet so marked was his modesty that few, even among his most intimate friends, knew how highly he had been honored. Dr. Shumard was married, at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1852, to Elizabeth Maria Allan, daughter of Abram and Martha (Kent) Allan. He died in St. Louis, April, 14, 1869, in consequence of exposure on board the steamer Ruth, which was burned on the Mississippi in March, 1869.

PHILLIPS, William Addison, soldier, statesman and author, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1824. His parents being highly cultivated people, gave him the best educational advantages afforded by the schools of the city, and with jealous care watched over his rapid progress. He accompanied them to America in 1839, settling on a farm in Randolph county, Ill., where he continued to reside during his early manhood. At twenty-one he became editor of the Chester, Ill., "Herald," and through its columns wielded a powerful influence in politics. He also acted as correspondent of the New York "Tribune," and after his admission to the bar, in 1855, removed to Kansas, where by pen and voice he did most conspicuous service to the cause of the free-state movement. Pres. Arthur, while in the White House, declared that he had been made a Republican by reading Mr. Phillips "Tribune" letters—one individual tribute to the inspiration which had fired the hearts of freedom's friends throughout the country. In 1856 he published, as a campaign document, in the interests of John C. Frémont, his "Conquest of Kansas," now the recognized authority on the exciting early history of the state. He was prominent in the free-soil conventions; an indispensable factor in the struggle for statehood, and became first justice of the supreme court under the Leavenworth constitution. In 1858 he founded the colony and city of Salina, settled by many of his old friends from Illinois; organized its first church (Presbyterian), and in innumerable ways contributed to its permanent growth and prosperity. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned major for his services in raising some of the first troops from Kansas, and was soon after promoted colonel of the famous Cherokee regiment. He organized the Indian brigade, and was, under Gen. Schofield, commander of a division including Indian troops with cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments from Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Colorado. No officer in the war made a higher record for bravery, and few were more beloved by their troops. Three times he was wounded in battle, and four times had horses shot under him. He refused to leave his command to accept nomination for governor of Kansas, and also declined an offer, of $10,000 a year, as correspondent of the New York "Tribune" with the army of the Potomac. He fought on the frontier during the entire war, and it was largely his military activity that prevented the threatened invasions of Kansas by the armies of Gens. Pike and Cooper. At the time of Quantrell's raid on Lawrence in 1863, Col. Phillips was ill with smallpox, contracted while inspecting the military hospitals at Fort Gibson. In the fall of 1865 he was elected to the state legislature from Salina, where, by his fearless championship of equal suffrage, he secured to the women of Kansas many of the advantages they now enjoy. He was subsequently employed as attorney for the Cherokee Indians, representing their interests before the departments and courts at Washington, and in 1872 was elected to congress. During his three terms he showed himself the ablest representative ever sent from Kansas—a statesman in the truest sense; honest of purpose, fervent in patriotism, and deeply versed in constitutional and governmental questions. He ably advocated the eight-hour law, the taxation of railroads, remonetization of silver, and introduced the first postal savings-bank bill ever brought before congress. He was also a member of the committees on banking and currency, and on public lands. At this time he began to make extensive investigations into the systems of land tenure in all ages and the

Wm A. Phillips

status of labor as effected by legislation of different types. When released from public service he found the opportunity to embody the results of his researches in his "Labor, Land and Law" (New York, 1886), a book of vast erudition and permanent value, which has received the most favorable criticism both here and abroad. He also contributed extensively from time to time to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," "Atlantic," "Harper's Monthly," "North American Review," and other periodicals, and was noted for his clear, easy style and lucid statements of every cause of liberty, justice and equality. He was a leading member of the State Historical Society of Kansas, and for a time its president. A man of encyclopedic knowledge and great versatility, he was a clear and original thinker, sympathetic, tolerant, judicious and optimistic, yet fully aware of the dangerous drifts of society and unsparing in arraigning injustice and selfishness. He was in all things honest, sincere and without guile, and always a consistent and exemplary Christian. He was a Presbyterian throughout his life. Col. Phillips was twice married, and died leaving a widow and four children surviving him. He died at Fort Gibson, I. T., Nov. 30, 1893, while on his way to Talequah. His remains were taken for interment to Salina, where he had made his home for a quarter of a century.

Lynde Harrison

HARRISON, Lynde, lawyer, was born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15, 1837, son of James and Charlotte (Lynde) Harrison. His ancestor, Thomas Harrison, was one of the founders of Branford, Conn., and was its first representative in the general court after the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were united. On his father's side, he is descended from Roger Wolcott, who was governor of Connecticut in 1750–54; from Henry Wolcott of Windsor and Maj. Nathan Gould of Fairfield, who were among the eighteen charter members of the charter King Charles II. gave to Gov. Winthrop. One of his maternal ancestors, Judge Simon Lynde, was one of the first settlers of Boston, and his grandfather, John Hart Lynde, was a leading lawyer of New Haven in the early part of the nineteenth century. He is also descended from Rev. Abram Pierson, first minister of Branford, Rev. John Hart, first minister of Madison, formerly East Guilford, and Rev. John Davenport, first minister of New Haven. Lynde Harrison was educated at Hopkins Grammar School and Gen. Russell's Military School, both in New Haven, and at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1860. He practiced law for a time in Branford, and then, in December, 1863, opened an office in New Haven, where he has since been engaged in practice. During the sessions of 1862 and 1863 he was clerk of the state house of representatives; in 1864 he was appointed clerk of the state senate; in 1865 was a member of the senate from the sixth senatorial district, and in 1866 was re-elected. In 1871 he was made judge of the city court of New Haven, and held that office three years. In the same year he took up his residence in Guilford and was elected to the general assembly from that town, which he continued to represent for six years. His residence in Guilford, "Bayhurst," is one of the most beautiful natural locations on Long Island sound. His New Haven residence is at the upper end of Hillhouse avenue. In 1877 he was elected speaker of the house; from July 1, 1877 until 1881 he was judge of the court of common pleas for New Haven county; in 1881 he was again returned to the lower house of the legislature, and was the leader of his party on the floor and chairman of the judiciary committee. Since that time he has held no office, being actively engaged in practice, principally as counsel for railroad and other corporations. His influence as a legislator and a jurist has been powerful in many directions. Between 1874 and 1884 several important amendments to the state constitution were adopted, eleven of which were drafted and advocated by him. Among them were the amendments changing the time of the general election from spring to fall; providing for biennial sessions of the general assembly; cutting off representation of new towns in the general assembly, unless they have at least 2,500 inhabitants; extending the terms of the judges of the minor courts, and prohibiting municipalities from loaning their credit or making donations to railroad corporations. At the session when he was speaker he secured the passage of the act giving married women equal rights (with their husbands) in the ownership and disposal of property. Judge Harrison was for many years prominent in politics. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1875–76, and again in 1884–86. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1880. He was opposed to the tariff and currency legislation of 1890, and in 1892 voted for Grover Cleveland, joining the Democratic party on the tariff and other issues of that year. He was a delegate-at-large from Connecticut to the Democratic national convention of 1896, and served on its platform committee, but in common with nearly all the other delegates from the eastern states, repudiated the Chicago platform. Judge Harrison was married, in 1867, to Sara F. Plant of Branford, Conn., who died in 1879. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1886, was Harriet White of Waterbury, Conn. He has two sons and two daughters.

DROMGOOLE, Will Allen, author, was born at Murfreesboro, Rutherford co., Tenn., and received a masculine name because her parents had no son, and she was the sixth daughter. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Dromgoole, born in Sligo, Ireland, about the year 1750, came to North America prior to the revolution, and traveled extensively in eastern Virginia and North Carolina, as an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the first Methodist conference, in this country, held in Baltimore in 1784. His son, Thomas, also a Methodist minister, settled in Brunswick county, Va., where he brought up a large family, and left his children "a competency acquired neither by speculation nor extortion." The youngest son of Thomas, George C., was a member of the legislature of Virginia for twelve years, sat in the senate nine years, and for three years was its presiding officer. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1829–30. At the age of thirty-eight he was elected to congress, and six times was re-elected. By general consent he was the best parliamentarian in that body, and Van Buren declared him to be one of its ablest debaters, although he seldom spoke. The Dromgooles intermarried with the Sims family of North Carolina and Virginia. Miss Dromgoole's great-grandfather, on her mother's side, whose surname was Blanch, was a native of Denmark, who settled in Virginia, and married a lady of English descent. Hence she is, in a certain sense, of mixed blood, but the Irish strain is the one that tells in her temperament and in her writings. She made her début as an author in a brilliant manner by taking a prize of $250 offered by the "Youth's Companion" for the best story for boys. This was in 1886, and a little later, after she had served for several terms as engrossing clerk of the state senate, she was removed from office by some of the members of that body who had been assured by a tricky politician that she "writ agin the mount'ns." She soon found a ready market for everything she wrote, and by 1894 had published enough short stories to fill nine volumes, and had enough serials for as many more. With her first earnings she bought a little cottage in the Cumberland foot-hills, in which she spends the greater part of the year, usually visiting eastern cities in winter. Her income is earned solely by her pen, and her writings relate exclusively to her native state, to which she is passionately devoted. Her stories are either humorous or strikingly pathetic, but she excels, perhaps, in pathetic descriptions. Miss Dromgoole is a lover of the woods and mountains, and from childhood has been expert in the use of rod and gun.

GROSS, Magnus, chemist and journalist, was born at Fulda, Germany, Sept. 28, 1817. He was educated in his native land, and pursued a course preparatory to entering the profession of a chemist, at the University of Marburg, where he was associated in his chemical studies with Bunsen, Liebig and other great lights of modern science. In 1846 he emigrated to the United States, where, after following his original profession for several years, he eventually drifted into journalism, in connection with several German American newspapers in the West. His newspaper work necessitated a thorough acquaintance with political matters, and he began to take an intense interest in the question of the German vote, often controlled in sections by unprincipled politicians. Mr. Gross' zeal alike for the welfare of his fellow-Germans and for the country of his adoption, led him to devote his disinterested efforts to leading and organizing the German voters, and the ability he displayed in this undertaking brought him praise from the highest authorities. Prior to 1860 he removed to New York city, to assume control of the New York "Staats Zeitung," a journal with which he was connected for about nine years. He soon became an active participant in the political life of the metropolis, and in the early seventies was the acknowledged leader of the German-American Democracy of the state. An able and well-informed writer, and a vigorous orator, possessed of personal magnetism, enthusiasm and energy, he was a potent factor in organizing and holding together the scattered elements of German-American citizens, and for years he was, next to Carl Schurz, the most distinguished German in American politics. He was elected to the constitutional convention of 1867, and took a prominent part in its deliberations, always opposing restrictive measures. He also held several minor offices in the city government, acting as commissioner of health, commissioner of education, and alderman-at-large. Besides his great mass of political writings, which appeared in the form of editorials, he published two brochures: "The American Crisis," explanatory of the social and industrial causes of the great depression of the decade, and "Languages and Popular Education," in support of instruction in foreign languages in the city schools. About 1878 Mr. Gross retired from political life, which, on account of his high ideals and disinterested labors, had reduced him to a financial embarrassment. In the latter part of his life he again engaged in practical chemistry, and devoted his energies to inventing new and cheap processes for making illuminating gas; several of his inventions in this line being now used in various parts of the country. He died in New York city, March 17, 1890.

JOHNSON, William, patriot, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1742, and was a descendant of an English non-conformist, who fled to Holland at the time of the restoration, changing his name to Jansen. The latter emigrated, again, to New Amsterdam (New York), but some of his descendants removed to South Carolina, and from that time the family name has been a conspicuous one in the annals of that state. William Johnson was a mechanic by trade; a sturdy character, and a man early distinguished by an invincible love of freedom. In 1766 he enlisted among the band of patriots who gathered with Christopher Gadsden around the "Liberty Tree" in Charleston, and made the first outspoken demand for absolute independence of the colonies; an act that exposed the whole band to the active enmity of England and the suspicion and distrust of many of their fellow-citizens, who were unprepared for such advanced measures. When the war finally broke out, Johnson enlisted as a private soldier, refusing office in the 1st regiment of artillery. With that command he served through the war, until the capture of Charleston by the British in 1780. At that time, with Gen. Gadsden and sixty-seven others, he was exiled to St. Augustine, where he remained, enduring the severest hardships for his country's sake, until the end of the conflict. He then returned to Charleston, where he died in 1818, a stanch Whig to the last.

JOHNSON, Joseph, physician and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., June 15, 1776, son of William Johnson, patriot (1742–1818). He was educated at one of the famous schools of Charleston and at the Philadelphia Medical College, where he received his diploma. His long and useful life was passed in his native city, of which he was elected intendant in 1826. He was also president of the State Medical Society, the Apprentices' Library Society, the South Carolina Society, the Bank of the United States at Charleston, and later was sub treasurer of the United States. With his brother, William, the jurist, he opposed nullification. He frequently contributed to the press, writing upon scientific subjects. His *magnum opus*, however, was his "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution in the South," published at Charleston in 1851, a work filled with valuable material that otherwise would have perished uncollected. Dr. Johnson was married, in October, 1802, to Catharine, daughter of Francis and Hannah Bonneau, and had twelve children. He died in Charleston, Oct. 6, 1862.

Jos Johnson

JOHNSON, John, clergyman and historian, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 25, 1829, son of Joseph Johnson, M.D., and Catharine Bonneau. After a course of study in the school of Christopher Cotes, he engaged in the work of civil engineering, to which he devoted his best energies for ten years, constructing railroads, water-works and other large engineering enterprises throughout South Carolina, under the patronage of the state. In 1853 he published the largest map of the state ever undertaken. Its value was so well recognized that he was enabled, on the proceeds of its sales, to spend two years in study at the University of Virginia, where he won a gold medal and delivered the valedictory before the Jefferson Society. In 1860 he began to study for the ministry at Camden Seminary, South Carolina, but was forced to abandon his studies by the breaking out of the war. He entered the engineer service of the southern army in 1861, with the rank of lieutenant of engineers, and rose rapidly to the rank of captain and major of engineers. He was engaged upon the fortifications around Charleston, Savannah, and Wilmington, but it was his work as engineer in charge of Fort Sumter that chiefly entitled him to distinction and laid the foundation for his future fame as an historian. He was in the fort during fifteen months of its fiercest bombardment and received two shell wounds in the arm and head. He was in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, N. C. Toward the end of the war and at Gen. J. E. Johnston's surrender at Greensboro, he was paroled as senior officer of engineers. After the war, Dr. Johnson resumed his theological studies, and in 1866 was ordained. In 1872 he became rector of St. Philip's, Charleston, and still officiates there. In July, 1890, Dr. Johnson, after years of arduous labor spent in the collection of material, published his "Defence of Charleston Harbor, Including Fort Sumter and the Adjacent Islands," a book that of itself is a monument of historical research. It at once attracted the attention of the leading military men and critics of Europe and America. In it is told the wonderful story of the defense of the fort whose guns sounded the tocsin of the greatest war in history; a fort which was held for four years against the united attacks of the military and naval forces of the United States. The narrative is given with characteristic modesty, the author failing to state the fact that it was his engineering skill which contributed to transform the crumbling walls and the broken and battered heap of rock and earth to which the fort was quickly reduced into an impregnable earthwork, rearmed with heavy guns and garrisoned until the end. Dr Johnson was married at Camden, S. C., in 1865, to Floride, daughter of James and Camilla (Cantey) Willis, and has eight children. He has received the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.; the former from the University of the South, the latter from Charleston College.

Jno. J. Piatt

PIATT, John James, poet, was born at Milton, Dearborn co., Ind., March 1, 1835, son of John Bear and Emily (Scott) Piatt. His paternal ancestors, of French origin, emigrated to St. Thomas, in the West Indies, early in the eighteenth century, and from there to New Jersey before the revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Capt. William Piatt, participated in the struggle for independence, was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was killed in St. Clair's defeat by the Indians. His grandfather, James Piatt, raised and commanded a company in the war of 1812, and was for a time in charge of the garrison at Ellis Island, in the harbor of New York city. Until his fourteenth year, the poet attended public schools at Rising Sun, a small town of Indiana, and at Columbus, O. He then learned printing in the office of his uncle, Charles Scott, publisher of the Ohio "State Journal," and he subsequently studied for brief periods at the Columbus High School, the Ohio State University, and Kenyon College. In 1856 he went with his parents to Illinois, and assisted them to settle on a prairie farm. While thus employed, he continued to amuse himself, as he had during his life in the city, by writing verse, and in 1857 he submitted some of his poems to the editor of the "Journal" of Louisville, Ky. They were published in the newspaper, and through his correspondence over this matter he became known to George D. Prentice, and was engaged to go to Louisville to act as his confidential secretary and as a member of the editorial staff. After a year in Louisville, he published, with William D. Howells, a volume of verse entitled, "Poems of Two Friends." In 1861 he was appointed clerk in the U. S. treasury department at Washington, and remained in that position until 1867, when he removed to Cincinnati, O., and served first on the editorial staff of the "Chronicle," and afterwards on that of the "Commercial." In 1870 he became assistant clerk of the U. S. house of representatives, and in 1871 its librarian. He became U. S. consul to Cork in 1882, retained that position for ten years, and was then transferred to the consulate at Dublin, shortly before a change of administration caused his recall to America. Mr. Piatt has published his verses both in magazines and in book form, attaining through them a recognized position among the most pleasing of American minor poets. Stedman said of him: "Of all our younger poets, Piatt has most studied the sunsets and sunrises, and the characteristic home life of his native West. His collections are full of very felicitous poetry upon these themes." These collections consist of "Nests at Washington, and Other Poems," by himself and his wife, published in 1864; "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight" (1866); "Western Windows, and Other Poems" (1869); "Landmarks and Other Poems" (1871); "Poems of House and Home" (1878); "Pencilled Fly Leaves: A Book of Essays in Town and Country" (1880): "Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley" (1881); "At the Holy Well: A Handful of New Verses" (1887); "The Children Out of Doors: A Book of Verses by Two in One House," being a collection of verse by himself and his wife (1884); "Little New World Idylls, and Other Poems," published in England in 1893; "The Ghost's Entry, and Other Poems" (London, 1895); and "Odes in Ohio and Other Poems" (1897). Almost the best-known of all Mr. Piatt's works is his early poem, "The Morning Street." He was married, June 18, 1861, to Sarah Morgan Bryan, a well-known poet, and a native of Kentucky.

PIATT, Sarah Morgan (Bryan), poet,. was born near Lexington, Ky., Aug. 11, 1836, daughter of Talbot Nelson and Mary Anne (Spiers) Bryan. Her father was born at Bryan's Station, Ky., of which his father was a founder and proprietor. The Bryan family emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, whose wife was Rebecca Bryan, and became prominent among the early founders of the state. In 1844 Mrs. Bryan died, and her little daughter then entered the Henry Female College, at Newcastle, Ky., where she received her education. She began writing verse during her school days, and received encouragement from George D. Prentice, who published these early productions in the Louisville "Journal." There was a freshness and tenderness in her style, combined with a new note, distinctively western, of native goodness untouched by moralizing, and the young girls' verses immediately became popular. They were copied in the western newspapers first, and afterwards appeared in prominent magazines both in America and England. Selections from these early poems were published after her marriage, together with some by her husband in a volume entitled "Nests at Washington, and Other Poems," and in two separate volumes "A Woman's Poems" (1871) and "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles, and Other Poems" (1874). A new edition of this last appeared in 1885, and the "Nation" said of it: "It contains many of those tender, imaginative, exclamatory and utterly desolate domestic lyrics with which all this lady's readers are familiar." More earnest, and a better expression of the general verdict, was the critique of the "Academy": "In diction and the technique of her art generally, she has learned much from the modern poets, and the influence of Mrs. Browning especially is unmistakable, but nothing more unfailingly distinguishes her poems than the solid kernel of fresh, original thought and feeling in each of them." After her marriage, Mrs. Piatt resided successively at Washington, Cincinnati and again at Washington, until in 1882 she accompanied her husband to Ireland, where he served for ten years in U. S. consulates. Since 1892 her home has been at North Bend, O. She published "That New World, and Other Poems" (1876); "Dramatic Persons and Moods" (1880); "An Irish Garland" (1884); "In Primrose Time" (1886); "Child's World Ballads," and "The Little Emigrants" (1887); "The Witch in the Glass" (1888); and "Complete Poems" (1894). Two of these were published in England, where Mrs. Piatt is highly appreciated as a poet. Of "An Enchanted Castle," the London "National Observer" wrote: "Mrs. Piatt is admittedly *sui generis*, and her work has the advantage which always attaches to what is first-hand and original in art. Her tender womanliness is perhaps not the least of her attractions. . . It is not long since we gave a cordial greeting to the poetry of one whose marked literary ability in no way detached from her personal charm—that adorable wife and mother, Helen, Lady Dufferin. Mrs. Piatt's volumes deserve a no less warm welcome, and will assuredly receive it. . . . We confidently recommend our readers to place them in a cherished corner of their shelves." Her marriage, to John James Piatt, occurred June 18, 1861 at New Castle, Ky.

HASWELL, Anthony, editor, author and postmaster-general of Vermont, was born at Portsmouth, England, April 6, 1756. At the age of thirteen he emigrated to America, and, after spending some years as a printer's apprentice with Isaiah Thomas in Boston, he removed to Vermont. On June 5, 1783, he issued the first number of the Vermont "Gazette" at Bennington, and continued it for several years. Upon the establishment of post-offices, in 1784, at five towns in Vermont, he was appointed by the legislature postmaster-general, so continuing until 1791, when the state was admitted to the Union. At the same time he continued to conduct his newspaper, in which he advocated Republican principles. He criticised the prosecution of Matthew Lyon and John Adams' election to the presidency, thus bringing upon himself the charge of sedition; and, in spite of popular clamor for the right of free utterance, he was sentenced by the U. S. circuit court to a fine of $200 and two months' imprisonment. The people of Vermont sympathized with him so strongly that they postponed the Fourth of July celebration until the expiration of his term of imprisonment, on July 9th, and then received him with the greatest enthusiasm. The fine exacted from him was repaid by the state fifty years later to his descendants. He engaged in other journalistic ventures in Vermont at various times, but these proved unsuccessful. In 1792 he issued fourteen numbers of a newspaper at Rutland, called the "Herald of Freedom"; two years later, he endeavored to establish a magazine called "The Monthly Miscellany, or Vermont Magazine," and in 1808 he ventured on another monthly, entitled the "Mental Repast." He was the author of one book, "Memoirs of Capt. Matthew Phelps," and of several literary efforts of less magnitude. He was twice married. His death occurred May 26, 1816.

PAINE, Thomas Harden, soldier, educator and legislator, was born in Lawrence county, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1836, son of Sidney S. and Susan J. (Allen) Paine. He is a lineal descendant of James Paine, a physician and surgeon, who about 1740 emigrated from London, England, to Virginia, where he married a Miss Harden; then settled in North Carolina to practice his profession, and founded what is known as the Roanoke branch of the Paine family in the South. The youngest of his four sons, William, a planter and a private in the North Carolina militia during the revolution, had nine children, the eldest of whom, Harden, married Nancy Bumpass, of Virginia. Harden Paine removed to Giles county, Tenn., about 1813, and from there to Lawrence county, where he lived for many years. His son, Sidney S. Paine, was a farmer by occupation, but served in the state militia with the rank of major. Thomas H. Paine entered Jackson College at Columbia, Tenn., at the age of nineteen. After completion of his course in college, he entered the law office of Lee M. Bentley at Lawrenceburg, and in 1860 he was admitted to the bar, forming a partnership with Caleb B. Davis, at Lawrenceburg. He was soon elected county trustee to fill an unexpired term, and in 1861 was elected to the state legislature from Lawrence county, being the youngest member of that body. On the adjournment of the legislature, *sine die*, in March, 1862, he returned home and raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected captain. This company served in Biffle's regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Cooper, engaged in recruiting in middle Tennessee, and then became company A of Nixon's regiment, Tennessee cavalry, in the Confederate army. Frequently and for long periods, Capt. Paine, as senior captain, acted as colonel of the regiment, and he was in the thickest of the fight during Gen. Forrest's operations in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, and was included in the surrender of Forrest's command in the spring of 1865. He returned to Lawrenceburg, and was elected principal of Jackson Academy at that place, holding the position until again elected to the legislature in November, 1870. On the adjournment of the legislature in 1871, he was elected president of Savannah College at Savannah, Tenn. In June, 1874, he resigned and not long after was elected to the state senate, from the eighteenth district, by a large majority. On the organization of the legislature he was chosen speaker of the senate, and at the close of the session he returned to Savannah, to resume his position as head of the college. He was appointed supervisor of the tenth census for the fourth district of Tennessee, comprising seventeen counties, and received great praise throughout the state for the rapid and business-like way in which he carried through this important undertaking, the results of which were fully as satisfactory to the department of the interior. A little later, Capt. Paine became principal of Ross Academy, in Hardin county, resigning in January, 1883, to take the position of state superintendent of public instruction, a position he held for four years. Capt. Paine resides in Jackson, Tenn. He is a Royal Arch and Council Mason; a Knight of Honor; organizer of a number of the lodges in Tennessee and Alabama, and is a member of the Tennessee Historical Society. Since the expiration of his time as state superintendent, Capt. Paine has been superintendent of the city schools of Jackson, which rank among the best in the South. He was married, in Lawrence county, Tenn., May 24, 1859, to Minerva A., daughter of John J. and Susan M. (Boswell) Kelly.

Thomas H Paine

COOPER, Lunsford Pitts, jurist, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1830, son of Micajah T. and Sallie A. (Vincent) Cooper, natives of North Carolina. His father was a prominent farmer and merchant in Tennessee. His grandfather, Henry, born in Maryland, served six months in the revolutionary army, although very young, and was honorably discharged. Removing to Rowan county, N. C., he married Rebecca, daughter of Capt. William Hollis, an Englishman, who had fought in the patriot army, and became very prominent as a public man. Although not wealthy, he would never accept a pension for his military services, and even stipulated in his will that no one of his descendants should accept one on his account. He emigrated to Rutherford (now Cannon) county, Tenn., in 1814, with all his children and grandchildren. He was greatly esteemed for his many virtues as well as his patriotism. Judge Cooper's maternal great-grandfather, Serg. Alexander Vincent of the revolutionary army, was a native of North Carolina, but with his sons, William, Henry and Richard, removed to Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1806. Henry, who was Judge Cooper's grandfather, and his brothers, served as privates in the war of 1812, and were present at the battle of New Orleans. All became prosperous farmers, while William, for twenty-seven consecutive years, was chairman of the county court of Rutherford county. Lunsford Cooper worked on his father's farm and attended district schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent to Bradley Academy at Murfreesboro. He left the academy in 1848, and for two years was principal of White County Academy, returning to Murfreesboro to enter the Union University, where he was graduated in 1852. He was principal of Hardeman Academy, in Williamson county, in 1853, and Duck River Male Academy, in Bedford county, in 1854–56. In 1854 he was married to Pauline Henderson, daughter of Robert Scales of Davidson county, and thus became the owner of considerable slave property, in consequence of which he bought a plantation in Panola county, Miss., and removed to it in 1857. Meantime he had studied in the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., and had been admitted to the bar. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and in 1862 went to Richmond, Va., where he was made quartermaster of his regiment, the 42d Mississippi. Late in the war he was made quartermaster of Davis' brigade, with the rank of major, and served until the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. He returned home to find his plantation a wreck, and accordingly took up the practice of law. Soon after he was elected a delegate to a convention ordered by provisional Gov. Sharkey, to modify the state constitution, and in the same year became one of five candidates for the office of district attorney, but failed of election. His practice became lucrative in a short time, but in 1875 he removed from Panola to Memphis, Tenn., and in 1878 formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Craft, which lasted until 1887, when a new one was formed with Gen. James R. Chalmers. Two years later Judge Cooper formed a partnership with Hon. Sterling Pierson, which continued until March, 1894, when the former was appointed judge of the criminal court of Shelby county, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Scruggs. In August, 1894, he was elected for a term of eight years. The rise of Judge Cooper is remarkable, considering the fact that he was thirty-six years of age before he began practice. He has made many needed and radical changes in the conduct of the court, and by his able and scholarly decisions he has placed himself in the front rank of those who have adorned the bench and bar of Tennessee. He is noted for his unostentatious charities, and for his tolerant attitude towards those who differ from him on religious and political questions. He is a consistent and devoted Baptist. His first wife, who died at Panola, April 10, 1863, left five children, three of whom are living. He was married again, Dec. 10, 1868, to Cornelia, daughter of William Battle, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Shelby county, Tenn.

L. P. Cooper

NICHOLSON, William Thomas, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Pawtucket, R. I., March 22, 1834, son of William and Eliza (Forestell) Nicholson. He attended the common schools until he was thirteen years of age, and then spent a year at the academy in Uxbridge, Mass. On his return to Pawtucket, he entered a machine-shop to learn the trade of a machinist, and, having gained the requisite proficiency, removed to Providence to seek a larger field. Before long his energy and his thorough knowledge of his trade caused his advance to the position of manager of the factory where he had been employed. His evenings at this time were devoted to the study of mechanics and mechanical drawing, and he became so proficient in these branches that he was competent to make all the drawings necessary in his shop. Later he began to manufacture machinery and machine tools, and during the civil war undertook large government contracts for supplying parts of rifles. In 1864 he set to work to develop an idea that had long been carried in his mind: to produce an improved machine for cutting files, and after considerable labor perfected his invention. Even after his patents were secured and a stock company had been organized for the manufacture of files, he continued his experiments and made an exhaustive study of the methods by which files were produced, both in the United States and in Europe. Mr. Nicholson obtained more than forty patents for improvements and for new machinery, and some years before his death became known as the largest manufacturer of files in the world, as well as the producer of a superior article, and as the man to whom was due America's pre-eminence in this particular industry. The Nicholson File Co., which he founded, and of which he was president for thirty years, operates four distinct plants—two at Providence, one at Pawtucket, and one at Beaver Falls, Pa., and employs in the aggregate 1,400 operatives. Plant No. 1, at Providence, occupies an area of four and one-half acres. Mr. Nicholson possessed great financial and commercial ability, and his energies were by no means limited to "the shop." He was connected with many public and philanthropic institutions, and was highly esteemed for his sound judgment, his personal character, and his beneficent deeds. He was married, at Smithfield, R. I., to Elizabeth Dexter, daughter of Samuel Easton and Mary (Carpenter) Gardiner, who bore him five children. One of his sons, Samuel M., is president and general manager of the Nicholson File Co. Mr. Nicholson died at Providence, Oct. 17, 1893.

MILLIKEN, Seth Llewellyn, congressman, was born at Montville, Waldo co., Me., Dec. 12, 1831. On his father's side he was descended from Sir James Milliken, who was knighted by King James for military service, and whose castle was in Renfrewshire, Scotland. Among his maternal ancestors were the counts of Perigueux in France. John Milliken, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, having entered the service at the age of seventeen. His father, William Milliken, went to Texas when Seth was a child, and built several houses at Port Lavaca. They were burned by the Comanche Indians and Mr. Milliken escaping with his scalp, returned to Maine. Seth obtained his education through his own efforts. He attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty years entered Union College, where he was graduated in 1856. In the autumn of that year he was elected a member of the state legislature, from Camden, Me., and was re-elected the following year. In September, 1858, he was elected clerk of the supreme court of Maine for Waldo county, and was three times re-elected. He was admitted to the bar, and, removing to Belfast, practiced his profession there. At the same time he was prominently connected with a number of railroad enterprises. He was active in all political campaigns, and during the succeeding ten years traveled more than thirty thousand miles, and made speeches in the interests of the Republican party during campaigns in different states, achieving a national reputation as an eloquent and forcible speaker. In 1880 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for member of congress from the fifth district of Maine, but was defeated by Thompson H. Murch, the greenbacker, though Mr. Milliken reduced the adverse majority in the district by nearly 3,000 votes. In 1882 Mr. Milliken was elected as congressman-at-large from Maine to the forty-eighth congress, and was re-elected to the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses from the third district of Maine, receiving at his last election 10,228 plurality. He was prominent as a lecturer, and was an extensive reader, keeping up his familiarity with the classics and general literature. In 1859 he was married to Lizzie S., daughter of Ambrose and Justina Arnold of Augusta, who bore him a daughter, Mary Maud Milliken, and a son, Seth M. Milliken, now a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Mr. Milliken was a member of the visiting board of that institution, and delivered the address before the graduating class of '95. He died in Washington, D. C., April 18, 1897.

HERON, Matilda Agnes, actor, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Dec. 1, 1830. Her parents emigrated to the United States when she was still a child, and settled in Philadelphia, where her father died soon after. One of her brothers was for many years president of the Heron line of steamers plying between Charleston and Philadelphia. Matilda Heron received a careful education. From childhood it was her desire to be an actress, and she finally became a pupil of Peter Richings, whose influence was long visible in her acting. She made her first appearance on any stage at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1851, as Bianca in "Fazio." During the month following her début she studied the characters of Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Mariana, in "The Wife," Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and others, and in 1852 appeared at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., playing Juliet to Charlotte Cushman's Romeo. So marked was the impression made that she was at once engaged by Thomas S. Hamblin as leading lady at the Bowery Theatre, New York, and first appeared there Aug. 23, 1852, as Lady Macbeth, with Edward Eddy as Macbeth. After one season at the Bowery Theatre, she appeared at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where her personations of Parthenia and Mrs. Haller won warm praise. Then, going to Boston, she appeared with James E. Murdoch, the comedian, in a variety of rôles, later following him to California. Her début in San Francisco in December, 1853, was made at the American Theatre as Bianca, where she was supported by John Lewis Baker and his talented wife. The critics vied with each other in praise of her charms, and she became the principal favorite of that time on the Pacific slope. During her stay in San Francisco, she was secretly married, June 10, 1854, to Henry Byrne, a young and promising lawyer. Five days later she sailed for the East, it having been arranged that she should leave the stage and retire to private life. Early in the following September, Mr. Byrne met her in Pittsburgh, but, after a single day in her company, left her and started home alone. They never met again. The cause of their separation never became known; but, to her last day, Miss Heron referred with deep feeling to "the first love of her life." Mr. Byrne died in March, 1872. Soon after this unfortunate separation, Miss Heron sailed for England, where she made her début at the Drury Lane as Bianca, achieving a great and unreserved success. While on a visit to Paris, she saw Madame Doche in Dumas' "La Dame aux Camélias," then the reigning sensation of Paris, and, at the suggestion of her brother, decided to translate the play and introduce it to the American public. She was first seen as Camille in October, 1855, and for two years produced it successfully in various cities. Her performances as Camille alone brought her a fortune, and she was seen besides in "Lesbia," "Mathilde" and "Gamea," plays written by herself and favored by large and brilliant audiences when produced. In 1857 Miss Heron became the wife of Robert Stoepel, a musician of note, but their union proved unhappy and led to a final separation in 1869. Their daughter, Bijou, is now well known to the stage as Mrs. Henry Miller. Miss Heron visited England for the second time in 1860, and was seen in London as a reader giving a recitation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," with musical accompaniments arranged by her husband. She was indifferently received, and also failed to attract interest in "New Year's Eve," a comedy of her own, which she produced at the Lyceum Theatre a few months later. She returned to the United States in 1862, and gave "New Year's Eve" at the Winter Garden Theatre; but its reception was not more flattering than it had been in London, and during the remainder of her professional career Camille was the only character in which she was seen with profit to herself. In 1865 she returned to the scene of her former triumphs in California, and fulfilled a highly successful engagement there. After this her appearances on the stage were few and far between. She took pupils for the stage, but the undertaking did not prove successful, and her last years were embittered by neglect and grinding poverty. At her best she was an actress of extraordinary vigor and talent. "No spectator of her acting," says Mr. Winter, "ever, till her powers were on the wane, missed the sense of her originality, vigorous and startling personality. She wrought the labor of her life with a profound, earnest, passionate and virtuous sincerity. She touched, in a thousand parts, the springs of gentle charity; and, with all her faults and failings, left the memory, not only of one of the greatest elemental forces of the dramatic art, but of a large-hearted, tender and magnanimous woman." She died in New York city, May 7, 1877.

Matilda Heron

ALLEN, Zachariah, scientist and inventor, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 15, 1795, son of Zachariah and Anne (Crawford) Allen. On his father's side he was descended from early settlers of Plymouth, Mass., of English birth; on his mother's, from Gabriel Bernon, a Huguenot refugee, who settled at Oxford, Mass., and later at Newport, and from Thomas Harris, one of the original settlers of Rhode Island. His father was an importer of India

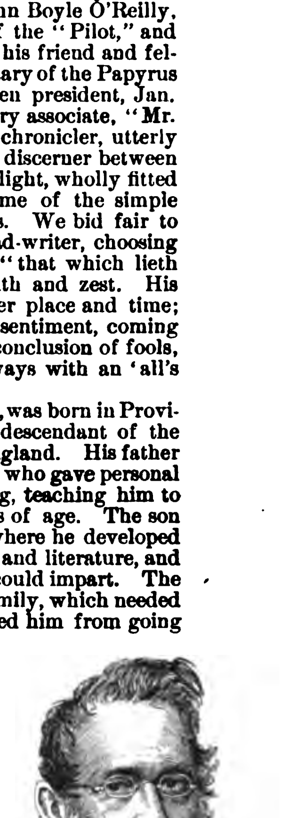
Zachariah Allen.

cottons, and the first printer of calicoes in New England. Zachariah Allen, Jr., was educated at a school in Medford, Mass., at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1813. After studying law in the office of James Burrill, he was admitted to practice in 1815. For several years he was a member of the town council of Providence, and to him was due the substitution in 1822 of fire engines with suction and leading hose for hand-buckets. In that same year he built a mill on the Woonasquatucket river in North Providence, and laid out the village of Allendale, and in order to improve the water power obtained a charter giving him and others permission to construct "reservoirs for retaining flood-waters for use during the droughts of summer." According to the "Biographical Cyclopedia of Rhode Island," this was "the first charter in the United States pursuant to systematic plans of making reservoirs for hydraulic purposes." Some years later, and in consequence of strenuous efforts on his part to awaken public interest in the project, the Providence Water Works were constructed. The year 1825-26 was spent in Europe in the study of engineering works, public and private, and in visiting manufactories. As a result of an examination of the original steam-engine of Boulton and Watt, Mr. Allen invented automatic cut-off valves controlled by a centrifugal ball-regulator; and this invention, which he patented in 1833, is still in use, with improvements. Among other inventions was an improved method of heating houses from a single stove or furnace by means of conducting-pipes; an "extension roller" for smoothly spreading cloth, which is still used in woolen-mills, a method of transmitting power by leather bands by substituting light shafts and pulleys with swift revolutions for the heavy shafts and cog wheels then employed; and modes of testing explosive oils, which have been generally adopted and enforced by municipal laws. The system of mutual insurance adopted by mill-owners in New England was suggested by him, and the system of vigilant inspection, and of effective apparatus for extinguishing fires adopted by the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Providence was devised by Mr. Allen nearly fifty years previous. He was the first to ascertain the volume of water and extent of motor-power of Niagara Falls; estimating the effective forces to exceed 7,000,000 horse power. His account of the falls, together with a plan of survey, was published in Silliman's "Journal of Science," in 1844. He took a strong interest in the welfare of the industrial classes, and as early as 1840 aided in establishing a public free evening-school for working people; the first of its kind in New England. As president of the Providence Association of Manufacturers and Mechanics, he took the lead in securing an endowment for the Free Public Library opened in 1878, and he was influential in establishing the Providence Athenæum (1836), to which he gave liberally. Mr. Allen published "The Science of Mechanics Applied to the Useful Arts in Europe and America" (1826); "Sketches of Society, Scenery, and of the Arts in Great Britain, France and Holland" (2 vols.); "Philosophy of the Mechanics of Nature" (1851); and a sequel, "Source and Supply of Solar Light and Heat"; also articles relating to the early settlement of New England and the treatment of the Indians. He was for many years president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the first volume it published, Roger Williams' "Key into the Language of America," was printed from a manuscript copy procured by Mr. Allen from the Bodleian library at Oxford, England. Mr. Allen was married, in 1817, to Eliza Harriet, daughter of Welcome Arnold, a distinguished merchant of Providence. She died in 1873, leaving three daughters. Mr. Allen died in Providence, March 17, 1882.

ABBE, Cleveland, meteorologist, was born in New York city, Dec. 3, 1838. He is the eldest son of George W. Abbe (1811-79), for many years a well-known merchant and philanthropist of New York city, and is lineally descended from John Abbe, Sr., of Wenham, Mass.; Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth colony, Cornelius Waldo of Chelmsford, Mass.; and Bowles Colgate of New York. Prof. Abbe was graduated at the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, in July, 1857; was mathematical tutor in Trinity Grammar School (1857-58), at the State Agricultural College, Lansing, for a short time in 1859, and at the University of Michigan (1859-60). In the last-named place he also studied astronomy under Prof. Brünnow, and during 1860-64 was aide at Cambridge to Dr. B. A. Gould, then astronomer of the coast survey. He resided at the imperial observatory, Poulkova, Russia (1864-66); was aide in the U. S. naval observatory, Washington (1867-68); director of the Cincinnati observatory (1868-73), but has resided at Washington since January, 1871, as meteorologist of the U. S. signal service and the weather bureau. Prof. Abbe's early life was devoted to the study of astronomy, and he wrote numerous small memoirs on comets, solar eclipses, nebulæ, standard time, theory of instruments, nutation of the earth's axis, parallax of the stars, distribution of the nebulæ, method of least squares, etc. In beginning his astronomical work at Cincinnati, in May, 1868, he announced to the chamber of commerce of that city his willingness to make daily predictions of the weather for the benefit of the citizens. His propositions were accepted, and the work actually began in September, 1869, by the publication of a daily bulletin of weather, telegrams and probabilities. It was maintained until general government service began. At the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade at Richmond, in November, his friends, William Hooper and John A. Gano, from Cincinnati, and his co-laborer, Increase A. Lapham, through Gen. H. E. Paine, of Milwaukee, introduced a resolution calling upon congress to establish a national bureau of storm-warnings for the benefit of commerce. This bureau was established by joint resolution of Feb. 4, 1870; and its conduct was entrusted to Gen. A. J. Myer, then chief signal officer of the army, who had earnestly labored to secure this prize as the means of demonstrating the value of the signal service, which was at that time being "cut down to a peace footing." Gen. Myer adopted into his weather bureau all the important features of Prof. Abbe's work at Cincinnati, and finally, in January, 1871, invited him to come to him as his scientific assistant. The regular tri-daily issue of "probabilities" began in February, 1871, and was kept up by Prof. Abbe for over a year, until others could be trained to this work. These were published by the Associated Press organizations anonymously as official documents, and the cognomen of "Old Prob.," which had been invented in Cincinnati, was soon widely applied to their author. The success of this year's work assured the perpetuity of the weather bureau. In his further connection with the signal office, although Prof. Abbe's name rarely appeared, he being a civilian employé of a military bureau, yet it has generally been true that he has taken the initiative in advocating and inaugurating the successive advances that have been made. This has been especially true of ocean meteorology, beginning in 1871; the display of cautionary signals, 1871 the prediction of floods in rivers, 1872; the "Monthly Weather Review," 1874; the "Bulletin of International Simultaneous Observations," 1875; the introduction of a scientific civilian staff, 1881; the adoption of civil service examinations in meteorology, 1882; the reformation of standards in thermometry and barometry; the introduction of uniform standard time; the use of the balloon in meteorological exploration; the co-operation in international polar expeditions; the initiation of special observations on rainfall, electricity, earthquakes, and the preparation of a general bibliography of meteorology. In May, 1879, Prof. Abbe presented to the American Metrological Society of New York a report on standard time which was the initiative in the agitation that within five years gave to America, and then established throughout the world, the standard hour meridians as now used. This reform, however, could not have been so soon accomplished, except through the skill of Mr. W. F. Allen, general secretary of the railroad time convention, to whom Prof. Abbe had referred his report as the proper executive officer. In October, 1884, Prof. Abbe was a delegate for the United States to the international conference on initial meridian and time standard which had been called for by congress in response to those who represented Prof. Abbe's idea. In September, 1884, he was delegated by Gen. W. B. Hazen to represent the signal office in the U. S. electrical conference, where, among other things, he suggested the formation of a permanent organization. This is counted as the first step in the formation of the American Society of Electrical Engineers. In 1889–90 he accompanied the U. S. scientific expedition to west Africa as meteorologist, and accumulated a large store of observations in elucidation of the movements of the atmosphere. In 1890, as president of the physical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he urged the establishment of special schools and observatories for the study of terrestrial physics, including meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and other general phenomena of our globe. In 1891 he attended the international meteorological conference at Munich, as a delegate from the U. S. department of agriculture. In 1893 he acted as president of the section on theoretical meteorology in the "World's Congress Auxiliary," the proceedings of which are still in course of publication. The highest knowledge, and the most perfect utilization of that knowledge for the benefit of mankind, has been the guiding thought of his life. This theme has often been defended by him as the principle that should animate every citizen, Christian and scientist. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Science, in 1879; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, in 1888, and the University of Glasgow, Scotland. 1896; is an officer of Academy of France and a member of numerous scientific and historical societies in America and Europe, and author of many memoirs on meteorological subjects.

ROCHE, James Jeffrey, author and poet, was born in Queens county, Ireland, May 31, 1847, son of Edward Roche, an able mathematician, and Margaret Doyle, his wife. The family settled in Prince Edward Island in the same year, where the boy was educated by his father, and later at St. Dunstan's College. Here, at the age of fifteen, he turned journalist, and proudly edited the college weekly. His youth had a fair share of spirited adventure, an encountering of odd characters and scenes, a sharp observance of events, and a close, rapid, honest, mental life. In 1866 he strolled alone into the open gates of Boston, fell into the clutches of commerce, and prospered there; yet with revertings thence forward to literature, his early love and first unconscious choice, keeping up, in print, a running fire of the arch, absurd, unique humor which has since given his name its note. Already married, in 1883, he shifted into his natural posture, and became assistant editor of the "Boston Pilot." A man of activity, eminently social, interested in all public matters, sensitive and independent, he has done, without any premeditation, much energetic and brilliant work. In 1886 he published "Songs and Satires," a distinct success, and an earnest of healthful and unhurried growth. This was followed by "Ballads of Blue Water," and "The Story of the Filibusters." On the death of John Boyle O'Reilly, Mr. Roche became chief editor of the "Pilot," and in 1891 published a biography of his friend and fellow-laborer. He was elected secretary of the Papyrus Club, Jan. 1, 1885, and was chosen president, Jan. 4, 1890. In the words of a literary associate, "Mr. Roche is, first, a scrivener and chronicler, utterly impersonal, full of joy in deeds, a discerner between the expedient and the everlasting light, wholly fitted to throw into enduring song some of the simple heroisms of our American annals. We bid fair to have in him an admirable ballad-writer, choosing instinctively and from affection "that which lieth nearest," and saying it with truth and zest. His muse, like himself, is happy in her place and time; none too much at the mercy of sentiment, coming through sheer intelligence to the conclusion of fools, and going her unvexed gypsy ways with an 'all's well!' ever on her lips."

BROWN, Goold, grammarian, was born in Providence, R. I., March 7, 1791, a descendant of the earliest Quaker settlers in New England. His father was a school teacher and essayist, who gave personal attention to his son's early training, teaching him to read Greek when only five years of age. The son was sent to the Friends' school, where he developed a wonderful faculty for language and literature, and soon had acquired all the school could impart. The straitened circumstances of the family, which needed his work for its support, prevented him from going to college; but he continued his studies by himself, devoting to them every moment he could spare from this work, which was in a mercantile line, and entirely distasteful to him. At the age of nineteen he began teaching in a district school just outside of Providence, and in the following year secured a position in the Friends' boarding-school in Dutchess county, N. Y., through the good offices of his former instructor in the Providence school. Two years later he opened an academy in New York city, which he conducted for twenty years, and which gained a large reputation for the thoroughness of its classical and literary training. His early studies made him alive to the imperfections in the then existing text-books in grammar, and his class-work developed new ideas and methods of teaching, which in 1823 he published under the title of "Institutes of English Grammar." The superiority of his method was at once recognized, and the book was widely adopted as a text-book in the schools. He also prepared an elementary grammar, called "First Lines of English Grammar." These two text-books have had an enormous circulation, and are in very general use even to this day. In 1851 he issued his masterpiece, upon which his reputation in a large measure rests, "Grammar of English Grammars." It is the most exhaustive, most accurate, and most original treatise



Goold Brown

on the English language ever written. The thoroughness with which he performed his task may be judged by the fact that his list of cited grammars and other works on the subject numbers 548, and its preparation occupied a period of twenty-three years. It is the court of last resort on matters grammatical, and will remain a lasting monument to the author's skill and labor. Soon after Mr. Brown's health began to fail, and he removed to Lynn, Mass., where he spent his last days in making additions and revisions to his grammars. He died in Lynn, March 31, 1857.

McMURRAY, William Josiah, soldier and physician, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1842, son of John and Mary J. (Still) McMurray. His great-grandfather, of Scotch-Irish descent, married a Miss Kinkade, and settled in Kentucky, but in 1790 removed near Nashville, Tenn., where he was killed by the Indians in 1792. His second son, Samuel, married Levicy Morton, and had eight children, the eldest of whom was John McMurray. Dr. McMurray's early education was acquired in the schools of his native county, but was interrupted by the civil war. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private in the Zollicoffer guards, a company commanded by Capt. Joel A. Battle, which was mustered into the Confederate service, May 17, 1861, as a part of the 20th Tennessee infantry regiment, Zollicoffer's brigade. He remained with this company during the entire war, and was absent only when wounded. He was promoted first lieutenant, and for a large part of the time that he was in the field he commanded company B, 20th Tennessee regiment. He was engaged in a number of skirmishes and in seventeen battles. He was wounded at Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga, lying all night on the battle-fields. After an absence of four months he returned to his company, and in May, 1864, received a wound in his left leg at Resaca. A short interval elapsed, and he again reported for duty; but on Aug. 5, 1864, had a bone in his left arm crushed by a minie-ball, and amputation of the arm became necessary. He, however, remained with his company until the close of the war. Out of the 1,300 men who had enlisted in the regiment only thirty-four were left. After the war he resumed his studies, and, after a course of eighteen months, was graduated in 1867 at Nolensville Academy, delivering the valedictory. After reading medicine for two years under Drs. William Clark and Thomas G. Shannon, he entered the medical department of the University of Nashville, and was graduated in 1869, being again valedictorian. He at once began the practice of his profession. He was elected jail physician for Davidson county, and was appointed by the supreme court of Tennessee to attend to all prisoners held for trial. He retained these positions for eight years. In 1876 he was elected a member of the city board of health, and in 1880 vice-president of the Medical Society of Davidson county. He has been for many years a member of the State Medical Association; is now (1898) president of the Tennessee state board of health, and is a member of the American Health Association, and has been for eight years physician to the Tennessee Industrial School. He was one of the charter members of the Tennessee Association of Confederate Soldiers, established in 1887 for benevolent, historical and social purposes. Of this association he served as president in 1892, having previously (1891) served as president of the local division at Nashville, known as Frank Cheatham Bivouac. He filled various offices in the state division, as lieutenant-colonel and aide on the staff of Gen. W. H. Jackson, and commissary-general, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gen. John C. Vaughan. He also served for four years as surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee in the United Confederate Veterans. He helped secure the Tennessee Confederate Soldiers' Home, which was established by act of the legislature in 1889, and was at once appointed by Gov. Robert L. Taylor a member of the board of trust, and elected a member of the executive committee. These positions he still retains, and is now president of the board. He helped to frame the Confederate soldiers' pension law, and to secure its passage through the legislature in 1891. He has served as city alderman; was chairman of the Davidson county Democratic executive committee in 1886; chairman of the Davidson county Democratic campaign committee in 1896, and at various times has been chairman of local Democratic committees. Dr. McMurray was married, at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1872, to Frances Marion, daughter of Hon. T. C. and Annie McCampbell, and has a daughter, Adele Morton, the wife of Charles L. Ridley; and a granddaughter, Frances Marion Ridley.

W J McMurray

GOODALE, Dora Read, poet, was born at Mount Washington, Berkshire co., Mass., Oct. 29, 1866. She and her elder sister, Elaine, inherited a more than ordinary sense of rhythm and gift for versifying from their father, Henry Sterling Goodale, who was a much more successful poet than farmer. Secluded at their quiet home, "Sky Farm," as they called it, and brought up without the companionship of other children, the genius of these two sisters ripened at an age which seems extraordinary, even with feminine writers, who almost always do develop earlier than the masculine. Their education was cared for by their refined and intellectual parents, who thought even Latin and Greek suitable subjects to teach the little girls. At the age of six Dora began to emulate Elaine, who had already commenced to write poetry, and the verses of both children were even at this period characterized by something more than talent. Their parents encouraged their efforts, and Elaine conceived the idea of producing a monthly magazine, in which she wrote out the verses of herself and Dora for the edification of the family. In 1877 selections from this little magazine were published in "St. Nicholas," and in 1878 the two sisters published a volume of their early work entitled "Apple Blossoms: Verses of Two Children." The poems immediately attracted attention from one end of the United States to the other, and even in England were hailed as wonderfully promising in execution. All the leading magazines noticed the book, and the verdict was generally that of the New York "Nation": "They are certainly remarkable productions in view of the circumstances." In the following year a second volume of the united work of the sisters appeared, entitled "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers," and this was enlarged in 1880 and published as "Verses from Sky Farm." Financial reverses caused the family to become scattered soon after this, and Miss Goodale remained with her parents, while her sister busied herself with teaching among the Dakota Indians. Apart the sisters seem to have missed the inspiration which came to them when enjoying each other's companionship, and they have written very little. In 1887 appeared a further work by Dora, entitled "Heralds of Easter." The elder sister has published two independent works: "Journal of a Farmer's Daughter," (1881); and "The Coming of the Birds" (1883). Elaine was married to Dr. Charles A. Eastman in 1890, and made her home for a time at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., being superintendent of Indian schools in South Dakota.

STOKES, Jordan, jurist, was born in Chatham county, N. C., Aug. 23, 1817, son of Sylvanus and Mary (Christian) Stokes. Thomas Stokes, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, and descended from ancestors of revolutionary fame, among whom was Rev. Green Hill, the treasurer of North Carolina during the revolution, in whose house the first Methodist conference in North Carolina was convened. On the maternal side Jordan Stokes was descended from John Christian, a famous officer of the Continental army. After acquiring a thorough school education, in which he was especially proficient in the sciences, he decided to become a lawyer, and for two years (1837–38), read law in the office of Meigs & Rucks, in Nashville. Receiving a license in 1838, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Carthage, Tenn. In less than a year thereafter he was elected to the state legislature. He afterward formed a partnership with William McClain, a distinguished lawyer, but in 1841 removed to Lebanon, Tenn., and formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel Caruthers. Col. Stokes continued the practice of his profession at Lebanon, Wilson co., but was frequently called by his professional duties to the supreme court at Nashville, and to the inferior courts in various parts of the state. In 1851–52 he was the representative of Wilson county in the state legislature, and served as speaker of the house of representatives. He also served as presidential elector in the Scott campaign, but declined a nomination for congress. In 1859, as a member of the state senate, he made a speech which has been justly pronounced one of the most effective specimens of oratory ever delivered in the state, and which was highly commended by Abraham Lincoln and others. In the excitement of the slavery agitation, a bill was introduced in the legislature, passed the lower house, and had reached the senate with every prospect of its passage. This bill provided for exiling or enslaving all free negroes in the state. It was due to the masterly eloquence of Col. Stokes that this bill was defeated. He opposed the secession of the state, and was a consistent Union man throughout the war; yet sympathizing with his people, he refused to hold any office or to take any active part, devoting earnest efforts in favor of conciliation and softening the asperities of war. After the close of the war he opposed the reconstruction policy of the Republicans, and gave adhesion to the Democratic party. He could never be persuaded, however, to engage actively in politics, but devoted his life to his profession and to literary pursuits. Notwithstanding his extensive practice and high reputation as a chancery lawyer, he was best known as an advocate of fiery eloquence and invincible power over a jury. His literary culture and attractive oratory brought him frequent invitations from eminent literary and scientific societies to address them on public occasions. On such occasions his eloquence was unsurpassed. Among the most admired of these orations was his address at Vanderbilt University, on "The Centenary of American Methodism." In 1840 Col. Stokes was married to Penelope C., daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Williams of Carthage, Tenn., who died without issue in less than a year. On Oct. 11, 1842, he was married to Martha Jane, only daughter of Dr. James and Hannah H. Frazer, a woman of decided intellect, culture, force of character and personal attractions. She was his relative, being descended from Rev. Green Hill, of North Carolina. She died at Sunnyside, Bolivar co., Miss., June 19, 1883. Col. Stokes was a Royal Arch Mason, and was devoted to the order, having served for many years as high priest of his chapter. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1886.

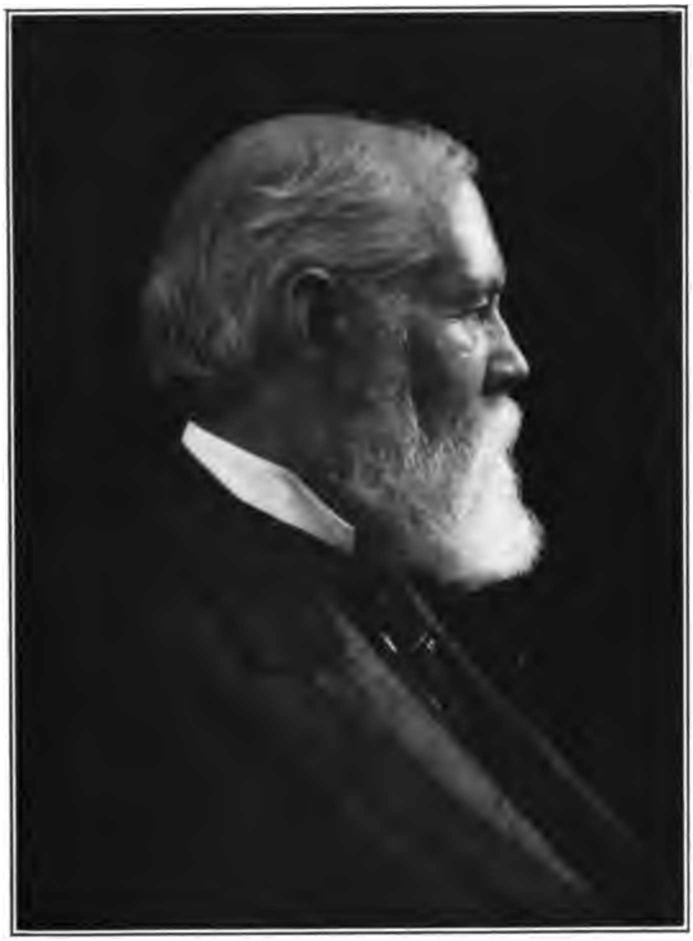
STOKES, Jordan, Jr., lawyer, was born at Lebanon, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1854, son of Jordan and Martha (Frazer) Stokes. He received his collegiate education at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and Princeton College, New Jersey, and in 1876 was graduated in the law department of Cumberland University. He formed a partnership with his father in the practice of law at Lebanon. On Oct. 11, 1877, he was married to Mary, daughter of Hon. James Whitworth, of Nashville, and in 1885 removed to that city, establishing the firm of Stokes & Stokes, with his brother Walter. This firm has confined its attention almost exclusively to chancery practice, and does an extensive business. Mr. Stokes has been frequently urged to take part in politics or to permit his name to be offered for the position of judge, but has persistently refused, owing to his distaste for political life and his unwillingness to give up a large and lucrative practice. He is a consistent and active member of the Methodist church, and devotes much thought and time to its welfare. As sole counsel for Dr. D. C. Kelly on his trial before the Tennessee conference, he made an able defense, and showed profound thought on ecclesiastical matters. Mr. Stokes is a man of broad and liberal views and of public spirit. Being a man of cultivated intellect, he devotes his leisure to literature and reading. He takes deep interest in education, and was for several years one of the most efficient members of the board of education for the city of Nashville, and served as its president. He has four children: Martha, Anna, Jordan and James.

Jordan Stokes

McFERRIN, John Berry, clergyman and author, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., June 15, 1807, son of James and Jane Campbell (Berry) McFerrin. Both parents were descended from Scotch-Irish emigrants to this country about 1730, and settlers in York county, Pa. William McFerrin, son of one of these emigrants, married a daughter of James Laughlin, of Belfast. He removed with other members of his family to the South, fought in the revolutionary war, and died in Mississippi at the age of ninety. James McFerrin and his young wife removed from Kentucky to Rutherford county in 1804. He served in the Creek war under Gen. Jackson, was colonel of the 53d Tennessee regiment for a number of years, and then in 1821 became a Methodist preacher. Three of his four sons and four of his grandsons followed him into the ministry, and thirteen in all in the immediate family have been Methodist clergymen. John Berry McFerrin was born with a wonderfully vigorous constitution and a precocious intellect. At the age of four he began going to school; at the age of thirteen he made a public profession of faith; and at the age of eighteen he became a licensed minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He became a member of the Tennessee conference in November, 1825; traveled the circuits of Franklin, Lawrence and Limestone, Ala.; labored among the Indians for two years; was stationed at Huntsville, Ala., at Pulaski, Tenn., and three times at Nashville; and also served as presiding elder of the Florence, Ala., district and of the Cumberland, Tenn., district In 1840 he removed to Nashville, having become the editor of the "Christian Advocate." He remained there until the civil war broke out, spending nearly the whole of that period in editorial labors, and making the "Advocate" more widely known than ever for its conservative attitude in regard to church matters and vigor with which it entered into theological controversies. During the war he accompanied the Tennessee troops as chaplain, and for twelve years was secretary of the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the general conference for nearly sixty years, and in 1881 attended the ecumenical council at London as a delegate. While on this European trip he preached in London, Edinburgh, Paris and other cities, and ably sustained the reputation of American clergymen for spiritual, intellectual and original discourses. Dr. McFerrin was several times voted for, for bishop, and in 1854 would have been elected, had not the death of his wife and other conflicting circumstances prevented. He was brought forward again in 1866, but at the time the conference held its sessions he was seriously and supposed to be mortally ill. Dr. McFerrin contributed frequently to newspapers and periodicals, both religious and secular; was the author of "The History of Methodism in Tennessee"; published a number of sermons and addresses, and aided in editing the history of the ecumenical conference. La Grange College and Randolph-Macon College conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1847. To the end of his days he retained the regular habits acquired in boyhood as a necessary correlative of farm life. He prepared his sermons systematically, but in the pulpit he spoke without notes. As a writer and preacher, Dr. McFerrin was equally commanding in his personal appearance; tall, large, strong-featured, seemingly incapable of experiencing fatigue, he was, physically and mentally, a giant. He was twice married: first, at Nashville, Sept. 18, 1833, to Almira Avery, daughter of William Y. and Sarah (Johnson) Probart, who bore him two sons and three daughters: James William, John A., Sarah Jane, Elizabeth Johnston and Almira Probart. Mrs. McFerrin died near Nashville, in May, 1854, and he was married again, Nov. 12, 1855, to Cynthia Tennessee, daughter of John and Elizabeth McGavock, of Nashville, and great granddaughter of Gov. McDowell, of Virginia. She bore him three daughters. Dr. McFerrin died at Nashville, Tenn., May 10, 1887.

ARMISTEAD, Henry Beauford, soldier, was born in Upperville, Fauquier co., Va., Oct. 19, 1838, son of John C. and Annie S. (Harrison) Armistead. He comes of a military ancestry, as in every American war, from early colonial times to the close of the war between the states, the Armisteads have acted their parts as gallant and patriotic soldiers. Maj. John Baylor Armistead, his grandfather, was the oldest of six brothers, five of whom were officers in the U. S. army. One of these brothers, Col. Lewis Armistead, led the forlorn hope and was killed in the assault on Fort Erie, in the war of 1812, and another, Col. George Armistead, commanded Fort McHenry, guarding the approach to Baltimore, and succeeded in driving away the British fleet on the occasion when Francis Key wrote the national song the "Star-Spangled Banner." The flag that floated over Fort McHenry during this battle is now in the possession of a member of the Armistead family. Gen. Walker K. Armistead, the youngest of these brothers, was graduated in West Point's first class in 1803, and attained distinction in the army. He was the father of Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, the hero of Gettysburg, who led in the charge of Pickett's division, which for brilliancy and daring will rank in history with McDonald's charge at Wagram, the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, and of the "light brigade" at Balaklava. Years after the war, a portion of the Federal command that repulsed Pickett erected a beautiful monument to the memory of Lewis Armistead, near the spot where he fell mortally wounded—a distinction never attained by any other American soldier. Lewis' brother, Frank Stanley Armistead, a graduate of West Point, rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate service, and another brother, Capt. Bowles E. Armistead, a gallant soldier of the "lost cause," was severely wounded on several hard-fought battle-fields. On his mother's side Henry Armistead is connected by blood or marriage with many of the foremost citizens of the Old Dominion, his grandfather being Rev. Thomas Harrison, an Episcopal clergyman of Richmond, who was a near relative of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and father of Pres. W. H. Harrison. He is also related to the Fitzhughs, Carters, Lees, Churchills, Taliferros, Marshalls and other old Virginia families. After attending school in the neighborhood of his country home, he was sent at the age of sixteen years to the Virginia Military Institute, whence the Confederacy derived many of its most distinguished officers. Here for two years it was his privilege to be under the instruction of Maj. T. J. Jackson, later known as "Stonewall." After graduation, young Armistead went west, and was in the Rocky mountains when the civil war began. Although in feeble health he made his way South, traveling over 3,000 miles, a good part of the distance on mule back, and for several hundred miles on foot. He entered the Confederate army as a private, was repeatedly promoted, and continued in active service until the end of the struggle, surrendering at Shreveport, La., with Price's division, June 7, 1865. After the war he settled in Fort Smith, Ark., and soon after moved to Charleston, Ark., where he has since lived, engaged in merchandising and farming. In the Brooks-Baxter gubernatorial "war" between contending political parties, in the days of reconstruction, he was made brigadier-general of militia, and placed in command of all the troops in the western part of the state. In 1877-79 he represented his district in the state senate, and in 1884 he was sent as a delegate to the convention at Chicago which first nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. He held the position of deputy secretary of state (1889-93); became secretary of state in 1893; was re-elected in 1894, and still holds the position (1898). He is a life-long Democrat, and his every promotion has been by that party. Although a member of no religious denomination, he is a frequent attendant at the services of the Episcopal church. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and for years was master of his lodge.

BICKMORE, Albert Smith, naturalist, was born at St. George, Knox co., Me., March 1, 1839, son of John and Jane (Seavey) Bickmore. The first American ancestor of his name was a native of England, and was one of the early settlers of Boston, Mass.; but, joining a company that was gathered in the villages on Massachusetts Bay for a settlement in the province of Maine, he emigrated thither, locating in what is now the town of Friendship. John Bickmore was a sea captain and shipbuilder, a native of St. George. He made many foreign voyages, includ-



Albert S. Bickmore

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ing one for the purpose of carrying a cargo of Indian corn to Belfast, Ireland, in the time of the "great famine." When Albert Bickmore was eight years of age, his father took him on his ship to Bordeaux, France, and from that time dates the naturalist's love for travel and for the study of nature. He began to study for college at Thomaston, Me., finished his preparatory course at New London, N. H., under Dr. G. W. Gardner, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860. During his college course his vacations were spent in explorations in the vicinity of Hanover, his object being to study the geology of that region, and gather specimens of natural history. He was urged by some members of the college faculty to confer with Prof. Louis Agassiz of Harvard, with a view to making natural history his life study; and an interview with that great investigator and teacher caused Mr. Bickmore to become one of his pupils, and later an assistant in his museum, 1860-64. In 1863 he visited Bermuda, for the purpose of collecting for the museum of comparative zöology in Cambridge. On his return he joined the 44th Massachusetts volunteers, and served nine months, mostly in North Carolina. In January, 1865, Mr. Bickmore sailed from Boston via the Cape of Good Hope to Java, and traveled for a year in the spice islands, Celebes and Sumatra. He next proceeded to Singapore, thence to Saigon in Cochin China, and from that place to Hong Kong. Another year was passed in a journey through the interior of China; from Canton to Yungting lake, and down the Yangtse river to Shanghai, and northward to Peking and Corea. During a third year he visited the coast ports of China and Japan, and coming to the mouth of the Amoor river, traveled across Siberia to Moscow; visiting St. Petersburg, Berlin and London on his way home. On his return in 1868 he prepared a volume entitled, "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago," which was published in the United States, England and Germany. When this book was issued he was made a life-fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London; in the same year he was elected professor of natural history in Madison (now Colgate) University. In 1869 he resigned that position to become superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, which he had aided to obtain its original charter and its first general subscription. In 1884 a department of public instruction was formed in connection with the museum, and Mr. Bickmore was placed in charge as professor; since that date he has been aiding the princely benefactors of that institution lay for it a permanent foundation, by causing it to take a prominent part in the public education of the city and state. Under the auspices of the state superintendent of public instruction, he has delivered more than 150 different lectures on geography and natural history to the teachers of the public schools. His lectures, which are delivered at the museum to 25,000 educators, are now repeated by the board of education in the city to over 70,000 citizens, and under the direction of the state superintendent to nearly 800,000 pupils of the public schools in seventy cities and villages of the commonwealth. This system of illustrated instruction is now rapidly spreading throughout our country.

HALL, Wilburn Briggs, naval officer, was born on his father's plantation, in Fairfield district, S. C., Sept. 20, 1838, son of James Gregg Hall and Jemima Jones, daughter of Dr. Thomas Briggs, also a South Carolina planter, and a descendant, through the maternal line, of the Lewis family of Virginia. He was educated in a South Carolina academy, at the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, and a classical and collegiate institution in Northern Louisiana. In 1855 he was appointed an acting midshipman in the United States Naval Academy, where, on his graduation at the head of his class in 1859, he was publicly presented with a sword inscribed as a memorial of "highest academic merit." He was then ordered to the West African squadron on the flagship Constellation, as aide to the commander-in-chief, Com. Inman. Two months later he was made acting master of the U. S. ship Marion. In 1860, on returning to the United States, he received orders to go on board the Niagara, carrying back to Japan the first Japanese embassy ever sent to any country. He was transferred at St. Paul de Loande to the Constellation as acting flag-lieutenant and watch officer under Com. Inman. During the cruise the Constellation captured the slave-ship Cora off the Congo river; and Mr. Hall, being chosen for service on this vessel, effected the landing at Monrovia of the 720 slaves on board, and brought the ship to the United States. An interesting account of this action was published in the "Century Magazine" for May, 1894. The civil war commencing, Mr. Hall resigned, purchased the steamer Huntress for the Confederacy, and running it out of New York during a severe gale at midnight in March, 1861, was the first naval officer to hoist the Confederate flag at sea. The Huntress, after an eventful career, was accidentally burned. Mr. Hall assisted, after the battle of Port Royal, in removing the Confederate garrison, and served on board one of the three small steamers which, under Com. Tatnall, ran through a fleet of thirteen Federal warships and carried provisions to relieve the famished and beleaguered garrison of Pulaski. He aided in the defense of Savannah in 1862, blocking the river channels, and in constructing defenses laid the first submarine torpedoes used by Confederates. Being promoted first lieutenant, he was placed in command of floating batteries at Charleston, and subsequently served as executive officer on the ironclads Chicora and Tuscaloosa; as executive officer of the captured Harriet Lane, the crew of which he marched across Texas to man the Missouri in the Red river; as commander on the Red river of the gunboat Webb; as executive officer on the Missouri, and as commander of midshipmen in the naval academy at Richmond. While making his way to Richmond to assume charge of this post, he spent forty days in the swamps of Louisiana and the forests of Mississippi, suffering from malarial fever and constantly imperiled. At Richmond, during the siege, he also served in the trenches, and on board the second ironclad Virginia. During the siege of Charleston, he served in the harbor as executive officer on the ironclad Chicora, and as commander of the Huntress, and after the city fell he was with the Confederate army until it surrendered. In 1874 Lieut. Hall was recommended by Gen. Sherman to the khedive of Egypt, who appointed him major of engineers in the army for service on his staff. On his arrival in Egypt he was assigned to duty in charge of the survey of Lower Egypt, but was soon detached from this service and appointed chief of the first section of the ministry of war, a position corresponding to that of

adjutant-general in the U. S. war department. In this position he was actively engaged in all matters pertaining to the organization of the forces and the development of the military condition of Egypt. The general staff was charged with the campaign against Abyssinia, and the American officers were conspicuous for their service. On the defeat and death of Col. Arendrup, Maj. Hall was charged as chief of the bureau of military construction in addition to his duties as adjutant-general. He combined these two bureaus into one at the citadel of Cairo, and organized the work with the assistance of Turkish and other officers under him. He was also assigned by the khedive to examine and report upon the progress of the young princes, Ibrahim Pasha, Mahmoud Bey and Fuad Effendi, who were being educated by a corps of European professors, and was appointed visitor and inspector of the military schools of the government. Many flattering honors were paid him by the khedive. On retiring from the service he returned to America and organized in Baltimore an institution for the instruction of cadet engineers for the navy, and also prepared midshipmen and cadets for the Naval Academy and West Point. At the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's second administration Maj. Hall was appointed U. S. consul at Nice, to serve in all the towns on the French Riviera from Freyjus to Ventemiglia, and this post he held until 1898. He was married to Harriott, daughter of Com. D. N. Ingraham, and a descendant of Henry Laurens, president of congress during the revolution, and of Gov. John Rutledge, of South Carolina.

John Slater

SLATER, John, manufacturer, was born in Belper, Derbyshire, England, Dec. 25, 1776. He received a good education, and learned the trade of a wheelwright, which then included in its scope the construction and setting-up of all sorts of machinery. At the suggestion of his brother, Samuel, he made a special study of such machinery as was then profitable in the manufacture of yarns and cloths, with a view to inaugurating the industry in America. He came to this country in the latter part of 1803, and at once united his knowledge and skill with the ideas and plans of his brother, who had started a mill at Pawtucket, R. I., bringing with him particularly a knowledge of the mule spinning invented by the famous Samuel Crompton. His ideas were a great accession, and in 1806, with William Almy, Obadiah Brown and Samuel Slater, he formed the firm of Almy, Brown & Slaters. They purchased land and started a mill in North Smithfield, thus beginning what has finally grown into the beautiful and prosperous village of Slatersville. In 1807 Mr. Slater removed to Slatersville, and there continued to reside through his laborious and successful life, steadily enlarging the mills, and directing business in other places in which he was interested. In 1833 he and his brother, Samuel, bought out the interests of their partners in Slatersville, and so became sole owners of mills and privileges, under the style of S. & J. Slater. They had, under the same firm-name, in 1823 already purchased and put in operation the mill at Jewett City, Griswold, Conn. In 1825, John, on his own account, bought the mill property on Pachaug river, three miles above Jewett City, and named the place Hopeville. Here he increased the manufacturing business, and made it remarkably successful; indeed, everywhere his skill, energy and prudence insured success to his undertakings. In 1831 he purchased the interest of his brother, Samuel, in the Jewett City property, thus becoming sole owner, and placed his eldest son, John, in charge as business manager. His second son, William, assisted him in the conduct of the Slatersville interests. In other localities where he was interested with his brother, Samuel, he continued the copartnership as at Slatersville, until the latter's death in 1835, and for a time afterwards with his heirs and executors. When, in 1818, the Burrillville Agricultural and Manufacturers' Bank was established, Mr. Slater became its first president, and he continued to preside over it until his death. In all affairs he was broad minded and public spirited. Mr. Slater was particularly considerate to his workmen, and cherished a lively interest in the education and progress of the young. The educational, religious and industrial interests of Slatersville bore the impress of his worthy life. Among his interests in other states, he was concerned with Robert Rogerson and others, in a mill at Boylston, Mass. He was married, in 1807, to Ruth, daughter of John Bucklin, of Pawtucket, R. I., and had eleven children, only four of whom, two sons and two daughters, lived to maturity. After his death, his sons formed the firm of J. & W. Slater. He died at Slatersville, R. I., May 27, 1843.

ADAMS, Herbert Baxter, educator and author, was born at Shutesbury, Mass., April 16, 1850. His father was Nathaniel Dickinson Adams, a lumber merchant and selectman of Shutesbury, and a descendant of Henry Adams, who settled in Braintree, Mass., 1634. His mother was Harriet Hastings, a descendant of Thomas Hastings, who settled in Watertown, Mass., 1634. Lieut. Thomas Hastings, of the revolutionary army, was a member of this family. Adams studied at Phillips Exeter Academy and Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1872. He then continued his studies in Germany, at the University of Heidelberg, where he won, *summa cum laude*, the degree of Ph.D. in 1876. Returning to America, he was in that year appointed to a fellowship in history at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1883 he became associate professor, and since 1891 has been professor in full charge of the department of history and politics. He has also lectured (1878–81) on history at Smith College, Massachusetts. In 1882 he began to edit the "University Studies in Historical and Political Science," now embracing thirty-three volumes. To this series he has made numerous contributions, chiefly on American institutional and economic history. In 1887 he began to edit, for the bureau of education at Washington, D. C., "Contributions to American Educational History," now including nineteen monographs, treating of American colleges and universities in state groups. For this series he wrote "The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities"; "The College of William and Mary"; and "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia." He has been secretary of the American Historical Association since its organization in 1884, and has edited the fourteen volumes published by the association. In 1893 he published "The Life and Writings of Jared Sparks," which was approved by the president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Dr. George E. Ellis, who said: "The just, as well as the highest, encomium upon the work of this biographer is spoken when we say, in full sincerity, that we can conceive that he would have had from Mr. Sparks himself the warmest expression of approval and gratitude for the ability, fidelity, good taste and wise judgment with which he has wrought his exacting labor." Mr. James Phelan, in his "History of Tennessee," has thus commended Dr. Adams' work: "I desire to pay a tribute of respect to the new school of historical investigation, which, under the careful and scholarly editorship of Prof. H. B. Adams, is introducing the same comparative method into the study of American history which has been fruitful of the best results in Germany and England." Dr. Adams was twice elected a trustee of Amherst College; is a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and secretary of the University Club of Baltimore. Bibliographies of the writings of Dr. Adams are published in the annual reports of the American Historical Association, beginning in 1889. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1891.

ALEXANDER, Edward Porter, soldier and railroad president, was born at Washington, Ga., May 26, 1835, son of Adam Leopold and Sarah Hillhouse (Gilbert) Alexander. His father was an extensive planter and slave-owner, and his mother a descendant of the Hillhouse family of New Haven, Conn. The original representative of the family in America was his grandfather, Dr. Adam Alexander, a native of Inverness, Scotland, who settled in Georgia in early youth, and served as surgeon of the 2d Georgia regiment in the revolution. Having been carefully educated, Edward Porter Alexander entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and was graduated in 1857. With the rank of second lieutenant of engineers, he was for one year instructor at West Point, and served on the expedition to Utah in 1858, at West Point in 1859, and in Washington territory in 1860, on detached duty with Albert J. Myer, experimenting with military signals. He resigned from the U. S. army in May, 1861, to join the Confederacy. His first service under the new order was as captain of engineers on the staff of Gen. Beauregard at the battle of Manassas; and being then promoted lieutenant-colonel, he served with Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and R. E. Lee as chief of ordnance and chief signal officer, army of northern Virginia, from July, 1861, to November, 1862. At the latter date he was promoted colonel of artillery, and was in command of Alexander's battalion at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and of Longstreet's artillery at Chickamauga and Knoxville. In February, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, a rank held by him until the close of the war; and as chief of artillery, Longstreet's corps, fought in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, second Cold Harbor, and the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond. He was wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864, and surrendered with Gen. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. For four years from February, 1866, he was professor of mathematics and engineering in the University of South Carolina, and after resigning this position, entered the employ of the Charleston, Columbus and Augusta railroad, of which he was superintendent during 1871–72. He was president of the Savannah and Memphis railroad (1872–75), of the Western railroad of Alabama (1875–78), of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. (1878–80 and 1887–92), and first vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad (1880–82). He was capital commissioner for the state of Georgia (1883–88), engineer on the commission for improving navigation on the Columbia river, Oregon (1893), and on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal (1895), and arbitrator of the boundary commission of Nicaragua and Costa Rica (1897–98). Since 1892 Gen. Alexander has conducted an extensive rice plantation on South Island, near Georgetown, S. C. He is noteworthy not only as soldier, engineer and railroad manager, but has also done much in the literary way to give him considerable reputation. His published works are: "Railway Practice" (1887); "Catterel-Ratterel Doggerel" (1888), and pamphlets and magazine articles on railroad management, the battle of Gettysburg and other topics. He was married, in April, 1860, to Bettie, daughter of Dr. Alexander H. Mason of Falmouth, Va. They have had six children.

HEDGE, Frederic Henry, clergyman and educator, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805, son of Levi and Mary (Kneeland) Hedge. His grandfather, Lemuel Hedge, was graduated at Harvard College in 1759, and was long minister of Warwick, Mass., where he died in 1777. His father (1766–1844) was graduated at Harvard in 1792, and was professor of logic and philosophy at the college for twenty-two years (1810–32). His mother was a daughter of Dr. William Kneeland (H. C. 1751), and Elizabeth Holyoke, daughter of Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard College (1737–69). Mrs. Kneeland's brother, Edward Augustus Holyoke (1728–1829), was for many years a physician of Salem, Mass., and first president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. At the age of twelve, Frederic H. Hedge was a proficient in Latin and Greek under the tutelage of George Bancroft, the historian, whom he accompanied in 1818 to Germany. Here he spent five years in schools, a period which is pleasantly described in an autobiographical sketch to be found in an account of his intellectual career, in the "Unitarian Review" for October, 1890. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1825, in the same class with Hon. Charles Francis Adams and Horatio Greenough, the sculptor. He was settled as pastor of the Unitarian church at West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass., in 1829; removed to Bangor, Me., in 1835, and was pastor of the Independent Congregational Society in that city until 1850. From 1850 until 1856 he was minister of the Westminster Congregational Society in Providence, R. I., resigning to accept a call to the first parish church of Brookline, and at the same time an appointment as non-resident professor of ecclesiastical history in the Harvard Divinity School, which post he held until 1878. In 1872 he removed to Cambridge, having accepted the professorship of German language and literature, which he held for ten years. From 1857 until 1861 he was editor of the "Christian Examiner," and contributed to it a series of papers afterward included in a volume entitled "Reason in Religion," which is regarded as his most characteristic and valuable treatise. Besides numerous literary and philosophical papers printed in various journals, notably the "Christian Examiner," the "North American Review," and the "Atlantic Monthly," his published writings are: "Reason in Religion" (1865); "Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition" (1869); "Ways of the Spirit" (1877); "Atheism in Philosophy, and other Essays" (1884); "Hours with German Classics" (1886); "Martin Luther and other

Essays" (1888); and, in conjunction with Mrs. Annis L. Wister, a volume of metrical translations and original poems (1888). He also compiled a work entitled, "Prose Writers of Germany" (Philadelphia, 1848). Dr. Hedge was married, in 1830, to Lucy, daughter of Rev. John Pierce, D.D., of Brookline, Mass., who bore him four children. A son, Frederic Henry, librarian of the public library at Lawrence, Mass., and a daughter survive. Dr. Hedge, who was styled by Dr. Bartol "a pre-eminent conservator for the Unitarian band," died at Cambridge, Aug. 21, 1890.

GREER, David Hummell, clergyman, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., March 20, 1844, son of Jacob R. and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Greer. He passed his boyhood days at home, and began his classical studies there, continuing them at Washington College, Washington, Pa., where he was graduated in 1862. The usual course in theology was then taken (in the divinity school at Gambier, O.); and in June, 1866, he was ordained to the diaconate by Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D.D., LL.D., and placed in charge of Christ Church at Clarksburg, W. Va. He was ordained priest at Alexandria, Va., by Bishop Johns in 1868, and in the fall of the same year accepted a call to Trinity Church in Covington, Ky. He remained here until the spring of 1871, when he made a trip to Europe. On his return he received a call to Grace Church, Providence, R. I., where his talent for organization resulted in the founding of several missions and St. Elizabeth's Home for Incurables. He took charge of the parish in September, 1871, and during his incumbency he was a deputy from the diocese to four successive diocesan conventions. In 1888 he was called to St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, where, through the liberality of wealthy members of his congregation, he has been enabled to carry out many broad schemes for the temporal as well as the spiritual benefit of the masses. In 1891 a parish-house was erected in East Forty-second street, where religious and educational work in many branches is carried on by a large corps of workers. Dr. Greer became identified with philanthropic movements outside of his own church, especially those having for their object the solution of social problems and political reforms. In June, 1897, at an adjourned meeting of the Episcopal convention of Rhode Island, the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, bishop of the state, begged to be relieved of his duties, on account of his advanced age and feeble health; and, his request being granted, the names of four candidates were presented. The choice finally fell upon Dr. Greer, who received 149 out of 232 votes cast, but he declined the honor. Dr. Greer is a preacher of great originality, boldness and power. His sermons, which are prepared with great care, but are delivered without notes, appeal as strongly to the hearts of his hearers as to their intellects, and his broad churchmanship and catholicity of spirit have won the friendship of numbers who are not his parishioners. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon College in 1881, and the same from Brown University in 1889. He is the author of "The Historical Christ, the Moral Power of History," a volume of sermons entitled, "From Things to God," and "The Preacher and His Place," this last being a series of lectures on preaching, delivered at Yale University on the Lyman Beecher foundation. He is chaplain of the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y. Dr. Greer was married, at Covington, Ky., June 29, 1869, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of Quincy A. and Priscilla D. Keith, and has four children.

BLEDSOE, Albert Taylor, soldier, educator, and author, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809, the son of Moses Owsley and Sophia Childress (Taylor) Bledsoe. His father founded and edited "The Commonwealth," a noted newspaper of Kentucky, and subsequently entering law practice was clerk of the court in Carrollton, Ill. He was, in all probability, descended from George Bledsoe, of Northumberland county, Va., also the ancestor of Lieut.-Col. Anthony Bledsoe, and of Isaac Bledsoe, revolutionary soldiers. Through his mother he was a descendant of Richard Taylor (1700–43) of Goochland county, Va., a kinsman of Pres. Zachary Taylor. His intense desire for an education gained him admittance to the West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1830, but after two years of service against Indians, near Fort Gibson, he resigned from the army. He then began the study of law under his uncle, Samuel Taylor, of Richmond, Va., but abandoned that also, for the sake of earning money to pay for the education of his younger brother, who some years later died caring for the cholera-stricken town of Carrollton, Ill. To this end he accepted a position as tutor in mathematics at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., where he taught for two years. He then studied theology, took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835, and became the assistant of Bishop Smith of Kentucky. Conscientious scruples about the form of infant baptism caused him soon to leave the ministry, although he still remained a devout member of the church, and he next entered the legal profession. In 1838 he was admitted to the supreme court of Illinois, and practiced law, at the same time with Lincoln and Douglas at Springfield, also at Washington, D. C., for ten years. From 1848 until 1854 he acted as professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Mississippi, and was then appointed to a similar chair in the University of Virginia. The position of president of the Missouri State University was offered him in 1859; but he declined to leave the Virginia University, and continued his lectures there until the outbreak of the civil war. Although sympathizing at first with the Union party in the United States, when Virginia seceded he united his fortunes with those of his ancestral state, and joined the Confederate forces as colonel, and soon afterwards was made chief of the war bureau and assistant secretary of war, thus serving under Jefferson Davis, who, together with Robert E. Lee, had been his personal friend and college mate at West Point. In 1863 he went to England to collect material for a constitutional work in defense of secession, but on his return finding Pres. Davis imprisoned and in danger of sentence to death, he published his work in 1866, with the title, "Is Davis a Traitor; or, was Secession a Constitutional Right previous to the War of 1861?" In the same year Mr. Bledsoe entered upon his career as journalist, editing in Baltimore a periodical entitled, "The Southern Review," in the management of which he was in later years aided by his daughter, who inherited her father's literary gifts. In Baltimore Mr. Bledsoe also engaged in teaching, and in 1868 became principal of the Louisa School there. In October, 1870, the "Southern Review" was made the theological organ of the Methodist Episcopal

church, South, and some years later Mr. Bledsoe was ordained a minister in the Methodist church. He published: "An Examination of Edwards on the Will" (1845); "A Theodicy; or, Vindication of the Divine Glory" (1853); "Liberty and Slavery" (1857); and "Philosophy of Mathematics" (1868). These works have all been recognized as scholarly and original. Mr. Bledsoe was married, in 1836, to Harriet Coxe, by her brother-in-law, Bishop McIlvane. Their daughter, Sophia McIlvane Herrick, edited the "Southern Review" for one year after her father's death, and for many years has been a member of the staff of the "Century Magazine." She is the author of "Chapters in Plant Life"; "The Earth in Past Ages"; "Wonders of Plant Life," etc. Dr. Bledsoe died suddenly at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877.

TILLMAN, George Newton, lawyer, was born at Shelbyville, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1851, son of Lewis and Mary Catherine (Davidson) Tillman. His father was born, lived and died in Bedford county, Tenn., by whose people he was highly honored, having been twice elected circuit court clerk, appointed chancery court clerk, elected colonel of the militia in ante-bellum days, and elected to congress, where he served one term. He was also a soldier in the Seminole Indian war. Lewis Tillman's mother was a daughter of Matt Martin, who with his brothers, William, Barclay, John, George, Edmund, James and Marshall, fought for the independence of the colonies in the revolutionary war. George N. Tillman's ancestors, the Davidsons, were Scotch-Irish and went to Tennessee from Buncombe county, N. C. His great-grandfather, Davidson, and his brothers fought for independence in the revolutionary war, while living in North Carolina, and it was not until 1808 that the former emigrated, to Bedford county, Tenn., which was about the same time that Matt Martin emigrated. Davidson county, Tenn., was named for Gen. William Davidson, who was killed at the battle of Cowan's Ford. George N. Tillman was admitted to the bar of Bedford county in 1872, to the bar of the supreme court of the state in 1876, and to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1889. He represented Bedford and Rutherford counties in the legislature in 1873–74. He was assistant U. S. district attorney for middle Tennessee from 1877 until 1881, and marshal for that district under the Garfield-Arthur administrations. He was nominated by the state Republican convention for judge of the supreme court in 1894, but was defeated with the other Republican candidates. He was unanimously nominated by the Republican convention for governor of Tennessee in 1896, and made an active canvass. He and his friends claimed that he was elected, and a contest was begun, but was abandoned. This was because of a special act of the legislature, requiring him to enter into bond in the sum of $25,000 to pay the costs of the investigation, should he fail to establish his claim before the legislature, which was the body authorized to try the case, and a large majority of which were Democrats. Numerous decisions in the state and United States reports show with what activity and success he has practiced his profession. Mr. Tillman has five brothers and one sister living: James D., U. S. minister to Ecuador; Lewis, lawyer, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Samuel E., professor at West Point; E. H., lieutenant in the U. S. navy; A. M., a prominent lawyer of Nashville, Tenn.; and Mrs. William H. Brannan of Winchester, Tenn. Mr. Tillman was married in Robertson county, Tenn., in 1882, to Martha, daughter of George A. and Jane Washington, and has several children.

Geo. N. Tillman

JONES, David, clergyman, was born in White Clay Creek Hundred, Newcastle co., Del., May 12, 1736. He was of Welsh descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Cardiganshire in 1710, and settled at Welsh Tract, Del. The boy was originally destined for the ministry, and being educated at Hopewell (N. J.) Academy, studied theology with his cousin, Rev. Abel Morgan, at Middletown, N. J. He was ordained pastor of the Freehold (N. J.) Baptist Church, Dec. 12, 1756, continuing there until 1772, when, being moved by a desire to engage in missionary work, he went among the Indians in the Ohio and Illinois country. On his way down the Ohio river he was accompanied by the explorer, George Rogers Clark, who virtually gave that region, afterwards called the Northwestern territory, to the colonists. Mr. Jones' mission, however, was unsuccessful, and he returned to his charge at Freehold, where he soon made himself obnoxious to the Tories, who were very numerous in Monmouth county, on account of supporting the patriot cause. He accordingly left New Jersey, and settling in Chester county, Pa., in the spring of 1775 took charge of the Great Valley Baptist Church. Here he attracted considerable attention by preaching a sermon before a continental regiment, entitled "Defensive War in a Just Cause, Sinless." In 1776 he was appointed chaplain to Col. St. Clair's regiment, which was attached to the northern department. In the following year he became the chaplain of Gen. Anthony Wayne, with whom he continued until the end of the war, in the meantime being on duty at Ticonderoga, and also serving through two campaigns under Gen. Gates. He was present with Wayne at what was known as the "Paoli massacre," near the Paoli tavern, Chester county, Pa., when Gen. Wayne, a few nights after the battle of the Brandywine, was met by Gen. Grey, of the British army, and lost a large number of his command in the fierce onslaught. Mr. Jones narrowly escaped death on this occasion, and forty years afterwards he delivered an address on the erection of a monument over the remains of his slaughtered comrades. Mr. Jones was in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, at White Marsh and Valley Forge, and in all the engagements between the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778, and the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in October, 1781. So great was his activity, and so well was he known among the enemy, that Gen. Howe offered a reward for his apprehension at the time when the British held possession of Philadelphia. On one occasion, when a detachment of soldiers had been sent to capture him, he narrowly escaped. It is stated that, while reconnoitering alone one night, Chaplain Jones saw a British dragoon dismount and enter a house in order to obtain refreshments. Seizing the horseman's pistols from the holsters, he entered the tavern, ordered him to accompany him as his prisoner, and actually took him into the American camp, to the great amusement of Gen. Wayne and the other officers. Throughout the entire revolutionary struggle Jones exercised great influence in his neighborhood and in the region about Philadelphia—particularly in stimulating the zeal of the patriots, and in the power which he was able to display in regard to those who were disaffected. At the conclusion of the war he resumed pastoral work, and in 1786 assumed pastoral charge over the Southampton Baptist Church, Bucks county, Pa., where he remained for six years. In 1792 he returned to his old charge, over the Great Valley Baptist Church, and there he remained, though with many and prolonged leaves of absence, until the day of his death.

One of these leaves of absence was caused by his return to his old military employment, when in 1794 Gen. Wayne was ordered to the command of the army in the Northwest Territory, whither Mr. Jones accompanied him as chaplain. Again, on the outbreak of the war of 1812, he entered the field, although he was at that time seventy-six years of age, and served under Gens. Brown and Wilkinson until the close of the war. On Sept. 20, 1817, Chaplain Jones made his last public appearance, delivering the address at the dedication of the Paoli monument. Among his published sermons, are: "The Doctrine of the Laying-on of Hands" (1786); "A True History of Laying-on of Hands Upon Baptized Believers as such" (1805); "A Treatise on the Work of the Holy Ghost under the Gospel Dispensation" (1804); and "Candid Reasons of Peter Edwards Examined" (1811). He died Feb. 5, 1820, and was buried in the Great Valley churchyard, in sight of the village of Valley Forge.

BRAINARD, John Gardiner Calkins, poet and editor, was born at New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1796. Tradition says that in his boyhood he was rather a reader than a student, and preferred solitude and meditation to the companionship of his school-fellows. He was a writer of verse before he was twelve years old, and some of his youthful productions, which were published in the local newspapers, attracted the attention of Mrs. Sigourney, Fitz-Greene Halleck and James G. Percival, who were of about his own age; and the friendship they then formed was uninterrupted until his death. We are told that the character of Brainard, as boy and man, was singularly pure and beautiful, and that, though his constitution was frail, he never yielded to despondency, nor envied those who were physically his superiors. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, and a year or two later he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Middletown; but law was an uncongenial pursuit, which he soon abandoned for the editorship of the "Connecticut Mirror," published at Hartford. He was averse to controversy and abhorred politics, but devoted all of his energies to the literary department of the paper, in which many of his best-known ballads and lyrics were published. Health failing, he was compelled to abandon his editorial work in 1827, when he went to Long Island; but, growing rapidly worse, he returned to his father's house in New London to die. He continued to write, however, until within a few days of his death. His poems are distinguished by elegance of diction and purity of thought, and many of them, notably "The Dead Leaves Strew the Forest-walk," "The Falls of Niagara," "Salmon River," and "The Indian Summer," are likely to always have a place in our literature. "Brainard's Poems" were first published in 1825 (New York); a second edition, enlarged—"Brainard's Literary Remains," with a sketch of the author by John G. Whittier—(Hartford, 1832), and a third edition, in 1842. He died at New London, Conn., Sept. 26, 1828.

DINGLEY, Edward Nelson, editor, was born in Auburn, Me., Aug. 21, 1862, son of Nelson and Salome (McKenney) Dingley. The Dingleys are descended from Plymouth colonial stock, and were long located at Duxbury, Mass. Mr. Dingley's paternal grandfather was for several years a state senator, and a man of high standing and influence throughout Maine; his father was twice governor of Maine, and has since been a member of congress from the second district. In 1863 his parents moved to Lewiston, Me., where he was educated in the public schools, and entered Bates College in the fall of 1879. After one year in this institution he was transferred to the sophomore class at Yale, and was graduated in 1883. He then began the study of law in the Columbian Law School, Washington, D.C., where in 1885 he received the degree of LL.B., being admitted to the bar of Maine in the autumn of that year. He, however, entered at once into newspaper work on the Lewiston "Journal," of which his father, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., was editor, and since that time has been occupied in journalism. In the spring and summer of 1886 he traveled abroad; was one of the political and legislative editors on the Boston "Advertiser" and "Record" in 1886–87, and part owner and one of the editors of the Leavenworth (Kan.) "Times" in 1887–88. In August, 1888, he, in company with his father and brother, purchased the Kalamazoo (Mich.) "Telegraph," and is at the present time (1898) its editor and manager. On Dec. 20, 1888, he was married to Miriam Gardner Robinson, of Boston, Mass., a descendant by the maternal line of the Reed family, who were among the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Mass. They have had two daughters (one deceased) and one son.

OKELY, John, patriot, was born at Bedford, England, March 22, 1721, son of Peter Okely, of that place. He had a brother, William, who also came to America, but returned to England and became an eminent minister of the established church. John Okely sailed from London, March 15, 1742, and arrived in Philadelphia, on June 7th. He came over with Bishop Spangenberg of the Moravian Church, being a member of what was called the first sea colony. He helped to found the church at Bethlehem, Pa.; also the girls' college. Bishop Spangenberg regarded him with great affection, and spoke of him as his son. He remained with the Moravians until the trouble began between the colonies and the mother country, when, on account of his engaging on the side of the colonies, he left the brethren and joined the Episcopalians. He was very active during the revolutionary war, and occupied many positions of honor and trust, for which his fine education fitted him. In 1774 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. John Penn, and later in that year, Dec. 21st, an election was held at the court-house in Easton, Northampton co., Pa., for a general "committee of observation" for the county. There were thirty men elected, among them John Okely. From this number a standing committee of correspondence was selected, consisting of six members, of which John Okely was one. He was also on the committee of safety. At a meeting of the general committee, held at Easton, Jan. 9, 1775, John Okely was chosen with four others to represent his county in the provincial congress, which convened at Philadelphia, on Jan. 23, 1775. On May 6, 1775, he is on record with his committee in correspondence as directing the formation of military companies and advising that each man be provided with one good fire-lock, one pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a sufficient number of flints and a cartridge-box. At Bethlehem he had charge of prisoners, and the procuring and purchasing of supplies for prisoners, and also for the army; was quartermaster-general. He advanced money to buy supplies. There are a number of papers and vouchers in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society signed by him. He placed his accounts in the hands of Col. Robert L. Hooper for settlement, but never received any answer to his appeal. He expended, at one time, £2,788, 5s. and 5d.; another time, £2,317, 14s., 7d.; another time, £3,206, 13s., 3d.—making his claim £8,372, 13s. and 3d. These claims, if carried down to the present day, would with interest amount to about $12,000,000. There was a memorial presented to congress in 1792, and again in 1825; but not a cent of the claims was ever paid. In 1788 he removed to Lancaster, where he tilled a farm. He was married, in Philadelphia, March 9, 1743, to Johanna Robbins, who died March 3, 1745, leaving no issue. On Oct. 7, 1745, he was married to Elizabeth Horne, from Berwick-on-the Tweed. She came to New York in 1738, and joined the Moravians in 1745. She died at Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 23, 1775, having had several children, who died in infancy. On Feb. 8, 1780, Mr. Okely was married to Margaret, daughter of George Moore of Lancaster, Pa., and widow of Matthew Grant, also of Lancaster, to whom she had been married, Feb. 7, 1769. She died April 3, 1789, leaving two children: Elizabeth, born in 1782, and John Milton, born in 1785. John Okely died on his farm, May 15, 1792. His will was probated at Lancaster in 1793, and divides his estate between his children; also his slaves, whom he mentions by name.

SMITH, Thomas Kilby, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1820, son of George and Eliza Bicker (Walter) Smith. His grandfather, Dr. Godfried Christian Schmidt, was a German physician, who settled in Newburyport, about the middle of the eighteenth century, having served in the British army during the French and Indian war, and married into an old New England family, tracing its lineage to the first settlers of Maine. George Smith, a few years after the birth of his eldest son, Thomas Kilby, emigrated to Cincinnati, O. Here the young man studied at the old Woodward High School, later passing some time under the tutelage of Ormsby M. Mitchel (afterwards Maj.-Gen. Mitchel), and becoming a civil engineer. Subsequently he read law with Salmon P. Chase, afterwards chief justice, and practiced at the bar. For some years he served in the post-office department in Washington; next was U. S. marshal for the southern district of Ohio, and then as a deputy clerk of the court of Hamilton county. Volunteering in 1861 he was, Sept. 9th, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 54th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry; on Oct. 31st was commissioned colonel of the regiment, and brought it nearly to its full strength of 1,000 men. In February, 1862, Col. Smith's regiment reported to Gen. Sherman at Paducah, Ky., and was in active field service until the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. On Col. Stuart being wounded, he commanded temporarily the 2d brigade. In May he fought in the battle of Russell's House; afterwards occupied Corinth as advance-guard; was in active field service in Tennessee and the expedition to Tallahatchie; embarked for Vicksburg, and upon the wounding of the brigade commander, Gen. M. L. Smith at Chickasaw Bluffs, assumed command of the brigade. In January, 1863, he joined in the attack and capture of Arkansas Post, and in March, made an expedition under command of Gen. Sherman to Rolling Fork, to relieve Adm. Porter. He participated in the battles of Baker's Creek, Champion Hill, and the assaults on Vicksburg, all in May, 1863; in the same month was relieved of command of 2d brigade. In June he acted as president of a court of inquiry at Milliken's Bend, La., and took part in the battle there, June 4th. He was on staff duty with Gen. Grant from May until Aug. 26th, when he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He accompanied Gen. Grant to New Orleans, performing staff duty. On Sept. 16th he was assigned to command of 2d brigade, 6th division, army of the Tennessee, at Natchez; on Oct. 20th was relieved from command, and on Oct. 24th was assigned to 1st brigade, 4th division; was in active field service at Natchez and on Black and Yazoo rivers until Feb. 3, 1864, when he took part in the expedition under command of Gen. Sherman to Meridian, Miss., and on Feb. 4, 1864, was at the battle of Champion Hill No. 2. In March he commanded a division of the army of the Tennessee in the Red River expedition, took part in the attack and capture of Fort De Russy, occupied Alexandria, La.; subsequently protected the ascent of Adm. Porter's fleet on its way to Shreveport, as far as Loggy Bayou, and when news was received of Gen. Banks' reverse at Sabine Cross Roads, he fell back with the fleet and transports to Alexandria, fighting a notable and successful battle at Coushatta against the Confederate general Green, who was killed. On the retreat from Alexandria, he was in command of the rear-guard, and repulsed the enemy handsomely in several engagements. After this arduous expedition, he was prostrated by sickness, and was absent on leave until January, 1865. He was then assigned to command of the 3d division detachment, army of the Tennessee, Jan. 4, 1865. During the period March 17–Aug. 22, 1865, he commanded successively the district of South Alabama and the district and post of Mobile; then was on leave of absence until Jan. 15, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out with the rank of brevet major general of volunteers, to date from March 16, 1865. Gen. Smith won the encomiums of Gens. Grant, Sherman, McPherson, A. J. Smith, Canby, Adm. Porter and others. His promotion was asked in a memorial by every officer in the brigade which he led in the bloody assaults on Vicksburg, and endorsed by the division commander and commander-in-chief, and urged by them as having been well earned upon the field of battle. Gen. Smith was U. S. consul to Panama from the summer of 1867 until the spring of 1869. From that time he lived, with shattered health, at Torresdale, near Philadelphia, devoting himself to the pursuits of a domestic life until 1886, when he became interested in the success of a New York newspaper, and took up a temporary residence in that city. He devoted his energies too zealously to its development, however, was stricken with a fatal illness, and died in New York, Dec. 14, 1887. He was a man of commanding presence, an accomplished horseman and the ideal of a soldier. Gen. Smith was married, in 1848, to Elizabeth Budd, a daughter of Dr. William Budd McCullough, formerly of Warren county, N. J., who, with three sons and three daughters, survives him. His "Life and Letters," by his son, Walter George Smith, was published in 1897.

Thos. Kilby Smith

LONGFELLOW, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Portland, Me., June 18, 1819, son of Stephen and Zilpha (Wadsworth) Longfellow, and brother of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. His father was a well-known lawyer of Portland; his mother the daughter of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, who served with distinction through the revolutionary war, and was afterward elected to congress. Samuel was the youngest of eight children: a delicate boy, with a heart and mind open and sensitive to poetry, music and art, and thoughtful and devout in spirit from his earliest days. He was educated at Portland Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1835, at the age of sixteen. He was graduated in 1839, in the same class with Rev. Edward E. Hale. The first year after graduation he taught in the family of a southern gentleman, but his natural inclination led him to select the ministry as his life-work, and he entered Harvard Divinity School in 1842. While there he came under the influence of the transcendental movement, which determined the future direction of his thought, and he formed a close intimacy with Samuel Johnson, the oriental scholar, which lasted through life. Before graduation here he went, in 1843, to Fayal, where he acted as tutor in the family of Charles W. Dabney, the U. S. consul, returning in the following year to continue his studies in the divinity school. During this year, in conjunction with Samuel Johnson, he prepared a new hymnbook for the use of Unitarian congregations, which marked a great advance in poetic and spiritual quality over those in use. On Feb. 16, 1848, he was installed over a Unitarian church at Fall River, and remained there three years. In 1851 he went to Europe for a year, as tutor and traveling companion to a young man. On his return he occupied different pulpits for a time, and in October, 1853, was installed over the Second Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1860, after seven years' service, he resigned his position, as his health was not strong, and again visited Europe with his friend, Mr. Samuel Johnson. He made three other journeys to Europe after this—in 1865, 1868 and 1888. After resigning his pastorate at Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Longfellow preached only as occasion offered; most often to the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society in Boston, gathered together by Theodore Parker. In 1877 he was called to the pastorate of the Unitarian Society of Germantown, Pa. He remained there until the autumn of 1882, when he resigned in order to devote himself to writing the biography of his brother, Henry W. Longfellow. The remaining years of his life were passed quietly in Cambridge. Mr. Longfellow's sermons and a few essays on religious subjects were published in a volume together. He had a genuine poetic gift, and his hymns have formed a valuable addition to religious literature, being filled with fervor and spirituality. They are found in the collections of nearly every denomination. His hymns and verses were collected and published after his death. Although gentle and retiring in manner, Mr. Longfellow was a man of strong and decided feeling where any question of principle or true sentiment was involved. He was fearless in the expression of his opinions in religious matters, and believed in absolute sincerity of thought and word, not only in things of the spirit, but in questions of the day. This was shown by his strong utterances from the pulpit in opposition to slavery. He died in Portland, Me., after a brief illness, Oct. 3, 1892.

Sam Longfellow

DENBY, Charles, diplomat, was born at Mountjoy, Botetourt co., Va., June 16, 1830, son of Nathaniel and Jane (Harvey) Denby. His father was a merchant, residing at Richmond, Va.; his mother, a daughter of Matthew Harvey, of Mountjoy. Matthew Harvey was one of Lee's legion during the revolutionary war, and one of his brothers also fought in the patriot ranks, and was killed at the battle of Cowpens. The members of the Harvey family are numerous and well known in Rockbridge, Botetourt and adjoining counties in Virginia. Charles Denby was educated at the academy at Taylorsville, Va.; at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he spent the years 1843–45,—this college has since conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.,—and at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. He was graduated in 1850, and then went to Selma, Ala., where for two years he was a professor in the Masonic University. In June, 1853, he went to Evansville, Ind., and there was employed by John B. Hall as editor of the "Enquirer," a Democratic newspaper that had recently been founded. He learned to set type, and frequently set up his own editorials. While editing the newspaper he studied law in the office of Baker & Garvin, having as his preceptor Judge Baker, subsequently colonel of the 1st Indiana cavalry and governor of the state. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1855, and began the practice of law at Evansville in 1856, in partnership with Judge James Lockhart. In the fall of that year he was elected to represent Vanderburg county in the state legislature, receiving a large majority. From that time until the civil war began he was engaged exclusively in the practice of the law, a few years excepted, when he held the position of collector of the port of Evansville under Buchanan. The day after Fort Sumter fell, he raised a regiment for service on the border, and also engaged at that time in drilling troops at the fair-grounds, near Evansville. In September, 1861, he received from Gov. Morton the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the 42d regiment, Indiana volunteers, which, as nomenclature of the state regiments began with 11th, was actually the 31st regiment raised. His regiment served in southern Kentucky, started with Crittenden's division from Fort Donelson and was among the first troops to reach Nashville. Thence it went to Huntsville, Ala., under Gen. Mitchel; returned with Gen. Buell in the summer of 1862, in pursuit of Bragg, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, in which encounter he was bruised by a minie-ball, which hit him in the leg, and had his horse killed under him. A few days afterward he was appointed colonel of the 80th Indiana. In the month of February, 1863, he resigned on a surgeon's certificate of disability. After that he returned to the practice of law in Evansville, and held no office until his appointment as minister to China by Pres. Cleveland in the spring of 1885. He has ever since been in China, and his record is before the country. He was a delegate-at-large from Indiana to the two national Democratic conventions held in 1876 and 1884. He is one of the charter members of Farragut Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. During his service as minister of the United States, he has been the recipient of many complimentary resolutions passed by the various missionary boards in the United States and in China. Col. Denby was married, in September, 1858, to Martha, eldest daughter of Hon. Graham N. and Harriett S. Fitch, of Logansport, Ind. Eight children were born to this marriage, of whom six are still living.

Charles Denby

DENBY, Charles (2d), diplomat, was born at Evansville, Ind., in 1861. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1882, and then studied law for three years. In 1885 he was appointed second secretary of legation at Peking, China, where he devoted himself ardently to the study of the Chinese language, literature and history. In the Chinese official and written language he attained unusual proficiency, and many important negotiations between the legation and the Chinese government were conducted by him entirely in that tongue. In 1893 Mr. Denby was promoted by Pres. Cleveland to be first secretary of legation at Peking. The absence of the United States minister in 1894 led to Mr. Denby's appointment as chargé d'affaires. At the outbreak of war between China and Japan, in August of that year, Mr. Denby was ordered by the United States government to exercise his good offices in behalf of the Japanese resident in China. In pursuance of these orders he represented the governments of the United States and Japan during the first four months of the war, and was the medium of important negotiations between the belligerent powers. In this difficult position he acted with tact and firmness, not only winning full approval for all his official acts from the secretary of state at Washington, but also receiving the personal acknowledgments of the emperor and empress of Japan and the emperor of China. Mr. Denby was offered decorations by both powers, but, in obedience to the law of the United States, declined to receive them. He was married, in 1895, to Martha, daughter of James L. Orr, a prominent merchant of Indiana.

KEITH, Samuel Jackson, banker, was born in Jackson county, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1831, son of Alexander and Mary (McAdow) Keith. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Keith, a native of North Carolina, located in Tennessee in 1804, and engaged in farming. His first American ancestor, Alexander Keith, emigrated from Scotland in 1775, and settled in North Carolina. Samuel Keith attended the public schools and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to Gainesboro, Tenn., as clerk in a country store, and in 1855 removed to Nashville. Here he served as clerk in the store of Morris & Matthews for three years. In 1858 he was admitted as a partner in the store of Kirkpatrick, Nevins & Co., wholesale grocers. In 1860 Kirkpatrick retired, and the firm-name became Nevins, Keith & Co. This firm went out of business in 1861, on account of the civil war. In 1866 Mr. Keith removed to New Orleans, where he conducted a commission business in cotton and tobacco, under the firm-name of Kirkpatrick, Nevins & Keith. In 1868 Nevins retired, after which the firm was continued for eight years under the style of Kirkpatrick & Keith. In 1878 he returned to Nashville, and was elected president of the First National Bank. In 1880 this bank was consolidated with the Mechanics' National Bank, and Mr. Keith served as vice-president until 1882, when he was elected president of the Fourth National Bank. This position he still holds (1898). During the great financial panic of 1893, the failure of six state and national banking institutions in Nashville precipitated runs upon all the banks on Aug. 10th, resulting in the closing or suspension of all the national banks in the city, with the exception of the Fourth, which successfully withstood a three days' continuous run. The business of the bank has increased vastly since that time, and by his judicious management he has made it one of the strongest financial institutions in the South. In May, 1897, Mr. Keith was elected president of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. He is a public spirited citizen, contributing liberally to enterprises for advancing the general prosperity of Nashville, to whose people he is deeply attached, and in whose future he has implicit faith. He was a member of the executive committee and chairman of the finance committee of the Tennessee centennial exposition of 1897, and was an important factor in its organization and successful management. On Sept. 20, 1865, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Thomas Bellsnyder. They have had four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Keith is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Saml J Keith

WALKER, Herman, capitalist, was born in New York city, April 21, 1850, son of Frederick and Barbara Walker, who were natives of Germany. The family removed to Guttenburg, N. J., in 1860, where young Walker attended school until he was about fourteen years of age, and then he entered the New York office of his father, who was a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in walking-sticks. At the age of seventeen he was entrusted with the management of the business, and taking advantage of every opportunity to acquire property, increased his possessions from year to year. In 1878 he went into real-estate business for himself. Believing that the northern part of Hudson county and the southern part of Bergen county would one day be densely populated, he made purchase after purchase, until he was the largest owner of the tracts of land now known as Highwood Park, Eldorado, Grand View, Hudson Heights, Bergenwood Park, and Cliffside Park, besides a large part of Union township, adjoining Guttenburg. Mr. Walker was one of the originators of a great pleasure resort, Eldorado, on the edge of the Palisades. Among the projects original with Mr. Walker is the preservation of the Palisades by the construction of a grand boulevard along the edge, making a driveway unsurpassed in the United States, if not in the world. Mr. Walker is a large stockholder in a number of corporations and president of several, including the North Hudson Land Co., and the New York and Rochester Steel Mat Co. In 1890–91 he was vice-president of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association. He belongs to the Union League Club, the Franklin Club of Guttenburg and the Lincoln Association of Jersey City and of local societies including the Royal Arcanum. He has been connected with the Republican party since his youth; was a member of the Hudson county Republican general committee about twenty years, and has been a delegate to nearly every state convention since 1871. As a candidate for local offices he has invariably been successful, although Guttenburg is a strong Democratic town. In 1878 he was assessor and clerk of the joint committee to set off the town from the township of Union; from 1878 until April, 1886, was town clerk; from 1881 until 1895 was town recorder, the year 1887 excepted, when he was chairman of the council; from 1879 until 1899, four terms, was justice of the peace; was member of the board of councilmen in 1886, 1887, 1897 and 1898; and was chairman of said board in 1886 and 1897. Mr. Walker was married at Guttenburg, N. J., Aug. 26, 1875, to Diana H., daughter of John and Diana Behrens, and has four sons and two daughters.

Herman Walker

ROGERS, John, sculptor, was born in Salem, Essex co., Mass., Oct. 30, 1829. He is of New England colonial ancestry. His father, John Rogers of Boston, was the son of Daniel Denison Rogers, a merchant of that city; and his mother was the daughter of John Derby, a merchant of Salem. He was educated at a New England common school, but in his youth developed a roving disposition, and engaged in various avocations in different localities. At the age of nineteen he became a machinist in Manchester, N. H., and worked at the trade about seven years quite unaware of his capacity for any higher employment. One day when in Boston, he observed a man modeling images from clay. The sight impressed him with an ambition to imitate the artist. He was bound to his trade during fourteen hours of the day, but in his leisure time he made experiments in modeling, and when twenty-eight years of age visited Paris and Rome to study art. Returning to his country after an absence of about eight months, Mr. Rogers found employment in the office of the city surveyor of Chicago, but every moment not required by the duties of his position, he devoted to modeling, and soon produced a group of small figures which he styled the "Checker Players." This was exhibited at a charity fair in Chicago, where it attracted great attention, and was highly praised for its faithfulness in details, which is a characteristic of all his works. Encouraged by this success, Mr. Rogers resigned his situation and devoted himself exclusively to art, soon producing an admirable group which he called the "Slave Auction." This being exhibited in New York city in 1860, attracted great attention, owing to the active agitation at that time of the slave question. When the civil war broke out, soon afterwards, the genius of Mr. Rogers found employment in the production of some interesting groups illustrative of current history. He then established a studio in an attic room at 599 Broadway, and devoted himself zealously to the production of the groups which have given him his reputation. These are made of a peculiar composition, and are produced from models originally modeled in clay; bronze copies are then cast from which the moulds are prepared for subsequent copies to be made. Mr. Rogers' groups soon became widely known and very popular, their exquisite execution, and his excellent judgment in the selection of subjects, commending them to cultivated people. Among the best known of these groups are "The Picket Guard," "One More Shot," "The Union Refugees," "The Wounded Scout," "Uncle Ned's School," "How the Fort was Taken," "Taking the Oath," and "The Fugitive's Story," all of which sold extensively during, and immediately subsequent to, the civil war. His "Slave's Story" and "Council of War" attracted particular notice for the excellent portraits of famous men they presented; the first, of Whittier, Garrison and Beecher, and the second of Lincoln, Grant and Stanton. He afterwards produced equally popular works on social subjects, and in illustration of scenes from the poets and dramatists. Among these last may be mentioned his three illustrations of Rip Van Winkle, in which the features of the hero are those of Joseph Jefferson. In 1882 Mr. Rogers undertook the production of an equestrian statue of Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. To execute this statue he erected an atelier at Stamford, Conn., and within a little more than a year perfected the model in plaster. The completed statue has been universally admired as a remarkable work of art, and it now stands before the city hall of Philadelphia. He has since completed a statue of Abraham Lincoln, exhibited at the world's fair; two bronze groups, half life size, one representing the story of Ichabod Crane and the Headless Horseman, and the other, "The Landing of the Norsemen"; and he began a large monumental group of John Eliot preaching to the Indians, which continued ill health prevented him from completing. Mr. Rogers has been most successful in illustrating everyday life in its humorous and pathetic aspects, and his works have been largely instrumental in elevating the artistic taste of the public.

John Rogers

WRIGHT, Patience (Lovell), modeler in wax, was born at Bordentown, N. J., in 1725, of Quaker parentage. Her earliest art work consisted of modeling miniature heads in relief in wax, and these were popular, not only with her neighbors, but had become quite noted throughout Pennsylvania previous to the year 1772. When a widow with three children her interest in art led her to visit England, and there she became well known to the public characters of the day. The English journalists wrote enthusiastically in praise of her work in wax, which became so popular that she accumulated a fortune by it, and modeled portraits of many of the most important contemporary personages. She made a full length wax figure of Lord Chatham, which was placed in a glass case in Westminster Abbey. During the revolutionary war she championed her country's cause in England, it being said that she argued even with George III. on the subject, and she carried on a patriotic correspondence with Franklin, during his residence at Passy, near Paris. She was an intimate friend of Benjamin West and his family. She does not appear to have attempted any higher form of art than her wax modeling. Her eldest daughter also followed this trade, and her son studied art in London, under Benjamin West's direction, and under the patronage of Franklin at Paris, becoming a successful portrait painter. He painted a portrait of the Prince of Wales in England, and in 1783 he painted portraits of General and Mrs. Washington. That of George Washington has been described as "remarkable for fidelity to details of feature, form and costume, and although inelegant and unflattering probably accurate to a remarkable degree." Mrs. Wright died in 1785.

BISSELL, George Edwin, sculptor, was born at New Preston, Litchfield co., Conn., Feb. 16, 1839. His remote ancestors were of Huguenot origin, and fleeing from France during the persecutions of the sixteenth century, settled in England. Their descendants emigrated to America in 1632, and settling on the Connecticut river at Windsor, Conn., established a ferry between that place and Hartford. His immediate ancestors were natives of Litchfield county, Conn., where his father, Hiram Bissell, was one of the pioneer quarrymen and marble workers at New Preston. In his childhood and youth George Bissell showed conclusively his natural predilection for art, but he never enjoyed regular instruction, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in a store in Waterbury, Conn. Remaining there until he was of age, he gave up mercantile life, and in the quiet village of Washington, Conn., under the instruction of Frederick Gunn, founder of the famous school, known as the Gunnery, he prepared for college. This was at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, which soon broke up his plans, and after teaching a district school a few months, and "boarding round," as was the custom in those days, he enlisted as a private in company A, 23d regiment, C. V., and served until mustered out with his regiment about a year later. He then received an appointment in the U. S. navy as acting assistant paymaster, and was ordered to the South Atlantic squadron, where he served until the close of the war. Then joining his father and brother Henry in the marble business, he located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Early in this new experience he was called upon to furnish designs and models for public monuments, and was about thirty-two years of age when he received his first commission, a life-size statue in marble. He had then had neither study nor experience in sculpture. This statue he modeled from life and cut in marble, compassing in this first effort the sculptural and mechanical processes of the art. In 1875–76 he visited Europe, traveling and studying in Paris, Florence and Rome. On his return he gave some time to portrait-sculpture, modeling many busts and works of similar character. From 1883 to 1896 he spent much of his time in Paris, producing, among other works, the models for the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Waterbury, Conn.; the statue of Col. John L. Chatfield; an ideal statue for a fountain, at Hudson, N. Y.; the "Burns and Highland Mary" panel for the Burns monument at Ayr, Scotland; the statue of Abraham Lincoln and slave, for the monument which he designed and placed in Edinburgh, Scotland. During these years, when at his studio at Poughkeepsie, he modeled the statues of Gen. Gates, now on Saratoga battle monument at Schuylerville, N. Y.; the "Standard Bearer" at Winsted, Conn.; the statue of "Union" at Salisbury, Conn.; Chancellor John Watts in Trinity churchyard, New York city, a bronze replica of which was exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, and afterwards placed before the Leake and Watts Orphan House at Yonkers, N. Y.; and the statue of Chancellor James Kent, now in the new congressional library at Washington, D. C. He has been a frequent exhibitor at the Paris salons and art exhibitions in New York, and was elected a member of the National Sculpture Society in 1893.

KEMEYS, Edward, sculptor, was born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31, 1843. He was of Northern parentage; his father, William Kemeys, being a native of Scarboro, N. Y., and his mother, Abby (Greene) Kemeys, a native of Providence, R. I. Removing north with his parents, he received his education in the schools of New York city, where he was graduated in 1862. His natural gift for art was not at first given an opportunity to develop, and on leaving school he set to work in the iron business. This he relinquished at the outbreak of the civil war, to enlist in the Federal service, and while hostilities continued he saw constant duty—first, as second lieutenant, from which rank he was promoted first lieutenant, and afterwards as captain of artillery. He took part in the engagements before Richmond in 1862. At the close of the war he was employed on the civil engineering corps of Central park, New York, and while there made his début as a sculptor. Rejecting all schools of sculpture, he founded a school peculiarly his own, whose principle is the life and character of the subject—first making a specialty of Indians and American wild animals, etc., spending much time in the West studying from the life. In 1878 he exhibited at the Paris Salon his now famous group, "Bison and Wolves." Returning to New York the following year, he continued the production of those effective groups which are to be seen in all parts of the country: the "Still Hunt," in Central park, New York; the "Wolves," Fairmount park, Philadelphia; "Panther and Deer," "Raven and Coyote," etc. In 1887 he produced the colossal head of a bison for the new Omaha bridge, of the Pacific railroad, the largest work of its kind ever completed. In 1892 Mr. Kemeys went to Chicago, where he has since resided, and there he executed a number of large groups for the Columbian exposition, for which he received several medals. He also executed the large bronze lions in front of the Chicago Art Institute building, and numerous small bronzes for private collections. He is a member of the New York Architectural League, of the Society of American Artists, and of the National Sculpture Society. Capt. Kemeys was married, in New York city, June 13, 1885, to Miss Laura Swing of New Jersey. His new studio, called Wolfden, is located at Bryn-Mawr, adjoining his residence, near Jackson park, Chicago, Ill.

CLEVENGER, Shobal Vail, sculptor, was born near Middletown, Butler co., O., Oct. 22, 1812, son of Samuel C. and ——— (Bunnell) Clevenger. He was named after an uncle by marriage, who was a member of the Society of Friends. The family line on the paternal side has been traced back to the year 1700, when John Clevenger, of New Jersey, signed a petition to the king for "better government of East Jersey." The Bunnells originally were a Huguenot family, and also settled in New Jersey in early colonial times. Shobal Clevenger's father, a weaver by trade, emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio in 1808. The future sculptor evidently inherited the artistic side of his nature from his mother, a woman noted as remarkably intellectual; but his early life was spent on his father's farm, and a desire to create a work of art might not have been awakened had he not had opportunities to visit Cincinnati. One day, seeing some bas-reliefs on a building in that city belonging to Mr. Gano, he insisted that he could imitate them, and not long after he apprenticed himself to David Guion, a monument-maker in Cincinnati for four years, at the end of that period establishing works of his own at Xenia, O. In 1834 he returned to Mr. Guion; next worked under a Mr. Bowles, and finally formed a partnership with George Bassett. By chance Ebenezer S. Thomas, editor of the Cincinnati "Evening Post," visited the yard, and on seeing some of Clevenger's figures assured him he could do work of a higher order, such as portrait busts, and introduced him to Nicholas Longworth, the wealthy art patron, who gave him a commission and became his warm friend. Among other sitters of that period were William Henry Harrison, later president of the United States, and Henry Clay. Mr. Longworth enabled Clevenger to go to Italy for purposes of study, but advised him to secure orders in eastern cities before embarking, and for this purpose the sculptor spent some time in Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The galleries of the Boston Athenæum, the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and Historical Society, and the New York Historical Society and Metropolitan Museum contain specimens of his work, and among his later sitters were Martin Van Buren, Washington Allston, Edward Everett, Judge Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Julia Ward Howe and Daniel Webster. Among works executed in Italy were the "North American Indian" (1840), which created great interest, as being the first distinctively American sculpture, and a statue of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," which was never finished. Having contracted pulmonary phthisis, he was advised to return to America, but died on the voyage, Sept. 23, 1843, near Gibraltar, and was buried at sea within a day's sail of that fortress. He was married in Cincinnati, Aug. 5, 1833, to Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Thomas Wright and granddaughter of Robert

S.V. Clevenger

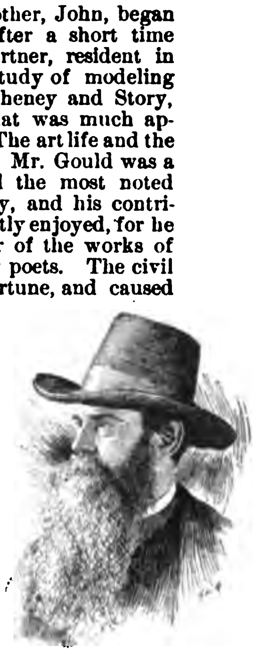
Wright, of New York, a revolutionary soldier, and Comfort Hancock, his wife, a descendant of John Hancock. Mrs. Clevenger bore her husband a daughter and two sons, one of whom, Dr. Shobal Vail, became an eminent specialist in nervous and mental diseases. She died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1897. Clevenger's works are characterized by remarkable fidelity, strength and beauty of execution. His life, according to Henry T. Tuckerman, "was for the most part happy and altogether honorable."

BARNARD, George Grey Grubb, sculptor, was born at Bellefonte, Center co., Pa., May 24, 1863, son of Joseph H. and Martha Grey (Grubb) Barnard. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother, the daughter of a Chicago pioneer. When the boy was very young his parents removed to Chicago, and after a short residence there, to Muscatine, Ia., where young Barnard developed a taste for natural history; became familiar with the birds of the region and their habits, and, self-taught, attained skill as a taxidermist. Signs of the possession of artistic talent showed themselves when he was still a boy, and a portrait bust of his little sister, modeled without instruction from any one, roused the interest of his friends and led to his apprenticeship to a local jeweler, under whom he became a skillful letterer and engraver. His ambition, however, was to devote himself to a higher branch of art work, and at the age of sixteen he went to Chicago. It was necessary at first for him to continue working at his trade, but he soon decided to give it up, and after failing to induce the veteran sculptor, Leonard Volk, to take him as a pupil, he entered the Chicago Art Institute. There he studied for an entire year; paying all the expenses of instruction and his living expenses as well, with $100 that he had saved. He had some friends who would have been glad to help him, but the young artist preferred to keep to himself the fact that he was undergoing privations. After he had been working between one and two years in the Art Institute, he was paid $350 by a Chicago lady for a portrait bust of her little girl, and with this sum he set off for Paris. His experiences there were at first somewhat similar to those of his first year at the Chicago Art Institute. He studied in the atelier Cavelier for three years, and then withdrew entirely. In 1885 he finished his "Boy" in marble; in 1886 completed a heroic-sized statue, "Cain" (destroyed), and in 1887 began the "Brotherly Love" for a Norwegian monument, finishing it in marble in 1888, as well as his life-size "Walking Man." He began the group called "Two Natures" in 1888, finished it in the clay in 1890, and put it into marble in 1894. He modeled a Norwegian stove, decorated with figures, illustrating the myths of the North in 1891, and carried out two of the figures in marble in 1892. In 1894 he made a reduction of "Brotherly Love," and a bust of a lady. In 1895 a second stove, to be made of porcelain, fifteen feet in height, was modeled and almost completed. This is adorned with many groups and figures. In 1896 a figure, representing the god Pan, was made ready to be cast in bronze. In 1894 Mr. Barnard's work was exhibited for the first time in the Salon of the Champ de Mars and he was immediately elected an associate of the Société Nationale de Beaux-Arts. Artists and critics united in proclaiming his work the sensation of the year; and the sculptor, now famous, was fêted and entertained by the great art patrons of Paris. Of his chef-d'œuvre, "I feel Two Natures Struggling within Me," M. Thibault-Sisson, art critic of "Le Temps," wrote: "The heroic alone seems capable of attracting him, but an heroic special in its kind; special also in his manner of treating it. He does not show us one man battling with another; his conception has a far deeper meaning and lesson: man struggling with the elements; man fighting with the inner man, with the baser instincts of his nature. Possibly the composition may lack a little of that precision that conventional allegory requires, but in spite of that the group has movement and life, and the execution is as bold as it is finely shaded. All is said with majestic energy—an energy that knows its power and scorns useless details." He returned to America, and in the fall of 1896 exhibited in New York city the following pieces: "Pan"; "Boy"; "Fragments of Unfinished Norwegian Stove"; "I feel Two Natures Struggling within Me"; "Head"; "Portrait Bust"; and "Friendship." By the better and more thoughtful critics the Paris verdict was endorsed, and although this sculptor's work required from the public more attention and study than it usually cared to give, it rapidly gained in popularity. It has been said of Barnard that he is an ideal Rodin. Like him, he has gone beyond the century in which he lives; so much so as to make it possible to almost speak of him as didactic. It is pure humanity that enthrals him; broad humanity, and even what is outside of humanity, that animates him. He is inspired by that part in him which is purely and greatly human, and which he brings out and establishes the connection between himself and humanity by expressing in marble. If Rodin has greater power, Barnard has greater poetic power, and in that sense he may be an ideal Rodin, but it is more "ideal" than Rodin. Barnard is an idealist, not in the Greek sense of the term, but in the human sense—the sense that teaches. His method of working has interested art students. He has worked outside of schools, outside of influence. For six years he was a solitary in his studio. There he completed his "Brotherly Love"—so dramatic and delicate, so poetic, so real—and his "Two Natures." There he developed his mysticism. Possessing as he does the fire, the force, the vitality, the poetic insight and the emotional nobility of dominant genius, he sees life, not as others see it, but life ennobled; in its entirety, both in the past and in the future.

Geo Grey Barnard

NOBLE, William Clark, sculptor, was born at Gardner, Me., Feb. 10, 1858, son of Clark Noble His father, who was a sea captain, was lost on a voyage when his son was but ten months old, and the boy was then cared for by his grandfather in the neighboring town of Richmond, until the death of the latter, which occurred in 1870. During this time the boy had attended a school, and he now left his home and went to Boston with some small earnings, to study the art of sculpture, which seems to have been, by natural inclination, a favorite pastime, even from his childhood, when he modeled in a clay-hill near his home. Mr. Noble served an apprenticeship of three years with an architectural sculptor and then three years as an improver, at the same time studying anatomy and other branches essential to his art. Later he worked on architectural decorations, carving in stone, wood and plaster, and modeling in clay and wax, and also attended life classes. He went to Newport, R. I., in 1882, and was at that time finely equipped for his profession both in the technique of the art and in knowledge of the human figure. His first work in Newport was interior decorating and carving. Later he conducted classes in modeling and devoted himself largely to portraiture and figure work. During the next few years he made many medallions, portrait bas-reliefs and busts of prominent people, including Rev. Charles T. Brooks, the poet, scholar and divine; Mayor Thomas C. Doyle of Providence, and Mayor John Hare Powel of Newport. His first work to bring him prominently before the public was a magnificent bust of John McCullough, which he modeled entirely from photographs, without the benefit of a mask of the dead actor, for the Philadelphia Actors' Society, in 1887. This was pronounced by competent critics one of the most life-like and artistic busts ever produced in this country, and was kept on exhibition in New York a whole year. About the same time he made a bust of Maj.-Gen. Robert B. Potter, who at one time commanded the 9th army (Burnside's) corps, which is now owned by the New York Historical Society. His next important work was a soldiers' and sailors' monument for the city of Newport, which was unveiled May 23, 1890. His design for this monument was accepted in competition with those of Larkin G. Mead and other noted sculptors. The design consists of two figures, a soldier and sailor in action. Both are full of life and determination, and are true types of the men who left home to fight for their country. The monument is said by leading sculptors to be unsurpassed for originality of design, uniqueness of conception and fidelity to life. Mr. Noble was warmly congratulated upon his success by Gen. Russell A. Alger, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who was present at the unveiling, and who predicted for him a brilliant future. Mr. Noble also received an enthusiastic ovation from the Grand Army men present and the citizens generally. Another highly meritorious work is the bust of an old sea-captain well known around Newport. This was followed by a number of important works, including a statue of Burns to adorn one of the parks in the city of Providence. The sculptor competed with other artists, and his design was accepted because of its fidelity to life and the ease and gracefulness of the posture. It represents the poet clad in the garb of his day, and seated in an antique chair, across which a plaid is thrown, with books and papers at his feet. About this time he made a bust of Benjamin F. Tracy, secretary of the navy. Mr. Noble is a self-made man, all his skill in his work and all his success in his profession having been attained by his own unaided efforts. He has never been abroad, all his study and work having been done in this country, and he is emphatically what he has an ambition to be, an American sculptor.

GOULD, Thomas Ridgeway, sculptor, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 5. 1818. His family was an old one, remotely of English descent, and was related to the Curtis family of Philadelphia. Among his mother's ancestors was Thomas Ridgeway, created first earl of Londonderry for carrying Protestantism into Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas Gould was left fatherless at the age of eight years, with three brothers, and the sale of their home and other property at a low figure soon followed, obliging the boys to struggle to support their mother and themselves. Thomas was a great favorite of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who often invited him to his home to inspect magnets and the wonders they revealed; and the friendship was life-long. In his teens he became a member of the Mercantile Library Association, which included Edwin P. Whipple, James T. Fields and other promising youths. When Gould was about twenty-one years of age, his intimate friend, Seth Cheney, the artist, and other men of kindred tastes, urged him to accompany them to Europe for purposes of study; but his mother's dependence upon the slender salary he drew caused him to remain with her. At this period his brother, John, began business in New Orleans, and after a short time Thomas became his financial partner, resident in Boston. He had taken up the study of modeling previous to this, together with Cheney and Story, and had produced some work that was much approved by Richard Greenough. The art life and the business current ran side by side. Mr. Gould was a member of a club that included the most noted literary men and women of the city, and his contributions to its gatherings were greatly enjoyed, for he was a fine reader and interpreter of the works of Shakespeare, Browning and other poets. The civil war swept away a considerable fortune, and caused Mr. Gould to make art a profession. In his little studio at the foot of Revere street, he produced in rapid succession busts of John A. Andrew, Ralph Waldo Emerson (now owned by Harvard University), Michel Angelo, and the elder Booth, who, with his son, Edwin, was an intimate friend of the sculptor. About this time, too, appeared his book, "The Tragedian," a critically appreciative tribute to the genius of Junius Brutus Booth. Busts representing "Christ," "Satan," "Imogene," and "Childhood," with some minor works, further occupied his time until 1868, when with his family he went to Italy, and opened a studio in Florence. Within a year he finished his first statue, the "West Wind." This is now in the art gallery at St. Louis, and a replica is to be seen in the art gallery at Rochester, N. Y. The following year he removed to a larger studio, having orders for portrait busts, and there began his "Cleopatra," now in a private gallery at Boston Highlands, Mass. His next important work was his "Ghost in 'Hamlet,'" an alto-relievo in sunken oval—one of the most original and rarely spiritual productions known, according to numerous critiques. "Timon of Athens," an heroic statue, was modeled soon after, but has never been reproduced in marble or bronze. Other works executed subsequently are a portrait statue of John Hancock, now in the town hall at Lexington, Mass.; the "Ascending Spirit," in Samuel Gould's lot in Forest Hill's cemetery, West Roxbury; the statue of Gov. Andrew in the cemetery at Hingham, Mass.; the nine-foot bronze of Kamehameha I., placed in front of the government building at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; the "Ariel," owned by the daughter of Edwin Booth; and a half-life sized figure of "Undine," now in the rooms of the Boston Art Club. The last order given him, executed by his son, Marshall, was from Gen. Bridge, and the result is the impressive figure the "Puritan," which stands on Cambridge common, near Harvard University. Mr. Gould visited the United States in May, 1881, and returned to Italy in October same year. During the passage a violent storm occurred, and at his request he was lashed to a mast, that he might enjoy the sight. His health, already delicate, was farther impaired by the exposure, and within a month (Nov. 20th), he died at Florence. His remains were brought to his native state, and were interred at Forest Hills. Mr. Gould was married in Maryland, in 1854, to Rebecca Bird, daughter of Marshall and Matilda (Bird) Sprogell, and a descendant of German Lutherans, who colonized the "Northern Liberties" before Penn bought his land from the Indians. She bore him two sons, Marshall S. and Alfred, the former a sculptor, the latter an architect.



Thomas R. Gould

WARNER, Olin Levi, sculptor, was born at West Suffield, Conn., April 9, 1844, son of Levi and Sarah B. (Warner) Warner. His father, an itinerant Methodist preacher for nearly fifty years, was a native of Kent, Litchfield co., Conn., where his grandfather, Benjamin Warner, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Warner, were also born and resided most of their lives. Col. Seth Warner, of revolutionary fame, was his great-grandfather's brother, and the first American ancestor of the family was John Warner, an original settler of Hartford, Conn., and a soldier in the Pequot war. Rev. Levi Warner was married, May 14, 1841, to Sarah B. Warner, of Pittstown, N. Y., whose father, a native of Wethersfield, Conn., was also a descendant of John Warner of Hartford. The family removed from Connecticut to Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1846, and there the son attended the district school until his fifteenth year, when he entered the Seward Institution, a school, kept by an uncle, in Orange county, N. Y. Two years later he went to a school at Brandon, Vt., whither his father had been sent in the course of his itinerary, and there he remained until he was nineteen years of age. He had as a boy amused himself and his schoolmates by carving heads and statuettes from chalk. From a solid block of plaster of paris he produced a bust of his father, which was exhibited at the Vermont state fair; a chalk statuette was also exhibited at a county fair. His desire to become a sculptor was encouraged by all who saw these works, but he could not afford to go abroad for the necessary training. He was, therefore, obliged to forego it for a while, and having learned telegraphy for the purpose of earning money sufficient to pursue his studies, he was employed at Albion and Rochester, N. Y., and at Augusta, Ga. At last in 1869 he sailed for Europe to carry out the desire of his life, and arriving in Paris found himself friendless and alone, with no letters of introduction, and no knowledge of the instructors in his chosen art. By observation and inquiry, however, he soon found out the best schools and methods of study, and was finally admitted to the École des Beaux-Arts. He studied also with Jouffroy, Falguiére, Mercier and became an assistant in the studio of Carpeaux. His first year in Paris was the last year of the empire, and when the republic was proclaimed Sept. 4, 1870, Warner, with other American residents in sympathy with the French, enlisted in the foreign legion. He remained in Paris during the siege and the occupation by the commune of 1871, and at its termination resumed his studies. Returning to America in the fall of 1872, he established a studio in New York city, but the enthusiasm born in the company of art and artists in Paris was almost extinguished by four years of labor unrecognized and talent unappreciated by his own countrymen. He accordingly abandoned his studio and returned to his father's farm. In search of a means of livelihood he applied to Mr. Plant, president of the Southern Express Co., who encouraged his return to art, at the same time giving him an order for busts of himself and wife. In 1878 Mr. Warner met Daniel Cottier, then just opening his art rooms in New York, and was invited to exhibit his bust of Mrs. Plant. It attracted immediate attention from the softness, delicacy and excellence of the work. Connoisseurs could not believe it the work of an American artist and executed in New York. Mr. Cottier became his firm friend, and by his advice and encouragement did much to lay the foundations of his success. In the meantime his bust of Pres. Hayes and his alto-portrait of Edwin Forrest, which was sent to the Centennial exposition of 1876, had attracted wide attention, and the immediate result of his growing reputation was a commission from Mr. I. T. Williams, which resulted in the graceful statue, "Twilight." His success was thenceforth assured. As one of the five original members of the Society of American artists, he exhibited in 1876 a bust of his father, and some medallions; in 1879 the statue of "Twilight"; in 1880 a bust of J. Alden Weir, which afterwards excited profound admiration in the Paris Salon; in 1881 a small statue of the "Dancing Nymph" and a bust of Maud Morgan, the harpist; in 1882 an alto-relief "Cupid and Psyche," and in 1883 a bust of Miss Cottier. Mr. Warner's largest works include the colossal heads and decoration panels in the building of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, five colossal heads in the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Philadelphia, the heroic statue of Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut, cast in bronze, a bust of A. A. Low of Brooklyn, and bronze statue of William Lloyd Garrison. In 1888 he executed the beautiful fountain for Portland, Ore., a large basin supported by two caryatides, adjudged one of his best works. In 1889 he was elected a national academician. In 1893 he designed, for the Columbian exposition at Chicago, the souvenir coin and colossal heads of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Velasquez and Rembrandt; also the sculptures on the New York state building, which comprised a statue of Hendrik Hudson and Columbus, and busts of Governors Clinton and Flower; in 1892 colossal head of Mozart for the public park in Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1894 a colossal statue of Gen. Devens for the state of Massachusetts, and also important work for the congressional library at Washington; consisting of a bronze door, one of three for the main entrance which were ordered from him. The tympanum represents "Tradition," and the panels contain figures representing "Imagination" and "Memory." Of the numerous portrait medallions for which he was famous, perhaps his strongest and best are those of the Indian chiefs, Joseph, Lot, Moses, Yatiniawitz, Encheaskwe and Seltice. They are, at least, among his best known. A noted art critic, W. C. Brownell, writes: "Warner's temperamental distinction is that he discovers beauty in character. His work shows that it is character that interests him rather than any abstraction or convention of beauty, as beauty is understood who merely loses character in invertebrate stupidity. The artist who is in love with character will create something charming, because he feels the charm of character." Surely a better estimate of a great genius could not be expressed in a few words. Mr. Warner's short career as an artist—it was scarcely more than twenty years—was sufficient to place him among the immortal masters of sculpture; those who have created a style of their own. He was married, in 1886, to Sylvia, daughter of Dr. Eugene Martinache of New York. Two children survive. While riding in Central park, New York, he was thrown, and received severe injuries from which he died, Aug. 14, 1896.

MUNDY, Johnson Marchant, sculptor, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., May 13, 1832, the youngest son of Frederick and Mary (Marchant) Mundy. His mother was a native of Portsmouth, Va., of German extraction. On his father's side the family descended from Nicholas Mundy, who emigrated from England to America about the year 1680, and settled in Middlesex county, N. J. When Johnson was three years of age, his father removed to Geneva, Ontario co., on the banks of Seneca lake. Here the boy was educated, making rapid progress in his studies, particularly in the languages. At an early age he displayed remarkable taste for art, especially in drawing and carving and the study of music. His school studies terminated when he was fourteen years of age, on account of a disease of the eyes; which, although it did not interfere with his sight in the daytime, produced what is called "night-blindness." He had by this time become acquainted with the use of the crayon and devoted much time to copying engravings with considerable success. In 1847 he was sent to Currituck county, N. C., to receive treatment for his eyes from his uncle, Dr. Gideon Marchant, a distinguished physician and surgeon. He derived no benefit from the treatment, however, and returning North was placed in the care of different medical men in Philadelphia and New York. In the summer of 1849 he took a sea voyage under advice, and lived for several months at Fayal, one of the Azores. In the meantime he was enabled to pay some attention to art, and was becoming skilled in cameo and ivory carving, when in 1851–52 he determined to study sculpture, and accordingly went to New York city, and procured employment in a marble-yard. From this primary practice he went to the studio of J. K. Brown, in Brooklyn, where J. Q. A. Ward and Larkin J. Mead were pupils. Mr. Mundy began modeling in clay, at the same time giving attention to drawing. His financial resources becoming exhausted he was obliged to depend upon his art to enable him to carry on his studies, and accordingly made portraits and drawings from the antique, which he sold. Mr. Mundy remained with Mr. Brown eight years, acquiring the art of the bronze-worker and the principles and processes of sculpture. He was also familiarizing himself with anatomy, and had modeled a number of busts. In 1861–62 he was at Watertown, N. Y., where he was kept busily employed executing commissions. In 1863 he settled in Rochester and opened a studio. He was at first known as a crayon artist, working also in pastels. He made a large number of medallion portraits and portrait busts of prominent people in Rochester and its neighborhood. Also, he executed several ideal heads. In the meantime, the disease of his eyes had been steadily developing, and in 1879–80 he was obliged to abandon his art work. His condition improved a little, however, and he opened the Rochester Art School, where he taught drawing and modeling. His power of vision, unhappily, was extremely limited and feeble, and most of his work had to be accomplished by the sense of touch. In this condition he completed, after two years of arduous application, a model for the soldiers' monument in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, which was unveiled in 1890. The statue represents a vidette in the volunteer service of the Federal army, and has been repeatedly awarded the praise of being the most graceful and spirited statue of a soldier in the country. Notwithstanding this long and severe strain upon the artist's nerves and marked diminution of sight, after a rest of a few weeks he was again gathering material for another heroic statue, that of Washington Irving. All available representations of this subject were gathered, and by the aid of magnifying glasses carefully compared and studied; this, with interviews with relatives and remaining personal friends of Irving, enabled the artist to begin the work. After eighteen months of arduous labor, in which the actual work was performed by the sense of touch, the statue was completed and received the highest commendations from all visitors. It was thus described in an extended newspaper article: "The statue is of heroic size, intended for a bronze casting to be placed upon a granite pedestal in an open air location. The gifted author is represented sitting in an appropriate armchair, in his habitual easy manner while in conversation; the body is well settled in an ample cushion, the limbs are crossed in a natural and easy manner; the arms rest upon those of the chair; the head is slightly inclined to one side and the countenance is illumined by a most genial and tender feeling. As a whole, the figure is marked by a natural and easy posturing, and presents that happy combination of qualities so characteristic of Mr. Irving, modesty, dignity and benevolence." Among Mr. Mundy's other works, the most successful were busts of Bishop De Lancey, Pres. Anderson and Dr. Chester Dewey, and statuettes of "The Reaper," "The Pilgrim" and "Columbia." Mr. Mundy died at Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1897.

THOMPSON, Launt, sculptor, was born at Abbeyleix, Queen's co., Ireland, Feb. 8, 1833. In 1847 he came with his widowed mother to America, and settled at Albany, N. Y. He there entered the office of Dr. Ormsby, and began to study anatomy, which again led him to practice drawing. But the delight he took in drawing, the instinct of an awakening talent, soon entirely absorbed his energy, and when the sculptor, Erastus D. Palmer, one day entered the doctor's office and incidentally let fall the remark that he wanted a pupil who some day might become his assistant, young Thompson seized the opportunity with eagerness. He stayed with Palmer for nine years, and then, in 1878, opened a studio of his own in New York, where he made a deep impression by his novel and exquisite treatment of his medallion heads, then by his striking portrait-busts, and finally by his noble statues. In 1868–69 he visited Rome; from 1875 to 1887 he resided in Florence, and then returned to New York. The best known of his medallions are: "Morning Glory" and the portrait of John A. Dix. Among his busts the most remarkable are those of William C. Bryant, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, James Gordon Bennett the elder, Robert B. Minturn, Edwin Booth as Hamlet, and Samuel F. B. Morse. Among his best known statues are one of Abraham Pierson, first president of Yale College (1874), for which the honorary degree of A.M. was bestowed upon him, and those of Ambrose E. Burnside, Providence, R. I. (1887); John Sedgwick, West Point; Winfield Scott, Soldiers' Home, Washington; and Napoleon I., Milford, Pa. Mr. Thompson was married, in Schenectady, N. Y., to Maria L., daughter of Bishop Alonzo Potter. He died at Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1894.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born in Elmwood, Peoria co., Ill., April 29, 1860, son of Don Carlos and Mary Lucy (Foster) Taft. His father was long a principal of schools at Elmwood, and in other towns of Central Illinois. In 1870 the family removed to Champaign, Ill., where Prof. Taft had been called to occupy the chair of natural sciences in the Illinois State University. The president of this institution, Dr. John M. Gregory, conceived the idea of adding to the university's attractions by the founding of a modest art gallery—a collection of casts and photographic reproductions of famous paintings. Such museums were not known in the West at that time. The citizens of the prairie town responded to the appeal with a contribution of about

$5,000, and the result was an art gallery by no means meagre, and of admirable selection. Subsequently a foreign sculptor, whose work had been interrupted by the Chicago fire, found his way there, and was set to work mending the casts broken in transit. This operation was watched by young Taft for hours at a time, until finally he was made happy by an invitation to assist in the work. From that time he felt no doubt as to his vocation. The journeyman sculptor was later employed to teach decorative modeling for the benefit of the architectural students of the university, and though not old enough to enter college, Lorado Taft was allowed to take part in the class-work, and from that time he never relinquished the handling of clay, even during the busiest terms of college life. In June, 1880, he went to Paris, where he studied three years in the École des Beaux-Arts; taking first honorable mention of studio at end of first year, and first prize at end of third year. After a visit of one year to America, he resumed the student life in Paris for another year and a half. In 1886 he took up a permanent residence in Chicago, where he became instructor in sculpture at the Art Institute, and later a lecturer on art in the university extension department, University of Chicago. Mr. Taft is much interested in the work of the Central Art Association, organized in 1894, which has for its object the encouragement of national art in the West, the establishment of art collections, etc. He is a member of the American Sculpture Society and the Society of Western Artists. His principal works are a statue of Schuyler Colfax, Indianapolis, Ind.; of Gen. U. S. Grant, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; figures for various military monuments, notably the elaborate decorations of the Winchester (Ind.) soldiers' monument, and four figures on the Yonkers (N. Y.) memorial; the sculptural decorations of the Horticultural building, Columbian exposition, including the large groups, "Sleep" and the "Awakening of the Flowers"; many busts and medallions, particularly of scholars and writers, personal friends of the sculptor, as Frances E. Willard, Hamlin Garland and Henry B. Fuller. Mr. Taft has been twice married: first, in October, 1890, to Carrie Scales, who died April, 1892; and second, in February, 1896, to Ada Bartlett, of Boston.

AUGUR, Hezekiah, sculptor, was born in New Hampshire, in 1791, of humble parentage, and when still young became a resident in New Haven, Conn. There he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and later established himself as a prosperous tradesman, but through various misfortunes became bankrupt. In order to free himself from debt he had recourse to various devices, inventing a machine for weaving worsted lace, and turning to advantage his skill at carving by making ornamental furniture. Having thus developed his gifts by practice, he undertook more purely artistic work, and made a copy in marble of a head of Apollo, a piece of work which greatly delighted his neighbors. In his early attempts at sculpture he began at once to work in stone, but afterwards he followed the usual method of sculptors and cast his conceptions first in clay. He chiseled a head of Washington, and a "Sappho," and a notable group of "Jephthah and his Daughter," which was exhibited in New York and Boston, and is still preserved in the gallery at Yale University. This last is generally considered a remarkable piece of work for one wholly untrained in his art, and it brought the sculptor widespread recognition of his genius, so that after that he was never without commissions to execute monuments and busts. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 10, 1858.

HOSMER, Harriet, sculptor, was born at Watertown, Middlesex co., Mass., Oct. 6, 1830, daughter of a physician. She inherited a delicate constitution from her mother, who died of consumption; and her father encouraged her to follow a course of physical exercise such as boys only, at that period, were accustomed to take. She became expert in rowing, riding, skating and shooting; developed powers of great endurance; scandalized the neighbors by climbing trees whenever birds' nests tempted her; filled her room, boy-like, with snakes, insects and other specimens of natural history, which she dissected or preserved; and, in a clay pit in her father's garden, modeled figures of animals. Her first instructor was a Mr. Peabody, brother-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who found it impossible to teach by his conventional methods the undisciplined child; and, in despair, returned her to her father. Mrs. Sedgwick, who had a school for young ladies at Lenox, was noted for her success in difficult cases of this kind, and Harriet Hosmer was placed under her care, which was exercised with such tact that the breezy, independent nature was disciplined almost unconsciously, and the teacher gained the love and confidence of the pupil. Three years were spent at Lenox, and then Miss Hosmer went to Boston to study drawing and modeling under an artist, Mr. Stephenson. Her sex debarred her from entering the Boston Medical School, whose course in anatomy she was anxious to take; and hearing that the Medical College in St. Louis would admit her, she removed to that city. She made her home in the family of Wayman Crow, father of one of her old school friends, and from that gentleman she received her first order of a statue from Rome. Prof. McDowell, of the Medical School, under whom the sculptors, Powers and Clevenger, had studied anatomy, was particularly kind to Miss Hosmer; and, in return, she made a medallion portrait of him after a bust by Clevenger. On completing her studies, she made, alone, a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and then up the river, exploring the lead mines at Dubuque on her way, and smoking the pipe of peace with a Sioux chieftain at the falls of St. Anthony. On her return to Watertown, her father built her a studio, and there she made a copy, in reduced size, of Cañovas' bust of Napoleon, and an ideal head, "Hesper," exhibited in Boston in 1852, doing all but the preliminary work herself, and spending from eight to ten hours a day with her chisel in hand. In the autumn of 1852 she took passage for Italy, accompanied by her father and Charlotte Cushman, and in Rome became the pupil of the English sculptor, Gibson, under whose instruction she remained for seven years. Her first original works were heads, called "Daphne" and "Medusa" (exhibited in Boston in 1853), and these were enthusiastically praised by Gibson, and by Rauch, the great Prussian sculptor. Two years later she executed the commission given by Mr. Crow, sending him her first life-size figure "Œnone." This brought her a commission from the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, and in 1857 she completed the reclining statue, "Beatrice Cenci," which was exhibited in London and in several cities in the United States.

About that time she produced a statue of "Puck" seated on a toadstool, which proved so popular that thirty copies of the original were made, her profits amounting to $30,000. The prince of Wales and the duke of Hamilton each ordered a copy, and at least one is in the United States, in a private collection at Hartford, Conn. A companion piece, "Will-o'-the-Wisp," followed. In 1857 Dr. Hosmer's fortune was so reduced that he could no longer support his daughter generously, and urged her to return. This she did; but her reputation was now international, and she was in a position to support herself; therefore, as Massachusetts lacked an art atmosphere and other advantages furnished by Italy, she went back to Rome. In the winter of 1857-58 she executed a figure reclining on a sarcophagus, representing the deceased daughter of Mme. Falconnet, and this was set up in the Church of San Andrea del Frate in Rome. During her visit to America Miss Hosmer conceived the idea of a colossal statue of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, led captive through the streets of Rome, and soon after her return to Rome modeled the figure in clay. The figure in marble was finished in 1859, and Nathaniel Hawthorne, who saw it during his visit to Rome, alluded to it in terms of admiration in his preface to the "Marble Faun." The statue excited so much admiration that certain London newspapers, jealous of the reputation of Gibson, declared it to be his work, and only retracted their statements on being sued for libel. "Zenobia" was bought by Mr. A. W. Griswold for $5,000, and was exhibited at the sanitary fair in Chicago. In 1860 Miss Hosmer was summoned home by the illness of her father, and while in this country received a $10,000 commission from St. Louis for a bronze statue of Thomas H. Benton. The casting was done at Munich, and in May, 1868, the statue was unveiled in Lafayette park by Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont. In 1865 Miss Hosmer produced a "Sleeping Faun," shown at the Dublin exhibition of that year and at the Paris exposition of 1867. It was purchased for £1,000 by Sir Benjamin Guinness, and replicas were ordered by the prince of Wales and Lady Ashburton. This was followed by a companion piece, the "Waking Faun." Among other works were bronze gates for the earl of Brownlow's art gallery at Ashridge Hall; a "Siren Fountain," for Lady Marion Alford; a fountain representing Hylas and the nymphs; a statue of Abraham Lincoln, one of the queen of Naples as the "Heroine of Gaëta," and another of Queen Isabella, for the Columbian exposition at Chicago. Miss Hosmer has made a number of discoveries and inventions, including a process of giving Italian limestone the hardness of marble. She has contributed prose and verse to periodicals. Much of her time in recent years has been spent in England.

Zenobia

STEPHENSON, Peter, sculptor, was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 19, 1823, and was brought to America in 1827 by his father, who settled on a farm in Wayne county, N. Y. His artistic gifts were discovered when he was a little child by the manner in which he chose to amuse himself. When he was five years of age he used to spend the summer days drawing imaginary pictures on some large flat stones which surrounded the well, and, as he grew older, he became famous among the village boys for the little ships which he modeled with the aid of his jack-knife, and with which he kept all his companions supplied. In 1834 his father removed with the family to Michigan, then inhabited chiefly by Indians, with whom the boy became familiar; and in the following year the father died, leaving his son to be cared for by an elder brother, who was a watchmaker in Buffalo. There he worked at the watch-making trade, and after three years began cutting cameos, which had an easy sale. About 1840 he made the first bust that he had ever seen. He went to Boston in 1843 to establish himself as a sculptor, and two years later he went to Rome, and studied modeling and drawing as long as his money enabled him to remain. Returning then to Boston, he there opened a studio; and supporting himself by making cameo likenesses and busts, he also engaged in the more serious work of a sculptor. His first success in statuary was a figure, entitled "The Wounded Indian," which was exhibited at the world's fair of 1851. It is an interesting fact that this was the first statue ever chiseled in Vermont marble. After this he executed a multitude of fancy designs and statues, perhaps his most important work being a marble group, "Una and the Lion." He was married in Rome.

FRENCH, Daniel Chester, sculptor, was born at Exeter, N. H., April 20, 1850, son of Henry Flagg and Anne (Richardson) French. He is of a substantial New England stock, and his family is connected with those of Daniel Webster and J. G. Whittier. One of his grandfathers was chief justice, the other attorney-general of New Hampshire, and his father was a lawyer, a judge, and assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury. Mr. French was educated at Exeter, N. H., and in Cambridge, Amherst and Boston, Mass. In youth he showed no special taste for art, but was always much interested in ornithology. In 1867 his father's family removed to Concord, Mass., and it was there, at about the age of eighteen, that he almost accidentally began to model. His efforts met with encouragement from Louisa M. Alcott, who suggested that he seek systematic instruction. His first subjects were animals and portrait reliefs and busts of friends. There was no school of academic art in Boston at that time, but he attended Dr. Rimmer's lectures on artistic anatomy, and availed himself of the small collection of antique sculptures in the Boston Athenæum; for one month also he was in the studio of J. Q. A. Ward, in New York. He first exhibited in the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, a bas-relief portrait, but for some time he was best known as the author of small groups of birds and animals. His first public work, a bronze statue called "The Minute-man," was unveiled at Concord, Mass., April 19, 1875, and at once gave him reputation. In 1874-75 he spent a year in Florence, in the family of Preston Powers, the sculptor, but worked chiefly in the studio of Thomas Ball. Returning he executed several groups of figures for the government in Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston. His bronze statue of John Harvard, executed on commission of Samuel J. Bridge of Boston, was erected at Cambridge in 1883. This statue, the face of which is, of course, ideal, no portrait of Harvard being extant, represents a seated figure meditating over a book lying open on the knee. The pose and conception are chaste and dignified, and thoroughly characteristic of the Puritan student and philanthropist, of whom little save a blessed memory has survived to posterity. He received a medal in the Paris salon of 1891 for the large relief, "The Angel of

Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor," designed and executed as a memorial to Martin Milmore, the young sculptor who produced the soldiers' monument on Boston Common, and whose career was cut short by his untimely death in 1883. It now stands in Forest Hills Cemetery. Mr. French's works are characterized by monumental and elevated character, united with qualities of composition and technique of a high order. His manner of work is deliberate but certain, and his productions in the aggregate are very numerous, including busts, reliefs, single figures, groups and equestrian statues. In groups involving animals he always works in collaboration with Edward C. Potter, formerly his pupil. Mr. French's principal works, besides those already mentioned, are: "Peace and Vigilance," marble group, Custom-house, St. Louis (1897); "Law, Power and Prosperity," marble group, U. S. Court-house, Philadelphia (1883); "Science directing the Forces of Electricity and Steam," marble group, Post-office, Boston (1885); "Labor Sustaining Art and the Family," marble group, post-office building, Boston (1885); statues of Gallaudet, at Washington (1889); Thomas Starr King, San Francisco (1890); Lewis Cass, Washington (1891); Rufus Choate, Boston (1898); three colossal figures, at the Columbian exposition, Chicago (1892–93); statues of Herodotus and "History," in the congressional library, Washington (1896), and a monument to John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston (1896). The last-named is a work of rare strength and beauty, consisting of three seated figures, representing "Patriotism," "Erin" and "Poetry." He also designed and modeled the bas-relief bronze doors of the public library, Boston, Mass. Mr. French was married, in 1888, to Mary Adams, daughter of Edmund Flagg French, of Washington, D. C. He resides at present in New York city, but has a country home and studio in Stockbridge, Mass.

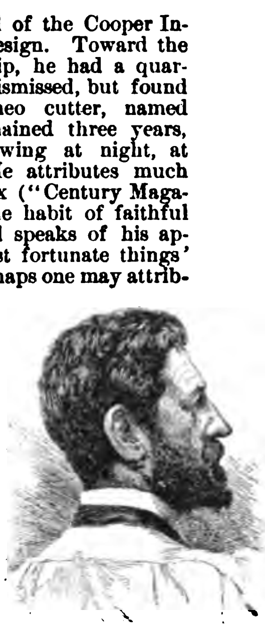
RANKIN, Ellen Houser, sculptor, was born at Atlanta, Logan co., Ill., Aug. 4, 1852, daughter of Dr. Andrew C. and Susan R. Rankin. Dr. Rankin served in the Federal army during the civil war as surgeon in the 88th Illinois volunteers. Her paternal ancestor was Thomas Rankin, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Ireland on account of his religion's persecution, and for the same reason set sail for America, arriving in 1720. His son, Thomas Rankin, and four grandsons served in the patriot army during the revolution. One of them, Richard Rankin, sold his property, giving the proceeds to Washington, to help in defraying the expenses of war. As a reward for his services, he received a land grant of a township in East Tennessee, and here his son, John Rankin, the abolitionist, was born. Four brothers of John, sons of Richard, served in the war of 1812, from which he was debarred on account of physical disability. Seventy-two descendants of Thomas Rankin participated in the war of the rebellion, not one of them being disloyal to the Union, although a majority were Southerners. Jean Lowry Rankin, grandmother of Ellen Houser Rankin, was a cousin of Sam Houston, the liberator of Texas, and Davy Crockett. Her maternal ancestors came from Prussia two hundred years ago. Andrew Dillman, her great-grandfather, served in the revolutionary war. Ellen Houser Rankin was educated in the public schools of Loda, Ill., where her parents had removed when she was five years old. From her earliest childhood she dreamed of art, and stories and histories of art were her favorite reading. She tried to work out her dreams; but it was weary labor, for the result was so far from her ideal. The few pictures the little county town afforded were but dreary disappointments. At the age of eighteen she attended the opening of an exhibition in Chicago, and for the first time saw a work of art. In 1874 she was married to William H. Copp, a native of New Hampshire, but retains her maiden name. In 1884 they removed to Chicago, Ill.; and four years later, at the age of thirty-six, Mrs. Rankin abandoned her efforts in painting, and began regular study of sculpture in the Art Institute of Chicago. Entering upon her work at an age when most artists begin to achieve success, she rapidly surmounted all difficulties, allowing herself no rest, even in vacation, and carrying off the honors in every grade of the school until 1890, when she received the only medal ever awarded by the Art Institute for sculpture, and has the honor of being the first Illinois woman to become a sculptor. She had accomplished ten years' work in three. Mrs. Rankin established a studio in Chicago, where she modeled portrait busts of a number of prominent citizens and many ideal works. In 1894 she went to Munich for one year, studying in the Fehr School. While in Munich Mrs. Rankin took a studio, and modeled an ideal group, "The Nation's Strength," which attracted much attention at the annual salon, and was purchased by the American consul. Her colossal figure, Pele, goddess of fire, for the Hawaiian building at the World's Columbian exposition, is twenty-five feet high, the largest ever made by a woman. She has exhibited in this country and in Europe.

ROGERS, Randolph, sculptor, was born at Waterloo, Seneca co., N. Y., July 6, 1825. He was engaged in business until 1848, when he so excited the interest of his employers by exhibiting several statues and a bust of Byron, modeled without any instruction, that they provided him with means to study art in Rome. After studying for two years at Rome under Bartolini, he spent the years from 1850 to 1855 in New York, where he exhibited works that made him famous in his native country and gained him many commissions. After marrying in America, he returned and fixed his residence in Rome. His later work consists chiefly of elaborate monumental figures; but in the early part of his career he executed many smaller and more imaginative designs, notably figures of "Nydia," the blind girl of Pompeii—in a listening, fugitive posture, she seems to hear the rushing of the lava about to overwhelm the city (see illustration); "A Boy and a Dog"; "Ruth"; "Boy Skating"; "Isaac"; and the "Lost Pleiad." In 1858 he designed and modeled the scenes in the life of Columbus which decorate the bronze doors of the extension of the capitol at Washington, these being cast from his design at Munich. He completed, in 1861, the Washington monument at Richmond, Va., which Crawford had begun, adding figures of Mason, Marshall and Gen. Nelson, and the allegorical figures on the six corners,

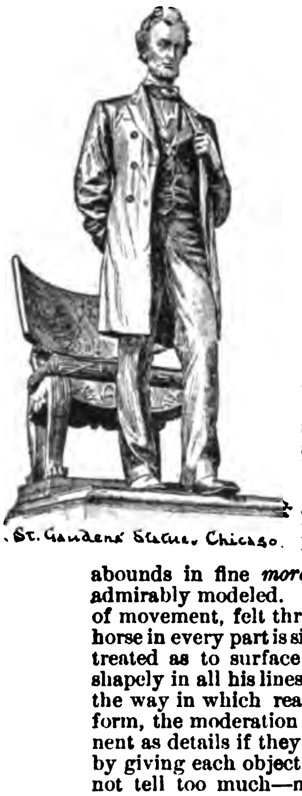
representing Independence, Justice, Revolution, the Bill of Rights, Finance and Colonial Juries. His statue of Pres. John Adams was placed in Mount Auburn Cemetery in 1857, and his "Angel of the Resurrection" on the Colt monument at Hartford, Conn., in 1862. The following description of the last of these is taken from Tuckerman's "American Artist Life": "His 'Angel of the Resurrection' is impressive. The left hand extending downwards indicates an attitude of attention for the signal to blow the trumpet, which is in the right hand, reposing on the bosom. The face, looking upward, is full of life. It is a figure which represents a union of loveliness and majesty." Notable among the larger works of Mr. Rogers are colossal memorial monuments, fifty feet or more in height, erected at Providence in 1871, and at Detroit in 1873, with similar ones at Cincinnati and Worcester, Mass.; a bronze statue of Pres. Lincoln, unveiled in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, in 1871; one of W. H. Seward, placed at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York, in 1876; the "Genius of Connecticut," on the capitol at Hartford (1877); and a bronze group of Indians (1881). The statue at Detroit is a warrior figure, representing Michigan, with sword and shield, while an Indian tomahawk in the girdle and an Indian headdress of shells and feathers symbolize the original inhabitants of the territory. The whole conception is carried out with a spontaneity and force which have caused the statue to be greatly admired. Mr. Rogers' works have been purchased for much larger sums than are generally expended on art in the United States. He died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 15, 1892.

RUSH, William, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1756. He is notable as perhaps the earliest native American sculptor, and the only one to attempt carving or modeling prior to the revolution. All his works are in wood or clay; the latter he commenced to manipulate about 1789. He served an apprenticeship to Edward Cutbush, a wood-carver, and for many years was principally occupied in making figure-heads for ships. Notable among them were those for the U. S. frigates United States and Constellation, representing respectively "The Genius of the United States" and "Nature." His figure of the "Indian Trader," on the ship William Penn, was variously copied by London artists, who made casts and sketches of the head. His figure of a "River God," for the ship Ganges, was reverenced by the Hindu crowds who came in boat-loads to see it. Equally successful in other directions, he made the crucifixes in St. Augustine's and St. Mary's cathedrals; the statue of Washington (1814), purchased by the city of Philadelphia, and placed in the State House; the "Water Nymph" at Fairmount, Philadelphia; busts of Linnæus, William Bartram, and other notable persons, and figures of "Exhortation" and "Praise," exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy in 1812. He also executed ideal figures of "Winter" and "Agriculture." Mr. Rush served in the revolutionary army, and after the establishment of independence was for many years prominent in the political and official circles of his native city. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1833.

SAINT GAUDENS, Augustus, sculptor, was born March 1, 1848, in Dublin, Ireland, also the birthplace of his mother, whose maiden name was Mary McGuinness. His father, Bernard Paul Ernest, was a Frenchman, from the vicinity of St. Gaudens, Haut Garonne, in the Pyrenees. The family of three emigrated to the United States in 1848, and after living in Boston for a few months, settled in New York city. At the age of thirteen, Augustus Saint Gaudens left the public school, and, until 1867, served as an apprentice under two stone-cameo cutters, studying, in the evenings, at the art school of the Cooper Institute and the Academy of Design. Toward the end of his term of apprenticeship, he had a quarrel with his master, and was dismissed, but found employment with a shell-cameo cutter, named Le Breton, with whom he remained three years, continuing his studies in drawing at night, at the Academy of Design. "He attributes much of his success," says Kenyon Cox ("Century Magazine," November, 1887), "to the habit of faithful labor acquired at this time, and speaks of his apprenticeship as 'one of the most fortunate things' that ever happened to him. Perhaps one may attribute to it, also, part of that mastery of low-relief which is such a noticeable element in his artistic equipment." In 1867 he went to Paris to enter the Petite École, whence he passed to the atelier of the sculptor Jouffroy, in the École des Beaux-Arts, where he had Mercié for a fellow-student, and formed one of the group of young sculptors who were seeking inspiration from a study of the works of the Italian Renaissance. In 1870 he settled in Rome, and during his three years' stay in the Eternal City executed statues entitled "Hiawatha" and "Silence,"—the former being bought by Gov. Morgan, of New York,—and received a commission to make a bust of Hon. William M. Evarts. About the year 1874 he returned to the United States, and while in New York city executed in marble the bust of Mr. Evarts, and was commissioned to make statues of Adm. Farragut and Capt. Robert R. Randall, founder of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. These figures were modeled in Paris, whither he returned in 1878 to act as a member of the international jury for fine arts at the Universal Exposition of that year, and his "Farragut" was exhibited in plaster at the Salon of 1880. This vigorous and noble work, which has been called one of the world's masterpieces of art, reproduced in bronze, adorns Madison Square park, in New York city. The writer just quoted (Cox) said of it: "It is easy to see . . . how he has been penetrated with the personality of his model, and has bent himself to its expression. The statue is as living and *vital* as one of the Mino da Fiesole's Florentines who died four hundred years ago . . . There is no cold conventionalism; neither is there any romanticism or melodrama, but a penetrating imagination, which has got at the heart of the man." After 1880 Mr. Saint Gaudens lived in New York city, busily engaged in executing commissions. Prominent among the works produced since that time are his "Lincoln," in Lincoln park, Chicago (see illustration); the "Puritan," also called the "Chapin Statue," in Springfield, Mass., and the "Shaw Memorial," in Boston. The "Deacon Chapin" Cox considers "perhaps the finest embodiment of Puritanism in our art. Surely those old searchers for a 'liberty of conscience' that should not include the liberty to differ from themselves could not fail to recognize in this swift-striding, stern-looking old man, clasping his Bible as Moses clasped the tables of the law, and holding his peaceful walking-stick with as firm a grip as the handle of a sword—surely they need not fail to recognize in him a man after their own hearts. But he is not merely a Puritan of the Puritans; he is a man also—a rough-hewn piece of humanity enough, with plenty of the old Adam about him." In the case of the Lincoln statue, he



achieved a triumph where other sculptors had failed. Of this statue Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer has written: "The pose is simple, natural, individually characteristic—as far removed from the conventionally dramatic or 'sculpturesque' as from the boldly commonplace. Neither physical facts nor facts of costume are palliated or adorned . . . and the figure is idealized only by refinement, and breadth, and vigor in treatment. . . . This Lincoln, with his firmly-planted feet, his erect body and his squared shoulders, stands as a man accustomed to face the people and sway them at his will; while the slightly drooped head and the quiet, yet not passive, hands express the meditativeness, the self-control, the conscientiousness of the philosopher, who reflected well before he spoke; of the moralist, who realized to the full the responsibilities of utterance. The dignity of the man and his simplicity; his strength, his inflexibility and his tenderness; his goodness and his courage; his intellectual confidence and his humility of soul; the poetic cast of his thought; the homely rigor of his manner; and the underlying sadness of his spirit,—all these may be read in the wonderfully real yet ideal portrait which the sculptor has created. And they are all so expressed, I repeat, as to reveal not only the man himself, but the various directions in which he brought his great qualities to bear." The execution of the "Shaw Memorial" was entrusted to Saint Gaudens in 1884, but the monument was not unveiled until 1897, the sculptor's slowness in giving form to his conception being justified by his ambition to treat his subject in the noblest as well as in the most artistic manner possible. In the "Century Magazine" for June, 1897, the art-critic, Coffin, expressed himself as follows, in describing this great work: "How the equestrian figure dominates the composition, and yet how essentially a part of one's impression is the presence of the troops! How unified and complete it is! With what force is the general effect brought to one, making him feel the grandeur of the whole! Technically the work abounds in fine *morceaux*. The head of Shaw is admirably modeled. The arm is a remarkable piece of movement, felt through concealing drapery. The horse in every part is simple in rendering, and broadly treated as to surface texture, nervous, strong and shapely in all his lines. The treatment of the troops, the way in which reality is embodied in sculptural form, the moderation of what would be too prominent as details if they were not so well subordinated by giving each object a place where it will tell and not tell too much—matters purely artistic, matters concerning the sculptor's art in line, mass and relief—are masterly." Among other works on a large scale are the equestrian statue of Gen. Logan, in Chicago; portrait relief of Dr. McCosh, in the chapel of Princeton University; of Dr. Bellows, in All Souls' Church, New York city; of Bastien Le Page and Robert Louis Stevenson; the seated figure of Peter Cooper, in New York city, and that called "The Peace of God," in Rock Creek cemetery, at Washington; busts of Gen. Sherman and Pres. Garfield, the latter in Philadelphia; the angels in St. Thomas' Church, New York city; the Hollingsworth Memorial for the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the relief over the main entrance of the Boston Public Library; two groups of three figures each, representing "Law" and "Labor" for the same building; and an equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman, for New York city, not yet completed. He has also completed a monument to Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish. Three figures of angels made for the Morgan monument at Hartford, Conn., and considered by the sculptor among his best works, were destroyed, the scaffolding that surrounded the tomb having caught fire. A statue of Phillips Brooks, for the city of Boston, is one of his more recent commissions. Among minor works are the figure of "Diana," for the Madison Square Garden, New York city, and the medal for the Columbian exposition of 1893. The design for the colossal figure of "Art," in the congressional library at Washington, was made by him, but the figure was modeled by another hand. Toward the close of his tribute to Saint Gaudens, Mr. Cox, already quoted, says: "The essence of the Renaissance spirit is individuality, and in nothing is Saint Gaudens more like the great artists of the fifteenth century than in that he is eminently original, and that the personal note is strongly felt in all his work. His figures are such as no other man than himself could have made them; his types of beauty are those that appeal most to his own nature, and his own peculiar temperament. This temperament one cannot quite analyze, but one can readily discover one or two elements that enter largely into it." Two of these are vitality and purity. Early in 1898 Mr. Saint Gaudens removed his studio to Paris, France. (An illustration of the Shaw monument may be found on page 143, this volume.)



. St. Gaudens' Statue. Chicago.

DEXTER, Henry, sculptor, was born at Nelson, Madison co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1806, on a farm in the midst of an unsettled wilderness, where his parents had settled shortly before. He is notable as having been one of the earliest sculptors of the United States, and typically American, in that being entirely a self-taught genius, his achievements were wholly due to his natural talents and his own unguided efforts. As a child he made pictures on cloth, paper being an unattainable luxury, with colors made from fruit juices. When he was eleven years old his father died, and the family removing to Connecticut, he was put to work with a farmer, who sent him to school in winter. He sought to obtain employment with a family named Alexander, whose son, Frank, then little more than a boy, was already a recognized artist, and it became the dream of young Dexter's life to meet this "Frank" and learn his art from him. Years afterwards he became his friend, and related to him by marriage, and though at first discouraging him from an artist's career, he finally proved of great assistance to him. In the meantime, when he left the farm, Dexter was much against his will apprenticed to a blacksmith, and after learning the trade he made it necessary for himself to follow it, by marrying a niece of Alexander's, and thus assuming the responsibilities of the head of a family. He made his first attempt at portrait painting about this time; but Alexander himself expostulated with him for even dreaming of giving up his trade, and he reluctantly continued it for seven years. Then in 1835 he went to Boston, resolved that, whether successful or not, he would at least try to become an artist, and with the assistance of Alexander he soon made a certain reputation as a portrait painter. In the following spring he went to Providence, R. I., where he painted portraits of Gen. Carpenter and his family. Returning in the autumn to Boston, he followed the profession of a portrait painter until Mr. Alexander, chancing to suggest to him to obtain a quantity of modeling-clay, his attention was thus accidentally turned to the art of sculpture, and he at once achieved remarkable success in making portrait busts. His first commission in marble was to make a bust of the mayor of Boston, Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, after whom many of the most distinguished gentlemen of Boston made request for similar works. He made busts of Longfellow, Agassiz, Henry Wilson, Cornelius C. Felton, president of Harvard College, Anson Burlingame, and of Charles Dickens, when that novelist visited Boston, as well as of several hundred others; and the work, executed entirely by his own hands was frequently of surpassing merit. In statuary he executed the figure now in Mount Auburn cemetery, known as the Binney Child, a colossal figure of a "Backwoodsman;" figures of the children of J. B. Cushing, of Watertown, exhibited as "The Young Naturalist" and "The First Lesson," a statue of the daughter, of William P. Winchester, a statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, now at Bunker Hill, and figures entitled "Nymph of the Ocean" and "Devotion." In 1860 he set about making a group of busts of the president of the United States and all governors of states then in office, and in the execution of this work he traveled over every state except California and Oregon. On completing the casts, he exhibited them in the rotunda of the State House in Boston, and though the outbreak of the civil war prevented him from executing all of them in marble, the work in its partial completion is still a valuable portion of the art collection at Washington. Among the best of these busts are those of Governors Hicks, Morgan, Morrill, Banks, Ellis and Chase. Mr. Dexter resided in Cambridge, Mass., for many years, having a studio on Broadway. He died there, Jan. 23, 1876.

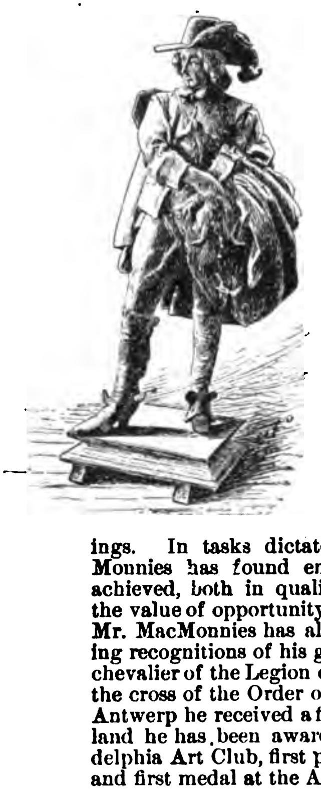
FRAZEE, John, sculptor, was born at Rahway, N. J., July 18, 1790. Though evincing by his childish pursuits a talent for art, the boy's surroundings were very unfavorable; his widowed mother apprenticed him to a farmer, who cruelly maltreated him; and after he made his escape from this first master he was obliged to support himself alternately as a bricklayer and tavern-waiter. Meantime, however, he used to amuse himself by cutting figures in wood; and one day he chiseled an inscription on the stone tablet of a new bridge, an achievement which led to his being employed by a stonecutter at Haverstraw, N. Y. In 1814 he established himself as a stonecutter at New Brunswick, N. J.; and afterwards he was joint proprietor, in New York city, of a marble-yard, in partnership, first, with his brother, and afterwards with Robert E. Launitz. The latter was, at a later date, the owner of the yard when Crawford made his first essays in statuary in it. Frazee occupied himself more and more with ornamental stone-cutting, making mantels and gravestones; and in 1824 he produced a marble bust of John Weels, Esq., copied from photographs after death, which was placed in Grace Church. Previous to this he had practiced modeling, making a copy of a head of Franklin, a plaster group of his children eating a pie, and an ideal figure, occasioned by the death of one of his children, of "Grief." He modeled busts of Daniel Webster, Dr. Bowditch, Mr. Prince, Gen. Jackson, John Jay, Judge Story and Judge Prescott, and of John Marshall, Lafayette, DeWitt Clinton, Bishop Hobart, and others. He was for years a customs officer at New York, and designed the New York custom-house. He died at Compton Mills, R. I., Feb. 24, 1852. His son studied under Launt Thompson, and became somewhat notable as a sculptor.

CERACCHI, Giuseppe, sculptor, was born at Rome in 1740. Cismondi, in his "Travels," mentions him as a companion of Canova, with whom he was employed by the pope in sculpture for the Pantheon. He went to England in 1772; and, through the countenance lent him by Sir Joshua Reynolds and his own excelling powers, he was at once accorded a place among English artists. He modeled a bust of Reynolds, and a figure of Hon. Mrs. Damer, who became his pupil, as the "Muse of Sculpture." From England he went to Paris, where he became affected by the wild strivings for so-called "liberty," partly through his friendship with the French painter, David. His new enthusiasm soon caused him to cross to the United States, and there he presented to congress the model of a statue of liberty, to be of statuary marble, one hundred feet in height, and to cost $30,000. This was rejected, because of the expense, though Washington recommended him to raise the money by private subscription—a method which the sculptor thought too tedious to attempt. He made a bust of Washington, which was placed in the Boston Athenæum; and others of Jefferson, George Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, Benson, Paul Jones and John Jay; but finally, discouraged by the lack of appreciation with which he was met, he returned to France, and became a citizen of the French republic. Considering Napoleon Bonaparte the enemy of freedom, he entered into a plot against his life; and for this it is believed that he was guillotined, although there is a story that at his trial he proved himself so evidently insane that he was sentenced instead to perpetual confinement.

Frederick MacMonnies

MacMONNIES, Frederick, sculptor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1863. His father was William MacMonnies, of Clan Menzies in Scotland, who came to New York at the age of eighteen, and amassed a fortune in the grain business, but lost it during the civil war. He was a gentleman of admirable character, and it was from him that his gifted son inherited that perseverance and capacity for hard work to which he himself attributes his success. The artistic temperament came to him through his mother, Juliana Eudora West, a niece of Benjamin West. Mr. MacMonnies' genius developed early and in the face of many difficulties. Though obliged to leave school while still a child and to earn his living as clerk in a jewelry store, he nevertheless found time to pursue his favorite study, and at the age of sixteen succeeded in attracting the attention of Augustus Saint Gaudens, the sculptor, who received him as an apprentice in his studio. The value of such an association can scarcely be overestimated; and during the next few years MacMonnies received that careful training in the fundamental principles and exact details of his art which has so characterized his work. He was an industrious and eager student, not confining his efforts to the studio, but working at night in the life classes of the Academy of Design and the Art Students' League; and when, in 1884, he was enabled to go abroad to further prosecute his studies, he went equipped with a knowledge of modeling which made him ready to reap the full benefit from the foreign schools. He went first to Paris, and shortly afterwards to Munich, where he spent a few months studying painting, which he considered so closely allied to sculpture as to be a necessary preparation; then he returned to the studio of Saint Gaudens, where he remained another year. Next he went a second time to Paris, and entered the atelier Falguière in the École des Beaux-Arts, at the same time working in the private studio of Antonin Mercie, the sculptor of the "Gloria Victis." In Paris he speedily achieved the most gratifying success, carrying off for two successive years the *prix d'atelier*, the first prize of the National

School of Fine Arts, and the highest award for which foreigners in France may compete. In 1889 his first exhibit, a "Diana," obtained honorable mention from the Salon, and in this same year he received his first commission, an order for three life-size angels in bronze, which now adorn St. Paul's Church, New York. In the salon of 1891 he exhibited the statue of Nathan Hale, afterwards placed in the City Hall park, New York, and that of James S. T. Stranahan, for which he was awarded a second gold medal, this being the only time that an American sculptor has attained that honor. These were followed by two life-size figures, "Pan of Rohallion" and "Faun with Heron," which, with his earlier works, obtained him such a reputation among his countrymen that he was chosen to execute the colossal fountain of the Columbian exposition, containing twenty-seven gigantic figures. Mr. MacMonnies is a rapid worker, and already a large number of masterpieces have been given to the world. Among others are the "Bacchante with Infant Faun"; the figure of Gov. Sir Henry Vane, now in the Boston Public Library; several medallions, a statuette of "Cupid," models for the central pair of bronze doors for the congressional library, Washington; a figure of Shakespeare for the same place; groups, representing the "Army and Navy," for the Indiana state soldiers' and sailors' monument at Indianapolis; and a bronze figure of "Victory," for the battle monument at West Point. Will H. Low, writing, in 1896, of his work, says: "We can, for work already accomplished, regard MacMonnies as a most happy exponent of the happy conjunction of capacity, opportunity and youth. Given his undeniable gifts, granted the fervor of ambitious youth, he is yet fortunate to come upon the scene when our civil war has left great deeds to perpetuate, when the people of these states have relaxed their toil to look about them and seek to beautify their surroundings. In tasks dictated by this demand MacMonnies has found employment; and the work achieved, both in quality and quantity, emphasizes the value of opportunity." At the age of thirty-four Mr. MacMonnies has already received many flattering recognitions of his gifts. He has been decorated chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, and with the cross of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria; in Antwerp he received a first gold medal; in his native land he has been awarded first prize of the Philadelphia Art Club, first prize of the Boston Art Club, and first medal at the Atlanta exposition. He is an honored member of the New York Society of American Artists, the Architectural League, and the Sculpture Society. Mr. MacMonnies was married, in Paris, in 1888, to Mary, daughter of Sidney and Mary A. Fairchild. She is an American by birth, and of thorough New England Puritan stock.



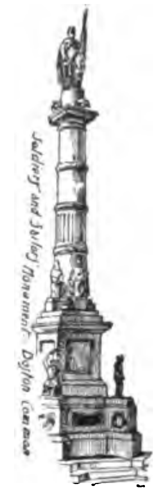
HUGHES, Ball, sculptor, was born in London, Eng., Jan. 19, 1806. After proving himself artistically gifted, by making in wax a very creditable copy of a picture of the judgment of Solomon, he was placed in the studio of Edward H. Bailey, under whom he studied for seven years, being, meanwhile, awarded a silver medal by the Royal Academy, for a copy, in bas-relief, of the Apollo Belvedere; a gold medal for an original composition entitled, "Pandora Brought to Earth by Mercury," and various other prizes. Before leaving England he modeled numerous statues, a statuette of George IV. that was afterwards cast in bronze, and busts of the king and the dukes of Cambridge, Sussex and York. In 1829 he removed to the United States, fixing his residence first in New York city, and afterwards in Dorchester, Mass. In 1835 a statue executed by him of Alexander Hamilton was erected in the rotunda of the New York Merchants' Exchange, but it was destroyed eight months later by fire. In New York he also chiseled a life-size monument, in high relief, of Bishop Hobart, that was placed in the vestry of Trinity Church. In Dorchester he executed a plaster figure entitled "Little Nell," and a group, "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman," to be found in the Boston Athenæum, and made a model of an equestrian statute of Washington, a statuette of Washington Irving, and a "Mary Magdalen." The first statute ever cast in bronze in America was one by this sculptor of Dr. Bowditch, to be placed in the cemetery at Mount Auburn. It represents the astronomer seated, holding a copy of his work, "Mécanique Céleste," with globe and quadrant beside him. Mr. Hughes delivered lectures on art, and made some remarkable sketches on wood with a hot iron. He died in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1868.

BARTHOLOMEW, Edward Sheffield, sculptor, was born at Colchester, Conn., in 1822. As a boy at school he used to amuse himself making drawings with chalk, and found his greatest pleasure looking at pictures, thus developing a love for art, and a desire to follow it, that made it doubly distasteful for him when he was apprenticed by his friends to learn the trade of book-binding. From this he turned in disgust, but through the persuasion of his friends, was induced afterwards to practice dentistry for four years, before abandoning this uncongenial calling as well. The autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, which he happened to read, encouraged him thus to run counter to the wishes of those whose ambition it was to make a successful business man of him, and his artistic longings were encouraged and shared by his favorite companion, Frederick Church. At length he accomplished his desires, and going to New York spent a year studying at the life school of the Art Academy, after which he returned to Hartford, and from 1845 to 1848 held the position of curator of the Wadsworth gallery. During these years he continued his studies with the facilities his position afforded, copying carefully the Raphael cartoons, in particular. He discovered, however, when he began to work in oils, that he was color blind, and consequently changing the direction of his efforts, he made about 1847 his first essays in sculpture. After completing a bust of "Flora," he was preparing, with the assistance of various patrons, to start for Italy, but on the eve of his departare became ill of smallpox, which left him lame for life and generally enfeebled in health. When he was convalescent, he took passage on an Italian vessel, but the hardships of life on board made him so much worse that he was obliged to land on the coast of France. When at last he arrived in Rome he did not lose a week before setting to work at modeling a group, the subject of which was "Blind Homer Led by His Daughter." The greatest of all his works is his "Eve Repentant," which was purchased by Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia. It was greatly admired in Europe as well as in America, and while working on it he wrote, in a letter of March, 1855: "Everywhere I go I hear of the 'Eve'; it impresses every one with its originality, and so far has been well received by all the foreign artists." Among his other works are a monument to Charles Carroll; figures and busts entitled: "Calypso"; "Sappho"; "Eve"; "Campagna Shepherd Boy"; "Infant Pan and Wizards"; "Genius of Painting"; "Genius of Music"; "Belisarius at the Porta Pincio"; "Hagar and Ishmael"; "Ruth"; "Naomi"; "Or"; "Youth and Old Age"; "Ganymede and the Infant Jupiter"; "Genevieve"; "The Evening Star"; "Homer," and a statue of Washington, full length. Bartholomew made two visits to America, once to superintend the erection of his monument to Carroll, and the second time paying a visit to his home in Hartford, where the now famous sculptor was received with honors and applause that made up for his early struggles against opposition and obscurity. He was still young when his physical constitution, worn by his many difficulties and by the lingering effects of disease, gave way, and he died in Naples, Italy, May 2, 1858. A number of his works are preserved in the Wadsworth gallery at Hartford.

MILMORE, Joseph, sculptor, was born in Sligo, Ireland, Oct. 6, 1841. When ten years of age he came to Boston with his mother, and was educated in the Quincy and Brimmer schools. He then learned the trade of a cabinet-maker; later took up marble-cutting, and in this line developed a marked talent in architectural sculpture. When his brother, Martin, became prominent as a sculptor, they were associated together in work, and thus co-operated successfully for many years. Their most effective piece was the "Sphynx," in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Mr. Milmore was married, Feb. 14, 1885, to Mary L. Longfellow, of Cambridge, Mass. He died in Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 10, 1886.

MILMORE, Martin, sculptor, was born in Sligo, Ireland, Sept. 14, 1844. He came of good families on both sides; being descended through his mother from Gen. Patrick Sarsfield (1645–93), earl of Lucan, who rendered distinguished services to King James II. at the siege of Limerick. His father was a schoolmaster in Sligo, and shortly after his death in 1851, his widow and children removing to the United States, settled in Boston. Martin was educated there, at the Brimmer and Latin schools. In the meantime he took lessons in wood-carving from his elder brother, Joseph, and in this work discovered such talent and zeal that he determined to essay sculpture. His first effort was a bust of himself, modeled with the help of a looking-glass, and encouraged by this success he in 1860 began systematic study in the studio of Thomas Ball, with whom he remained four years. In 1863 he produced his ideal alto-relief, "Phosphor," of which he made two copies, one for Turner Sargent, and one for an admirer in Berlin, Germany, the original having been purchased in Boston. This work won him such a wide reputation that in the same year he received a commission to execute a statue for the sanitary fair—the result was his "Devotion"—and also produced an ideal child statue and cabinet busts of Henry W. Longfellow and Charles Sumner, modeled from life. In September, 1864, he received from Turner Sargent a commission to execute statues of "Ceres," "Flora" and "Pomona," for the Boston Horticultural Hall, the first being twelve and one-half feet in height and the other two eight feet each. His life-size bust of Charles Sumner, which was completed in 1865, was presented by the legislature of Massachusetts to George William Curtis, who, in turn, placed it in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. In 1867 he began his soldiers' monument for Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury, Mass., representing a Federal soldier, resting on his gun and contemplating the graves of his fallen comrades. It is one of his most effective pieces, and for conception and execution ranks high among American works of art. The soldiers' and sailors' monument on Boston Common, unveiled in 1877, is his greatest and most elaborate work. While preparing designs for it he resided in Rome for several years, and there made busts of Pope Pius IX., Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson and several others. Among other war monuments designed by him are those at Keene, N. H., Erie, Pa., and at Charlestown and Fitchburg, Mass., the last named representing "America." He also executed the effective statue of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, "father of the U. S. Military Academy," erected at West Point, N. Y.; the "Weeping Lion" at Waterville, Me., and with his brother, Joseph, the great granite "Sphynx" in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts. Notable among his other productions are busts of George Ticknor, in the Boston Public Library, Charles O. Whitmore, Henry Wilson, George T. Boutwell, Cardinal McCloskey, Gen. Grant, Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster. Mr. Milmore was never married, but at the time of his death was engaged to Miss Mary L. Longfellow, of Cambridge, Mass. He died in Boston, Mass., July 21, 1883.

Martin Milmore



Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Boston Common

JACKSON, John Adams, sculptor, was born in Bath, Me., Nov. 5, 1825. He was apprenticed to a merchant in Boston, but after justifying his desire for an artistic career by making an excellent model for a bust of Thomas Buchanan Read, he gave up his early calling, and studying drawing, devoted his talents to producing crayon portraits and portrait busts. He afterwards studied in Paris, under Suisse, and returning to America, opened a studio in New York in 1858. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Italy, commissioned to execute a statue of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, but failing to carry out this commission at the time, he found himself without means to return to America, and consequently remained abroad, fixing his residence at Florence. His first ideal work, "Eve and Abel," represents Eve bending with grief and wonder over the figure of her son, which rests upon her knee—her first acquaintance with death. It has been greatly admired. He chiseled busts of Daniel Webster, Adelaide Phillips, and Wendell Phillips; and ideal figures of "Autumn"; "Cupid Stringing his Bow"; "Titania and Nick Bottom"; "The Culprit Fay"; "Dawn"; "Peace"; "Cupid on a Swan"; "Reading Girl"; "Hylas"; "Il Pastorello"; a medallion, of which he made fourteen copies, entitled "The Morning Glory"; and a statue of "Musidora," which was exhibited at the Vienna exposition in 1873. He also designed a group for the reservoir in Central park, New York city, and a soldiers' monument erected at Lynn, Mass. He died in Pracchia, Tuscany, Aug. 30, 1879.

KING, John Crookshanks, sculptor, was born in Hilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1806. His interest in architecture was awakened by studying the ruins of the ancient Gothic abbey in his native town, upon the remains of which the Presbyterian church that his parents attended had been erected. At the age of five he had already determined to be a painter, and found his favorite amusement drawing in chalk and painting with the water-colors his father had given him. He copied prints of Wellington and Napoleon, and of fox-hunts, horse-races and battle-scenes. From his sixth year until his fifteenth he attended school, and then he became an unwilling apprentice to his father's calling, that of a machinist. In 1829, accompanied by his brother, William, he emigrated to the United States, and found employment successively in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville. In 1832 he made the acquaintance of Hiram Powers, who directed his attention towards sculpture, encouraging him by such high praise of his first efforts that he was emboldened to proceed ; and in 1836 and 1837 he modeled several busts and medallions. In 1840 he settled in New Orleans, where he made busts of Theodore Clapp, J. H. Caldwell and Pierre Soulé, as well as numerous likenesses in cameo. In 1840 he settled in Boston. His later important works are marble busts of Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Dr. Woodward, Agassiz and Emerson. He was unusually fond of animals, in particular of birds. He had a number of children, the eldest of whom, a son, died on his way to China. He died in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1882.

STEBBINS, Emma, sculptor, was born in New York, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1815. Her earliest artistic work consisted of amateur portraits of her friends, and studies in oil from original pictures. In 1857 she went to Rome, where she formed friendships with Charlotte Cushman, Harriet Hosmer and other members of the American colony, and studied sculpture under Paul Akers and other masters. After executing a number of statuettes, one of the most pleasing of which is a figure of the boy Joseph, she completed a bust of Charlotte Cushman, a statue of Horace Mann, now in Boston, and one of Columbus, and a fountain representing the "Angel of the Waters," now in Central park, New York city. In 1870 she returned, with Miss Cushman, to New York. There is a bust from her hands of John W. Stebbins in the New York Mercantile Library. After the death of Miss Cushman she edited the letters of that actress, with a memoir of her life. She died in New York city, Oct. 25, 1882.

HOUDON, Jean Antoine, French sculptor, was born in Versailles, France, March 20, 1740 or 1741. After studying art in France under Michel Ange, Slodtz and Pigale, he was awarded by the French School of Fine Arts the first prize of sculpture, that provided for his residence at the Italian art centre. He lived in Rome for ten years, and during that time established his reputation firmly as a gifted sculptor. Of his colossal statue of St. Bruno, Clement XIV. is said to have remarked that, "He would speak, if the rule of his order did not prescribe silence." He executed statues of Voltaire, Cicero and Tourville, and busts of Napoleon, Josephine, Ney, Rousseau, Barthélemy, Mirabeau, Franklin, and many other eminent people of the day. After his return to France he was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1785 he accompanied Benjamin Franklin to the United States, and after being a guest at Mount Vernon for two weeks, he prepared a model for a statue of Washington, ordered by the state of Virginia, which on its completion was placed where it now stands, in the capitol at Richmond. It represents the American general clad in the uniform of a revolutionary officer. Houdon's statue of Cicero is in the palace of Luxembourg, and is very celebrated. In Gérard's picture of the "Entry of Henry IV. into Paris," Houdon is represented as one of the venerable magistrates who presented the king with the keys of the city. He remained only a short time in America, and then returned to France. He died in Paris, July 15, 1828.

Houdins Statue.

Group Civilization on Portico of Capitol.

CRAWFORD, Thomas, sculptor, was born in New York city, March 22, 1814, son of Aaron Crawford and Mary Gibson, his wife. Both his parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. When a schoolboy Thomas Crawford gave but little thought to his books, his brain being full of fancies that took shape in leisure hours in the form of drawings and carvings in wood; the zest with which he worked indicating the possession of a more than ordinary artistic temperament. At the age of nineteen he entered the studio of a wood-carver, Frazer by name; later, the marble-yard of Robert Launitz, a pupil of Thorwaldsen, where he carved flowers, foliage and monumental designs. In 1834 young Crawford, at the suggestion of Launitz, left his native country, where sculpture was but little appreciated, and went to Rome, there to find an art atmosphere, and to be admitted to the studio of Thorwaldsen. He gained a bare subsistence by making portrait busts and copies of antique statues in the Vatican, and it was not until 1839 that he produced an original work of importance, his "Orpheus and Cerberus." Charles Sumner, who was on a tour through Italy, so much admired this group that, on his return to Boston, he raised a subscription among his friends, and ordered the work in marble, with other pieces from Crawford's chisel ; it was exhibited in Boston, and now stands in the gallery of the Art Museum in that city. There are to be seen also his "Adam and Eve," "Shepherdess," and a bust of Josiah Quincy. Says Tuckerman's "Book of Artists": "His taste in art was truly catholic; he loved the fables and the personages of Greece because of this very diversity of character—the freedom to delineate human instincts and passions under a mythological guise—just as Keats prized the same themes as giving broad range to his fanciful muse. A list of our prolific sculptor's works is found to include the entire circle of subjects and styles appropriate to his art—first, the usual classic themes of which his first remarkable achievement was the 'Orpheus'; then a series of Christian or religious illustrations, from Adam and Saul to 'Christ at the Well of Samaria'; next, individual portraits; a series of domestic figures, such as the 'Children in the Wood, or Truant Boys'; and, finally, what may be termed national statuary, of which his 'Beethoven' and 'Washington' are eminent examples. Like Thorwaldsen, Crawford excelled in *basso-relievo*, and was a remarkarble pictorial sculptor. . . . Some of his creations are far more felicitous than others ; he sometimes worked too fast, and sometimes undertook what did not greatly inspire him ; but when we reflect on the limited period of his artist life, on the intrepid advancement of its incipient stages under the pressure of narrow and comparative solitude, on the extraordinary progress, the culminating force, the numerous trophies, and the acknowledged triumphs of a life of labors, so patiently achieved and suddenly cut off in mid-career, we cannot but recognize a consummate artist and grand promise to the cause of national art. . . . The mere events of Crawford's existence are neither marvelous nor varied ; his early love of imitative pastime, his fixed purpose, his resort to stone-cutting as the nearest available expedient for the gratification of that instinct to copy and create form which so decidedly marks an aptitude for sculpture, his visit to Rome, the self-denial and the lonely toil of his novitiate, and, one might add, the enormous reading by which he atoned for his youthful indifference to books, his rapid advancement in both knowledge and skill, and his gradual recognition as a man of original mind and wise enthusiasm, are but the moral characteristics of his fraternity. Circumstances, however, give a singular prominence and pathos to these usual facts of artist-life. When Crawford began his professional career, sculpture, as an American pursuit, was almost as rare as painting at the time of West's advent in Rome; to excel therein was a national distinction, having a freshness and personal distinction such as the votaries of older countries did not share; as the American representative of his art at Rome, even in the eyes of his comrades, and especially in the estimation of his countrymen, he long occupied an isolated position. The qualities of the man, his patient industry, the new and unexpected superiority in different branches of his art, so constantly exhibited; the loyal, generous and frank spirit of his domestic and social life, the freedom, the faith and the assiduity that endeared him to so large and distinguished a circle, were individual claims often noted by foreigners and natives in the Eternal City as honorable to his country." Crawford returned to the United States but once after taking up his residence in Rome. This was in 1849; and while here he was commissioned by the state of Virginia to execute a monument for the city of Richmond. He made the accepted sketch in a single night in New York. The central figure is an equestrian statue of Washington; the plinth on which it stands forms the centre of a star of five rays, each one bearing a statue of some historic Virginian. The originals of two of these, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, were modeled by Crawford; the others, Marshall, Mason and Nelson, and some of the allegorical figures are the work of Randolph Rogers, who, on Crawford's death, was commissioned to finish the monument. His next important works were for the national capitol at Washington, and include the life-size figures decorating the front pediment, symbolizing the progress of American civilization, and including the celebrated figure of the "Indian Chief," the bronze figure of Liberty surmounting the dome, and a bronze door, whose panels represent scenes in the life of Washington. This door, considered by many to be his best work, was cast at Chicopee, Mass., and the "Liberty" on the capitol was also cast in this country; but most of his bronze statues were cast at Munich. His "Indian Chief," of which the replica is now owned by the New York Historical Society, was so much admired by the English sculptor, Gibson, that at a meeting of the artists in Rome, convened after Crawford's death, he proposed that it be cast in bronze and erected in one of the squares of that city. His finished works are more than sixty in number, and replicas of several of these exist. Among his important sculptures are a statue of Beethoven, in the Music Hall, Boston; "Children in the Wood," Lenox Library, New York city; "Boy Playing Marbles," owned by Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; "Flora," Metropolitan Museum, New York city; several busts of Washington; "Dancing Jenny," modeled from one of his daughters; "Hebe and Ganymede," Boston Art Museum; James Otis, life-size statue in chapel at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts, one of his first works; "Pandora"; "Mercury and Psyche"; "Daughter of Herodias"; "Aurora"; "Indian Hunter"; and "Schoolmaster." He made as many as twenty-two bas-reliefs, chiefly sculptural and classical in subject. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, possessed eighty-seven plaster-casts, presented by his widow; but these were destroyed by fire. Mr. Crawford married Louisa Cutler, daughter of Samuel Ward, banker, of New York city, and Julia Rush Cutler, his wife; and sister to Julia Ward Howe and Samuel Ward, the author and wit. She bore him four children, the youngest of whom is Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist. The last year of Mr. Crawford's life was one of great suffering, patiently borne. In consequence of a slight accident, a tumor developed on the inner side of the orbit of the eye, causing blindness, and, after seeking relief in Paris, he went to London, where he died, Oct. 10, 1857. The news of his death reached this country simultaneously with the arrival of the ship containing his statue of Washington. His remains were brought to the United States, and interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. His widow, in 1861, became the wife of Luther Terry, the painter. Tuckerman remarks of Crawford's character: "One would imagine, from the eagerness and intensity exhibited by Crawford, that he anticipated a brief career. Work seemed as essential to his nature as rest to less determined natures. He was a thorough believer in the moral necessity of absolute allegiance to his sphere."

The Crawford Bronze Door in the Capitol

Allegorical Group on Portico of Capitol

FREEMAN, Horatia Augusta (Latilla), sculptor, was born in London, England, Aug. 28, 1826, of English and Italian parentage. She was married at Rome, in 1847, to the Canadian painter, James Edward Freeman, with whom she lived in Italy. Her principal works are: "The Prince in the Tower"; "The Triumph of Bacchus"; and the "Culprit Fay," the last a treatment of Rodman Drake's poetic conception. She chiseled portraits in marble, and some exquisitely finished vases, one of which is described in the following pleasant manner in Tuckerman's "Book of Artists": "It is carved in *alto relievo*, representing groups of children in every possible stage of inebriation. One little fellow, with his foot poised in the air, seems about to topple over altogether, but for the kindly encircling arm that supports him, whilst in his hand he clutches the well-drained cup; at his feet one catches a glimpse of a prostrate companion, with his baby face buried in his arms, enjoying the most perfect repose. One is playing the violin with great vigor to some rollicking dancers, one of whom, presenting to us his dimpled back, is a mischievous urchin that forms a striking contrast to a dolorous one, full of baby woe, who is evidently being urged by his companion to 'make an effort.' There's a struggling group, in which a friend, more kind than steady, is aiding his fallen companion to rise. One little figure seems of a more speculative turn of mind, quite indifferent to all around him; a sleeping innocent, utterly unconscious that there is a peeping head over his shoulder, bent on mischief; the seated group, one of whom is draining his cup to the dregs, whilst his *vis-à-vis* would seem to have already done so, judging from his rueful countenance. The three recumbent figures at the base, decidedly 'under the table,' are in the soundest of slumber." Mrs. Freeman was an expert wood carver, and made fonts and chimney-pieces in both wood and marble.

CLOWES, George Hewlett, manufacturer, was born at Clinton, Oneida co., N. Y., June 17, 1842, son of Timothy and Mary Sands (Hewlett) Clowes, both of whom belonged to old families of Long Island. His father died when he was but five years of age, and upon his widowed mother devolved the care, education and training of two children. Mr. Clowes attended Hempstead Seminary and Jamaica Academy, and later was a student in the academy at Thetford, Vt. At the age of fifteen his brother gave him a position in his banking-house at De Pere, Wis., which he retained until he entered St. Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. Mr. Clowes made an honorable record, as a young and patriotic soldier, in the civil war. Under the instruction of Col. Tompkins, who had been commissioned to educate officers by the U. S. government, he passed a successful examination before the U. S. board of examining officers; was at once appointed adjutant of the McClellan infantry, and aided largely in recruiting 600 men for the regiment. Soon after, recruiting was stopped; an order of consolidation with another and smaller body of recruits was issued by the war department, and—owing, probably, to political favoritism—the entire regimental field and staff of the latter body was placed in command of the full regiment. On the second call for troops he enlisted with the 47th, was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, and held the position until mustered out. He had likewise, during the war, an extensive experience in the navy, and for a year and a half served on the gunboat Flambeau, doing duty off the coasts of North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Later he was transferred to the store ship Home, and was faithful to duty aboard this ship until she was ordered home in the summer of 1864. Mr. Clowes began mercantile life in 1864 as bookkeeper, and afterwards as salesman, for the manufacturing house of Garden & Co., New York. At the end of two years he received a flattering offer from the Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Co., New York. While thus engaged he was appointed paymaster's clerk on the U. S. gunboat Juniata, ordered to the European station, and sailed in July, 1869. Returning to the United States in 1872, he at once engaged as loan and discount clerk for the New York Loan Indemnity Co., and through the confidence of his friends in him personally, he influenced to this company, during the two years of his connection with it, deposits upwards of $250,000. On Jan. 1, 1875, he became head bookkeeper of Brown & Bros. of Waterbury, Conn. When that firm made an assignment in 1886, he entered into partnership with Edward F. Randolph of New York, under the firm-name of Randolph & Clowes, to manufacture seamless and brazed tubes and boilers. In April, 1886, the partnership capital was $75,000; they employed fifty men and one clerk, and their office quarters consisted of a small room about fourteen feet square. They now (1898) employ eight under-superintendents and over five hundred hands. The firm has its own offices in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, together with a large distributing depot in Boston and Chicago. Mr. Clowes put forth all his energies towards building up the little business so acquired, and in three years only $105,000 in cash had been paid in; yet at the end of that time this thriving firm was transacting a business exceeding $600,000 per annum. Large quantities of sheet brass and copper were used, and Mr. Clowes soon came to see the advantage of manufacturing these himself; and for this reason, and because, also, the firm had outgrown the quarters which it then occupied, in March, 1889, the present partners purchased of the trustees, at a cost of $75,000, the old rolling-mill of Brown & Brothers, the largest single brass rolling-mill in the country at that time, together with the remainder of the property. In the management and development of this enormous industry, Mr. Clowes has had no aid except the generous financial assistance of his partner, who, however, has given no time whatever to its conduct, policy or supervision. During these few years of the growth and maturity of this firm, it has been compelled in the open market to face and combat the competition of old and established corporations, with limitless credit and recognized experience born of many years. Its success is, therefore, an added cause for congratulation to Mr. Clowes as its manager. Mr. Clowes is still the active, energetic, persevering manager and partner of this great and prosperous firm. Their extensive and magnificent works occupy a central portion of the city of Waterbury, covering no less than six acres of ground. The mills in which the copper and brass are rolled are on the plans of all rolling-mills, though even here a number of valuable improvements have been utilized. In fact, everything that has been devised in rolling-mill equipment has been procured and put in operation. In the manufacture of seamless tubes only skilled workmen, of many years' experience, are employed. Only two or three seamless tube manufacturers make tubes up to eight inches, the majority of firms confining themselves to tubing up to four or five inches. The largest tubes made in Europe are only twelve or fourteen inches, and only one or two companies make them anywhere near as large as these sizes. Mr. Clowes has so developed his plant and machinery that his firm now produces tubes thirty-eight inches in diameter, six feet long; twenty-four inches in diameter, twelve feet long; twelve inches in diameter, twenty feet long. The whole plant is an enduring monument to George H. Clowes. Few business men in the country can point to such stupendous results, accomplished in so few years, by their own personal, individual, unaided efforts. In January, 1894, he was elected president of the Waterbury board of trade. Mr. Clowes lives at Norwood, a beautiful suburb of Waterbury, to the northwest of the city, whence is to be seen an extensive and charming view of a great sweep of the fair valley of the Naugatuck. In 1882 he was married to Mamie T., daughter of Dr. George T. Blacknall of Raleigh, N. C., and three children have blessed the union.

MENKEN, Jacob Stanwood, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 25, 1838, son of Solomon and Galathe (Morange) Menken. His father, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, came to America in 1826, and was for many years a prosperous wholesale merchant of Cincinnati; his mother was born in Bordeaux, and was a daughter of Benjamin Morange, ambassador to Spain under Emperor Napoleon I. He was the inventor of oil-silk fabric. Jacob S. Menken was educated at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk in his father's store. In 1858 he became a partner in the firm of S. Menken & Sons, composed of his father, himself, and his brothers Jules A. and Nathan D. Menken. Their business increased until they were well known over a large section of the southern country. The unsettled condition of the country before the war, however, precipitated a failure in 1861, and the firm settled its liabilities at fifty cents on the dollar. But in 1865 when the firm of Menken Brothers became established in business in Memphis, Tenn., one of their first acts was to begin paying in full with interest to date the liabilities of the old concern. This action in no way legally binding, exhibited the sterling integrity which has characterized them all through life, and its all too unusual nature was fully appreciated by the creditors, who presented each of the brothers with a handsome solid silver service. At the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Menken enlisted in the 27th Ohio regiment, and served under Gens. Lyon and Siegel in their Missouri campaigns. Being severely prostrated by malarial fever in June, 1862, he procured his discharge and returned home. In 1863 he settled in Memphis, Tenn., and established a small dry-goods store, which through his tireless energy and ambition was gradually enlarged until, when his two brothers joined him in 1865, it had grown to vast proportions. No change was made in the personnel of the firm until 1878, when Nathan D. Menken became a victim of the yellow fever epidemic, while, as a member of the Howard Association, he was bravely and unselfishly seeking to relieve the sufferers from the dread plague. Messrs. William Horgan and J. S. Andrews thereupon became partners in the business, which rapidly grew to such an extent that in 1883 the establishment was removed to a new five-story building on the corner of Main and Gayoso streets. In January, 1886, Jules Menken retired, and the firm was then reorganized as the J. S. Menken Co., as it still continues to be known. They employ over 300 salesmen and clerks the year round, and the annual business amounts to considerably over $1,500,000. To the superb generalship of Jacob S. Menken the success of this house is most largely due. His industry is unfailing, and his resources seemingly unlimited, and yet we find in him none of the petty brusqueness nor yet the grasping shrewdness which too often characterize the representative man of business. He is never too busy to accord a courteous hearing to any visitor, or to render him such services as are in his power. Toward his employees also he exhibits a rare consideration, born of a personal interest in each one, and a desire to make their interests his own. The result is he is more than popular with each one, and his expenditure of kindness and sympathy has proved indeed a profitable investment. Mr. Menken represents that type of religious liberality which regards with high reverence any agency which honestly seeks the uplifting of mankind. He is a regular attendant at the services of the Unitarian church, but his views are too broad and liberal to permit of his sympathies being confined within the limits of any denominational connection. His beneficences are generous, constant, and given irrespective of creed or sect. In 1886 he organized the first free kindergarten in Memphis, and in 1894 the first one in the South conducted exclusively for colored children. He has supported both institutions from the first. But the noblest example of his generosity is the Christmas Club, founded by him in 1887, and since conducted under his direction to spread happiness and good cheer among the poor at holiday time. Among his other notable public services have been the foundation of the Commercial Club, whose aim is the promotion of the city's business interests; the organization of the Auditorium hall, which seats nearly 6,000 persons, and the completion of the Grand Opera House at a cost of $165,000. His public spirit and thought for the good of others seems never to tarry for suggestions; he acts as soon as the need occurs. In 1897 with Mr. R. C. Graves, of Memphis, he went to Washington and petitioned congress in behalf of the flood sufferers; the bill appropriating $200,000 being presented, passed and signed within an hour and a half, the quickest piece of legislation ever accomplished. Mr. Menken is a Mason and a member of the Reform Club and the Wool Club, both of New York. He has traveled much both at home and abroad, and in 1896 he and his wife made a tour of over 1,000 miles over Europe on their bicycles. His wife was Miss Ray Hart, daughter of a well-known merchant of New York city, to whom he was married, in 1865. They have had no children of their own, but at the death of N. D. Menken, they legally adopted his five children, cared for and educated them as their own.

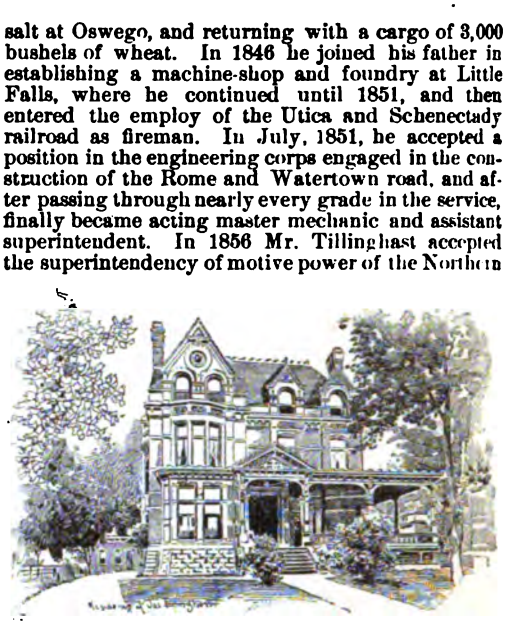
J S Menken.

RIKER, Samuel, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Newtown, Queens co., L. I., April 10, 1832, son of John Lawrence and Lavinia (Smith) Riker, and descendant of Abraham Rycken, who came from Holland to this country in 1638, and settled at Bowery Bay, on Long Island. Some of the land cleared and cultivated by this emigrant, the first of the Rikers in America, has never passed to bearers of another name, and is now held by Samuel Riker and his brothers. During the American revolution several of the Rikers rendered conspicuous services to the cause of independence. Samuel Riker, head of the family at that time, was a member of the assembly of New York, and later, for two terms, a member of congress from the same state. After the close of the revolutionary war, Richard Riker, son of Samuel, founded a law firm, which is now the oldest established existing law firm in New York city, and which for a century never bore a name other than Riker in its title. He studied law in the office of Samuel Jones, well known as "the elder Jones," and after admission to the bar in 1795, he hung out his modest sign somewhere in Wall or Broad street, later moving to Fulton street. It was not long before his brothers, (Samuel, a graduate of Columbia College, and John L.) were admitted as partners; and the latter, whose connection began about 1808, remained until his death in 1861. Richard Riker, the founder of the firm, was a noted man in his day. For ten years (1802–12) he was district attorney, and for twenty years (1812–32) he was recorder of New York. His polished manners and social prominence won for him the title of "the American Chesterfield" from Fanny Kemble, and it clung to him through life. He was a warm friend of Alexander Hamilton, although an ardent Democrat. He served DeWitt Clinton as second in his duel with John Swartwout, and as a result became involved in a duel with Swartwout's brother, Robert, who wounded him slightly in the ankle. He died, greatly honored, in 1842. To the celebrated law firm his sons, D. Phœnix and John H. Riker, were admitted in 1836 and 1840 respectively, and their cousin, Henry L., brother of Samuel, in 1842. John L. Riker resided on the family estate at Newtown. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1846 from Queen's county, winning every vote but four cast in his town. Samuel Riker studied law for four years in the office of the family firm, to which he was admitted as a partner in 1853, the year of his admission to the bar. His father, brother, and cousin, John H. Riker, composed the firm at that time. John H. retired in 1884 and Samuel Riker in 1893. He first gained prominence in 1859, in connection with his construction of the will of William Jay, of the

Saml Riker

famous family of that name, who had drawn his own will. This document involved some intricate and novel points, but was spared litigation by the cleverness of the counsel. The whole work of the firm was advisory. It involved extended research and great erudition, dealing largely as it did with real property, the drawing and interpretation of wills, trust-deeds, marriage settlements and the administration of estates. They were the attorneys for the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and in the management of its legal business, Mr. Samuel Riker was conspicuous. Mr. Riker is a member of the Bar Association; is treasurer of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, and is interested in many other philanthropic organizations. He was married, in 1865, to Mary Anna, daughter of Dr. Jacob P. Stryker and Mary R. Stryker of Newtown, and has two children; a daughter, and a son, who is a graduate of Harvard University.

James Tillinghast



TILLINGHAST, James, railroad president and promoter, was born in Cooperstown, Otsego co., N. Y., May 8, 1822, son of Gideon and Diana (Reynolds) Tillinghast. The original American representative of the family was Elder Pardon Tillinghast, a native of Sussex, England, and a soldier under Cromwell, who accompanied Roger Williams to America in 1645, and settled with his colony in Providence, R. I. Here, according to the town records, he was "received as a quarter sharesman, or landowner," and began his career as pastor of the First Baptist Church, upon the death of Rev. Thomas Olney, in 1682. The first meetings of the society were held in a grove belonging to Elder Tillinghast, but later when the need had become imperative he built the first meeting-house entirely at his own expense. He served as pastor until his death in 1719, at the age of ninety-seven years. In the fourth generation from him was Gideon Tillinghast, born at Exeter, R. I., April 15, 1795. He served apprenticeship to a machinist in Walpole, Mass., and began life as a builder of power-looms and mills at Walpole and at Cooperstown, N. Y. Later, in 1824 he became superintendent of a cotton-mill at Whitesboro, N. Y. In 1827 he started a foundry and machine-shop at Brownsville, and for a number of years built and operated cotton-mills at various localities. His son, James Tillinghast, even in early youth, exhibited a remarkable aptitude toward mechanical pursuits, and constantly employing himself at some work of the kind in his father's shop, had at his majority attained great practical expertness in many directions, without ever having served an apprenticeship. At the age of fifteen, however, he obtained employment as a clerk in a country store at Brownsville, and in the following year became bookkeeper to the firm of Bell & Kirby, at Dexter, N. Y. Here he remained for two years. In 1840 he was appointed manager of the stores and office affairs of the Brownsville Cotton Manufacturing Co.; toward the close of the following year he joined with Alexander Brown in buying out the business of a country store, and in 1843 sold his interest and invested his capital in the lake trade. He made his first voyage as supercargo of the H. H. Sizer, from Sackett's Harbor to Chicago with some 130 emigrants for the West, shipping 200 barrels of salt at Oswego, and returning with a cargo of 3,000 bushels of wheat. In 1846 he joined his father in establishing a machine-shop and foundry at Little Falls, where he continued until 1851, and then entered the employ of the Utica and Schenectady railroad as fireman. In July, 1851, he accepted a position in the engineering corps engaged in the construction of the Rome and Watertown road, and after passing through nearly every grade in the service, finally became acting master mechanic and assistant superintendent. In 1856 Mr. Tillinghast accepted the superintendency of motive power of the Northern railway of Canada; but in this connection, again becoming interested in lake traffic, he in 1862 joined with Capt. Robert Montgomery and Mr. E. B. Ward in organizing a line of steam propellers in connection with the Grand Trunk and the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroads. In 1864 he again returned to railroading, having accepted temporarily the position of superintendent of motive power on the Michigan Southern railroad, and in July following became general superintendent of the Buffalo and Erie. In February, 1865, at the request of Dean Richmond, he accepted the superintendency of the New York Central railroad, western division, and in this capacity, two years later, he first met Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, who had at that time just acquired a large interest in the road. The "Railway King," deeply versed in human nature as he was, speedily recognized the wide experience and sterling character of Mr. Tillinghast, and the friendship then formed between them has been continued by the "Commodore's" son and grandsons to the present time. As an immediate result, Mr. Tillinghast became general superintendent of the entire system. It was he who suggested the four-track plan which to this day continues the special characteristic of this system, and has been productive of remarkable results. During Mr. Tillinghast's management the tonnage of the road was increased tenfold, and it is due quite as much to his skill and great executive ability that the New York Central has become one of the most important in the United States, and New York city the metropolis and greatest commercial centre of the New World. He resigned this position in 1881, to accept that of assistant to the president of the road. In the meanwhile his interests had spread beyond the limits of one railroad. He was, in 1878–79, president and general manager of the Canada Southern railroad, and performed a notable service to the company in persuading the dominion parliament to pass laws under which the bonds and obligations were maintained at their accustomed valuation without prejudice to the stockholders during the process of a complete reorganization. He became vice-president of the Wagner Sleeping Car Co., after the death of Webster Wagner in 1882, and president in 1884. He was also vice-president of the Niagara River Bridge Co. (1883), and had charge of the construction of the new cantilever bridge. Upon his re-

James Tillinghast

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tirement in 1891 he was justly rated one of the most experienced and successful railroad managers in the country, with a record for faithful performance of duties, undeviating attention to every detail of work, and a marvelous expertness in all branches of his business. Mr. Tillinghast has been twice married: first, on Oct. 22, 1843, to Mary Williams of Limerick, N. Y., who died in 1859; and, second, on July 28, 1882, to Mrs. Susan Williams, daughter of Jepthah Nickerson of Cleveland, O., and widow of his first wife's brother, L. S. Williams. Mrs. Tillinghast's father was a captain on one of the earlier lake steamers, and a man noted for sterling character, strong sense and great intellectual power. She inherits his noble traits, and although above all else womanly and devoted to the interests of her home, she is recognized as a leading spirit in many noble undertakings. She is one of the board of managers for the Home of the Friendless. Mr. Tillinghast has had three children: James Williams, now general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., in Buffalo; Kate, wife of P. P. Burtis, of the Howard Iron Works, Buffalo; and Annie, wife of F. D. Stowe, general agent for the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Co.

BISHOP, John Asa, banker, was born in Newbern, N. C., June 11, 1856, son of James Bishop. His mother was a Carraway. He is of English and Scotch extraction, his paternal ancestors having come from England, and his maternal from the vicinity of Dunkirk, Scotland. Both parents were natives of North Carolina; but they removed to Palatka, Fla., in 1852, where the father engaged in the business of contracting and building. Not having many opportunities for education, John A. Bishop left school at an early age, and studied engineering at Jacksonville, Fla. He changed his plans at the age of nineteen, and engaged in contracting and building in various parts of the state. Although successful, he relinquished this business in 1889, to devote his attention to the buying and selling of phosphate lands; and, being among the first to recognize the great future of the phosphate industry, he bought, on option, extensive tracts of land throughout the phosphate belt. Having, with others, acquired extensive interests in lands and mines, he went to Paris in May, 1891, to arrange for sales to a French syndicate. He worked earnestly to accomplish his purpose, and, after displaying much diplomatic skill, keen judgment and untiring patience, finally succeeded in inducing a phosphate syndicate to send a commissioner to examine his lands. The examination proved satisfactory, and the company bought the property for 1,500,000 francs. Mr. Bishop received much merited praise for this sale, since, as a total stranger and entirely unacquainted with the French language, he had gone to Paris and accomplished more than all who preceded or followed him. By the failure of the banking house of Baring Brothers, Mr. Bishop lost all the money he had saved, and was left almost penniless in Paris; yet he never lost courage, and clung to his purpose with commendable tenacity and fortitude. He returned to Florida with the commissioner, and, having effected the sale, cast about for business of another kind. He soon found an opportunity to establish a state bank in St. Petersburg, Fla., and, with his brother, Herbert, as cashier; L. Y. Jenness, land commissioner of the Orange Belt railroad, as vice-president, and himself as president, he began business in April, 1893. Mr. Bishop was married, in 1880, to Emeline Robinson of Ocala. They have three children. His success in life is due to his energy, determination, shrewdness, and, most of all, to his faculty for hard work.

John A Bishop

WILSON, George West, journalist, was born near Covington, Boone co., Ky., May 10, 1859, son of William Henry Wilson. His mother was a West. His paternal ancestors came from England in the eighteenth century, and settled in Delaware, whence the family spread through Virginia and Kentucky. His maternal great-grandfather was one of the earliest pioneers of Kentucky. Mr. Wilson's father was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Ohio and Kentucky, and a friend of Clay and Lincoln. As a child, George W. Wilson developed decided literary tastes, and made rapid educational progress, first in the public schools of Kentucky and Ohio, and later under private tutors. He located in Florida in 1875, and engaged in orange culture on the shores of Orange lake, in the meantime devoting much of his time to study in his well-stocked library. His Florida home soon became the resort of numerous learned men, and it was there that Dr. T. Sterry Hunt prepared his "Treatise on Chemical and Geological Evolution," which has since become famous. Prof. Richard A. Proctor, another close and intimate friend, was his neighbor at Orange lake for several years, while writing his last and greatest work on astronomy. Mr. Wilson's newspaper work may be said to have begun with the Ocala "Banner," which he edited from 1880 to 1885. His many gifts brought him into prominence in Florida, and, among other honors accorded him, he was elected president of the Lake Weir Chautauqua; president of the Semi-tropical exposition, and commissioner to the Paris exposition. It was through his instrumentality that the National Farmers' Alliance convention was held at Ocala, from which sprang the Ocala platform. In politics he has rendered efficient service to the Democratic party. For four years he served as secretary and chairman on the second congressional district executive committee, and under his guidance the party was victorious. He was a member of the state Democratic executive committee, and ran the campaign of 1892. In 1894 Pres. Cleveland appointed Mr. Wilson collector of internal revenue for the district of Florida. In February, 1897, he resumed his journalistic labors, being placed in control of the "Florida Citizen," which he has since conducted so ably that it is now acknowledged to be the leading newspaper of Florida. In April, 1889, Mr. Wilson was married to Belle, daughter of Dr. Henry Robinson, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Geo. W. Wilson.

GREENE, Christopher, soldier, was born in Warwick, R. I., in 1737. His father, Philip Greene, a prominent citizen of Rhode Island, was judge of the court of common pleas for Kent county (1759–84). Christopher Greene received a good education in the schools of his native town, which, during 1770–72, he represented in the colonial legislature. Upon the formation of the celebrated corps known as the Kentish Guards, recruited in Kent county, he was commissioned a lieutenant. It is an interesting circumstance that all the members of this organization who entered the Continental army became officers of the line. In May, 1775, Lieut. Greene received from the legislature a commission as major in the army of observation—a brigade of 1,606 soldiers—under command of his distinguished relative, Brig.-Gen. Nathanael Greene. His next promotion was to the command of a company of infantry in one of the Rhode Island regiments, which was attached to Gen. Montgomery's army. In the attack on Quebec, Capt. Greene was taken prisoner and confined for several months. His captivity was so irksome to him that he formed the resolution never again to be taken alive, if once he obtained his freedom. Being liberated by exchange, he resumed his place in the regiment, and performed his duties with so much fidelity that he was soon after promoted major of Gen. J. M. Varnum's regiment. In 1777 he was appointed to the command of the regiment, and selected by Gen. Washington to take charge of Fort Mercer, known under the more common name of Red Bank, a post which, with Fort Mifflin (or Mud Island), was deemed of the highest importance to hold. For the great gallantry which he displayed in contending with the British force, greatly superior to his own, he received the warmest commendations of the commander-in-chief. His regiment was attached to the troops under Gen. Sullivan's command in the attack on the British in Rhode Island. Col. Greene was later posted on the Croton river, in New York, in advance of the army, and on the other side of the river was a company of American Tory refugees, under the command of Col. Delancey. These people were notorious for rapine and murder, and a midnight assault on Col. Greene's force was soon made. The post was taken completely by surprise; the door of Col. Greene's room was burst open, and he himself, after a valiant defense, was finally overpowered and killed. For his gallant exploits at Fort Mercer, congress, Nov. 4, 1777, passed a resolution "that an elegant sword be provided by the board of war and presented to Col. Greene." For various reasons this resolution was not carried into effect for some time, and when the sword was ready, he who was to receive it was no more. Some years afterwards it was forwarded to his son, Job Greene, of Centreville, accompanied by a letter, most complimentary to Col. Greene, from the secretary of war, Gen. Knox. Col. Greene's wife was Anne Lippitt, a descendant of John Lippitt of Providence, 1638, who, with three sons and four daughters, survived him.

C Greene

WILLIAMS, Frank Purdy, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 1848, son of William Carey Williams. He is of Welsh descent; his grandfather, the Rev. Daniel Williams, came to this country early in the nineteenth century. Those acquainted with the family history claim that the name was originally Llewellyn, and that it was changed to Williams, after the Welsh custom of changing Christian names to surnames. His mother's family were members of the Huguenot colony that settled New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Williams received a common-school education, and was early known as a thoughtful boy, taking serious views of life. He ascribes his intellectual awakening to reading "Progress and Poverty," which, he says, pointed out to him a clear, straight road through what had been a labyrinth. He learned from Henry George how to solve the problem of poverty; he saw that the masses are poor because they are stripped of the natural means of independence. Mr. Williams now set before himself a high and worthy purpose in life. In 1885 he published a brochure containing the arguments of "Progress and Poverty," condensed and simplified. This little book was widely read, and bought in quantities for distribution; it made many converts to the single-tax doctrines. In 1893 appeared his second book, "A True Son of Liberty," which shows incidentally how wholly different real liberty is from what is commonly so called; but its main purpose is to test the Hebrew Bible by the mind of Christ. The hero of the book is the pastor of a union tabernacle, who stands fast for "liberty of the soul," and is consequently thrust out of his pulpit for "heresy." Rev. B. F. De Costa declared that, if his own lot had been cast in the scene of the story, he would have been "put out of the synagogue"; and Rev. Robert Collyer said that the book perplexed him more than a little. It has, however, received wide recognition, and has found its way into many public libraries. Mr. Williams was a writer for Henry George's paper, "The Standard," and has contributed many articles to the press; the most powerful of them being a series of fables showing the folly of trying to better the workingman's condition while he is deprived of the means of independence. A third book is entitled, "Hallie: A Dream of the Sunny South and a Triumphant Confederacy." The hero of the story, worn out by work and worry, falls asleep in his northern home, and awakes to find himself in a land where it is easy to earn a living, and where men do not consider work a boon—the new Southland. He sees the Confederate flag flying in triumph, and negroes honoring it. He learns that the South was victorious in the civil war, and that slavery still exists, though in a greatly modified form. His amazement and rage at the wicked absurdity of the thing are unbounded until he learns how vastly better the condition of slaves is, when subsistence is guaranteed to them, than is the condition of "free" labor, when men are stripped of the means of real independence. This is made clear to him when a northern workingman, a refugee from the poverty of the United States, flees to the Confederate States for succor. Although only the account of a dream, the story shows in a startling manner the actual condition of the "free and independent" American workman of to-day, set forth by artistic contrast. The description of the burial of the northern refugee's starved child, wrapped in the "Stars and Bars," is very thrilling. Mr. Williams was married, in 1872, to Mary Esther Slocum, of Newtown, L. I., by whom he has five children, four sons and one daughter. His home is at Montclair, N. J.

LEE, Arthur, diplomat, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland co., Va., Dec. 20, 1740. He was educated at Eton College, England, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he received the degree of M.D. He was at this time very proficient in botany, especially in its medical applications, presenting at graduation a Latin treatise on the nature and medicinal uses of Peruvian bark, which was published at the expense of the University of Edinburgh, and won him a prize. Returning to America, he settled at Williamsburg, Va., where he practiced physics for four or five years, but then removing to London, he began the study of the law in the Temple. Already at this time (1766), he had reached a patriotic sentiment with regard to his native country, and sought to benefit it by advocating in England the constitutional rights of the colonies, keeping watch meanwhile on the measures of government, and proving of great use by sending to America the earliest intelligence of the plans of the ministry. When the instructions were sent over to Gov. Barnard, Lee at the same time communicated information regarding their nature to the people of Boston. In 1769 he achieved considerable reputation as the author of the

'Monitor's Letters," "An Appeal to the English Nation," and "Junius Americanus." He also became a leading member of a society formed in London, called Supporters of the Bill of Rights, in which the ministerial measures were freely discussed, and which "required from any candidate whom the members of the society would support for election to parliament, a pledge to seek the restoration to America of the essential right of taxation by their own representatives and a repeal of all acts passed in violation of this right, since the year 1763." Among other distinguished persons, the celebrated John Wilkes was a member of this society. In addition to being the author of the resolution quoted, Mr. Lee conducted a discussion with the mysterious writer of the "Letters of Junius," supposed by many to have been Maj. Charles Lee, later a general in the American army. Among his friends were such men as Sir William Jones, Burke, Priestley, Dunning, and others, and he was early made a fellow of the Royal Society. Meanwhile, between 1770 and 1776, he enjoyed a lucrative practice in the law. In 1770 the Massachusetts assembly appointed him, in company with Benjamin Franklin, an agent for the colony in London, and in 1775, with Richard Penn, he joined in the fruitless efforts to lay before the king the second petition from the Continental congress. In the same year Franklin, Jay and Higginson were appointed by congress a correspondence committee to maintain secret communication with the friends of the colonies in different parts of the world, and Dr. Lee became their agent in London. While holding this secret position he began to negotiate with the French government, using as his medium of communication M. de Beaumarchais, and afterwards the Count de Vergennes. Early in 1776 he was appointed by congress joint-commissioner with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane to secure a treaty of alliance with France, and in 1777 he was sent to the courts of Spain and Prussia on special missions of the same character. When Franklin was made minister plenipotentiary to France, Lee acted as commissioner in these countries. While in Paris he disagreed with his fellow commissioners, and more particularly with Silas Deane, who was the victim of certain suspicions which were not disproved until original papers were discovered nearly seventy-five years afterward. He was also on bad terms with Franklin, upon whom his attacks had become so virulent and his conduct generally so troublesome, that in 1779 congress recalled him. In the meantime, Deane, not only recalled, but practically ostracized, had spared no pains to cast reflections upon the character of Dr. Lee, whom he accused of obstructing the alliance with France and of disclosing the secrets of congress to the British government; also attacking the conduct of his brother, William Lee, congressional agent at the court of Berlin. The French minister, Gérard, who came to America in the same ship with Deane, zealously upheld him in these charges, and accomplished much at the time in drawing general reprobation upon Lee. Dr. Lee, however, had many friends in congress, and on his return to America in 1780 found that his general reputation for integrity, accompanied by his own statements, was quite sufficient to reinstate him in the public regard. In 1781 he was elected a member of the Virginia assembly, and the following year to the Continental congress, where he remained until 1784, when he was appointed one of a commission to hold a treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations. In pursuance of this mission he went to Fort Schuyler, and executed the business in a masterly manner. During the next five years he was a member of the board of treasury, and struggled with the unfortunate financial conditions of the confederation. The general tenor of his political convictions may be gathered from his opposition to the adoption of the federal constitution. In 1789 Dr. Lee purchased a farm in Middlesex county, near Urbana, Va., and there passed the last three years of his life, devoting himself to the general conduct of his estate. Dr. Lee was a fine scholar, well skilled in the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian languages. His patriotism, his understanding and his integrity were never questioned; but his strong passions and violent prejudices brought him into conflict with prominent men, with whom he would otherwise doubtless have agreed. He wrote extensively on political and diplomatic subjects, and a number of his papers are preserved in the library of Harvard University. Besides the works already mentioned, he published extracts from a letter to the president of congress, "in answer to a libel by Silas Deane, 1780," and "Observations on Certain Commercial Transactions in France, laid before congress, 1780." His life, by his grand-nephew, Richard Henry Lee, was published in Boston in 1829. His public letters are published in Sparks' "Diplomatic Correspondence." Dr. Lee was never married. He died from pleurisy, contracted from exposure on his farm, Dec. 12, 1792.

NEELY, Hugh McDowell, merchant, was born near Jackson, Madison co., Tenn., Nov. 8, 1833, son of Moses and Jane Parks (McDowell) Neely. His ancestors on both sides were of Scotch extraction, and prominent in the American revolution. His paternal grandparents were Moses and Margaret (Campbell) Neely, and his great-grandfathers were Robert Campbell and Capt. "Jim" Neely, both soldiers in the revolution. On the maternal side he is grandson of Hugh and Margaret (Irvin) McDowell; great-grandson of Capt. John McDowell and Gen. Robert Irvin, and great-great-grandson of Ezra Alexander, who, like Gen. Irvin, was a signer of the "Mecklenburg declaration of independence." His parents, both natives of Mecklenburg county, N. C., and alike descended from old Scotch stock, were married in 1825, and removing to Tennessee in 1833 finally settled in Shelby county, about fifteen miles from Memphis. They had nine children: James C., Margaret E., Mary L., Sarah R., Hugh M., Felicia, Hannah A., Eliza J. and Francis E. Neely, all of whom survived to a useful maturity. Hugh M. Neely received his early education in one of the old time field-schools of the South, where sessions began at 7 A.M., and continued until sun-down. He always stood well in his classes, and after graduation at the Shelby Male Academy found himself thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of a broad general education. His private reading has since been so constant that he is now rated among the best-informed men of his section. Like many another man in the South, he was at first opposed to secession, but when the war broke out he enlisted in the 38th Tennessee regiment, and soon after became captain of his company. He participated in all the battles of the army of Tennessee, except the battle of Stone river, under command of Gens. Sidney Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Hood and Joseph E. Johnston, winning high praise for soldierly qualities, and being noted for coolness in battle. During the last year of the war he was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. John C. Carter. Upon his return home in 1865 he found his fortune ruined, but with characteristic courage and energy, set about seeking means of self-support. He entered the employ of Brooks, Neely & Co., wholesale grocery and cotton merchants, and in the following year was admitted to partnership. This firm is now recognized as one

H M Neely

of the strongest mercantile concerns in the South, and it is to Mr. Neely's unremitting efforts that its success is largely due. Mr. Neely has been for a number of years (1898) president of the Phœnix Insurance Co., and vice-president of the Memphis National Bank, and was for two terms president of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, besides holding important official positions in several large real estate and financial corporations of the city. His business reputation is of the highest, and his opinion is often sought upon important matters. Socially, he is affable and approachable, a ready talker on many subjects, and so unites graces of manner with strength of character as to be one of the most popular men in Memphis. He was married, in August, 1886, to Mrs. Mary B. McCown, daughter of Maj. W. M. Sneed, of Granville county, N. C. Their home is one of the most elegant in the city, and is noted for its generous hospitality.

John W. Brown

BROWN, John Wesley, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 7, 1837, son of John Smith and Sarah Harison Brown. His family is of Scotch-English extraction, his earliest American ancestor being John Brown, a native of England, who came to this country in 1815. John Wesley Brown was educated in the private schools of Baltimore, and then entered Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., where he was graduated a civil engineer in 1855. Entering at once on the practice of his profession, he was engaged on several important works, and for a time was employed in the U. S. coast survey. In 1857 he resumed study at Dickinson Seminary, and the following year entered the Methodist ministry. He remained in this connection for about five years; then under the influence of Bishop Whittingham, he determined to enter the Episcopal church, and was by him ordained deacon, on Feb. 25, 1866. His first charge was as curate of Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, during the illness of the regular assistant. From this charge he was called to St. Ann's Church, Middleton, Del., where on Aug. 3, 1866, he was ordained priest. In January, 1868, he received a call from Trinity Church, Philadelphia. From there he went to Christ Church, Detroit, as successor to Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, who later was consecrated bishop of Massachusetts, and in 1876 he became rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, where he succeeded the Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren. He was for six years rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1888 was called to the rectorship of St. Thomas' Church, New York city. In this parish, which he still holds (1898), he has ably assumed and continued the labors and policy of his predecessor, Rev. William F. Morgan, D.D., who had cordially recommended him to the vestry upon his own retirement. Dr. Brown received the degree of D.D. from Nebraska College in 1876. His high executive talent has been recognized in his appointment to numerous important committees as a member of both general and diocesan conventions of the Episcopal church. His strong public spirit has brought him into active participation in charitable activities in the various cities where he has held pastorates. He was vice-president of the Cleveland Humane Society in 1879, and president of the Buffalo Humane Society in 1884. Dr. Brown is a member of the board of managers of the Church Missionary Society. In June, 1888, he was appointed, by Pres. Cleveland, a visitor to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and made the address to the graduates of that year. Dr. Brown is vice-president and rector of St. Luke's Home, a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and officially connected with many other church organizations in New York. He has published a number of addresses, sermons, etc. St. Thomas' parish under his ministry has greatly augmented its own efficiency, and also contributed nobly to the support of innumerable charities and missionary activities of the Episcopal church.

RYAN, Daniel Joseph, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 1, 1855. He was educated in the common schools at Portsmouth, O., and completed the course at the high school in 1875. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, and elected city solicitor of Portsmouth in 1877, being re-elected in 1879. In 1883 Mr. Ryan was representative to the sixty-sixth general assembly of Ohio, being re-elected to the sixty-seventh general assembly in 1885, when he was chosen speaker *pro tem.*, and served as chairman of the committee on public works He aided in the organization of the Ohio Republican League of Clubs, and was its president in 1886 and 1887; presided as temporary chairman of the first national convention of the Republican clubs at Chickering Hall, New York, December, 1887, Sen. Evarts being permanent chairman. At the Republican state convention at Dayton, O., April 19, 1888, he was unanimously nominated for secretary of state and elected the following November; being renominated at Cleveland, July 16, 1890, he was again elected. He resigned this office in April, 1892, at the request of Gov. McKinley, to assume the position of executive commissioner for Ohio to the World's Fair, Chicago. He organized the Ohio exhibits and completed his work May 1, 1894; was on the executive Committee of the Association of American Exhibitors to the World's Fair, and appointed by this body a commissioner to the Antwerp exposition of 1893. For several years he has been one of the trustees of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society; is president of the Ohio Canal Association, and was appointed in October, 1895, by Gov. McKinley one of Ohio's delegates to the Western Waterways convention at Vicksburg, Miss. He is the author of "A History of Ohio," "Arbitration Between Capital and Labor," and numerous published addresses, and has contributed to the "North American Review" and other magazines. On Jan. 10, 1884, he was married to Myra L. Kerr of Delaware, O.

WATRES, Louis Arthur, legislator, was born at Mount Vernon, Lackawanna co., Pa., April 21, 1851, son of Lewis S. Watres, who was one of the early settlers of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, and a descendant of James Otis of revolutionary fame. His mother was a gifted writer, who, under the *nom de plume* of "Stella of Lackawanna," published a volume of poems, entitled "Cobwebs." Louis A. Watres left school at an early age, to become a bank clerk. He rose to the position of cashier, and is now president of the bank. In 1876 he began the study of law, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county, where he has acquired a most lucrative practice. He was county solicitor of Lackawanna county for nine years, and has been employed by the state in important tax and collateral inheritance tax cases. He was a member of the state senate for eight years, serving on the general, judiciary and other important committees; and was lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth from 1891 to 1895, having been elected to that office on the Republican ticket at the same time that Robert E. Pattison (Democrat) was elected governor. He was president of the board of pardons; vice president of the Pennsylvania world's fair commission, and chairman of its executive committee. He was chairman of the state central Republican committee in 1891, and conducted a most successful campaign, securing the election of the state ticket of that year under peculiar difficulties. As a member of the national guard of Pennsylvania, he rose from the positions of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain of company A, of the 13th regiment N. G. P., to the position of general inspector of rifle practice, with rank of colonel. Mr. Watres has been active in the enterprises of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, and is now the executive officer of some of the largest and most important corporations in his section of the state. He constructed the Scranton Passenger railroad (South Side line); and later, with others, projected and built the Scranton and Pittston Traction Co., of which he is now president. He conceived and was an important factor in carrying out the consolidation of all the water companies in the Wyoming valley, and he is now the president of the company; he was one of the projectors of the Economy Light, Heat and Power Co. of Scranton, and is at present one of its directors. Mr. Watres is at present giving his principal attention to the enterprises in which he is directly interested, and confines his law practice to corporation, equity and orphans' court cases. He is president of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Co., the Spring Brook Water Supply Co., the Brookside Coal Co., the Mansfield Water Co., the Blossburg Water Co., the Scranton and Pittston Traction Co., and a few smaller corporations. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and active in the management of the affairs of the party. In 1874 he was married to Effie J. Hawley, and his domestic life is blessed by three boys: Harold (a student at Princeton), Laurence and Reyburn.

L. A. Watres

MONTGOMERY, James, pioneer and soldier, was born in Ashtabula county, O., Dec. 22, 1814. He belonged to the Scotch family of Montgomery, a race of fighters, one of whom killed Henry II. of France in a tournament; and he was closely related to Gen. Montgomery, who fell at the battle of Quebec. In his youth he removed with his father to Kentucky, where he received an academic education, and taught school for twelve years. In 1852 he removed, with his second wife, to Jackson county, Mo.; but, on account of his northern principles, he did not find the people congenial. Therefore, as soon as Kansas was open to emigrants, he settled in Mound City, where he purchased a claim for the small sum of $11. When, in 1855, the border warfare began between Missourians and the Free-state settlers, Montgomery became a recognized leader in the anti-slavery movement in southern Kansas. At the head of a band of some twenty-five men he patroled the southern counties of Kansas for the next three years, fighting the Missourians in a number of small skirmishes, and keeping them effectually at bay. When, in December, 1857, a party of Missourians, under the command of a deputy-marshal, drove the Free-state men of Bourbon county from their homes, Montgomery met them with his force, defeated the marshal, and restored the settlers to their possessions. In the following spring a Mr. Hedwick was killed by the Missourians in his own doorway; and Montgomery, with the two sons of Hedwick and a few others, pursued the gang and killed five of them. A force of U. S. cavalry, sent to arrest him for this, was defeated by him, and driven back to Fort Scott. On another occasion he escaped arrest by hiding in a large corn-field, where he lived for a number of days, eating the green corn and drinking the sap from the stalks. Though the men under his command sometimes committed acts of lawless violence, none such were attributed to Montgomery himself. When the civil war began he was appointed colonel of the 3d Kansas volunteers, but, acting under a political commander, accomplished little. In the autumn of 1862 he was commissioned to recruit the first colored regiment in South Carolina, where he continued to serve the Federal cause until Gen. Lee's surrender. At the battle of Olustee in Florida, in February, 1864, Col. Montgomery commanded the reserves, and saved the defeated Federal forces from total rout, although his lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant and several other officers were left dead on the field. Here again he suffered in having an unwarlike commander, and lacked full opportunity to display his military genius. After his return to Kansas, he lived in a retired and peaceful manner until his death. During his last years he was much given to religious observances. He was a handsome man, six feet in height, with a sinewy frame. His glance was particularly keen and expressive. A writer in the "Kansas Magazine" said of him: "Montgomery died poor. Though he had opportunities during his life time to steal himself rich in the name of liberty, he preferred, like the honorable and unselfish man that he was, to do right rather than be rich, and to leave his children the legacy of an unstained name rather than bonds and lands." Col. Montgomery died in Linn county, Kan., Dec. 6, 1871.

F. W. Devoe

DEVOE, Frederick William, merchant and manufacturer, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1828, son of John and Sophia (Farrington) Devoe. He is a descendant of Frederick de Veaux, a native of France and a Huguenot, who fled to Mannheim, Germany, and thence emigrated to New York in 1675. The family is an ancient one, of Norman origin, and is believed to have derived its name from the district of Vaux. Frederick De Veaux, who was a merchant, with two brothers, who came over about the same time, settled in Harlem, and married Hester, daughter of Daniel Tourneur. By this marriage and by purchase, he became the owner of large farms and other tracts of land on Manhattan island and at Morrisania and New Rochelle. His grandson, Frederick de Voe, born about 1710, settled on a farm on the Phillipse manor, below Yonkers, and suffered the loss of his property for loyalty to King George. His son, John, who took an active part in the army during the revolution, bought a part of the confiscated Phillipse estate after the war, and lived upon it during the rest of his life. He was married, in 1779, to Rebecca Devoe, a near relative, who bore him eleven children, one of whom was John Devoe, who served in the army for a short time during the war of 1812. Frederick W. Devoe attended private schools until he was thirteen years of age, and then became a clerk in the store of his brother, Isaac, at Spotswood, N. J. Three years later he returned to New York, and entered the house of Jackson & Robins, dealers in drugs, paints, varnishes and oils, on Wall street, in which his brother, John, was junior partner. From 1848 until 1852 he was a clerk in the house of Butler & Raynolds, dealers in the same products, in the last-mentioned year forming the firm of Raynolds & Devoe, and succeeding to the business of Schank & Downing, on Fulton street. The firm was reorganized in 1864, becoming F. W. Devoe & Co., and in addition to the paint business made a specialty of refining petroleum, shipping the product called Devoe's brilliant oil all over the world. This branch of the business was sold in 1873. In 1890 the firm was incorporated under its old name of F. W. Devoe & Co., with Mr. Devoe as president; but two years later another change was made, and the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co. was formed, Mr. Devoe becoming president and treasurer. Mr. Devoe was appointed commissioner of education in 1880 by Mayor Cooper, and reappointed by Mayors Edson, Hewitt and Grant. It was due to him, in great measure, that industrial instruction in the city schools was established; and his resignation, in 1891, was a great loss to the cause of education. In 1890 he was appointed by Gov. Hill a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y. He is a trustee of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and is president of the New York Juvenile Asylum. He was appointed a member of the Greater New York commission in 1890. He is a member of the Holland and St. Nicholas societies, of the New York Microscopical Society, and of several musical organizations, and is a warden of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy (Protestant Episcopal).

AVERY, John Campbell, lawyer, was born in Pensacola, Fla., May 4, 1851, son of Albert L. and Emily (Campbell) Avery. His father was a native of Groton, Conn. Several of his family distinguished themselves at the battle of Fort Griswold and elsewhere during the revolutionary war. John C. Avery was educated at the public schools of New Orleans and Connecticut during the civil war, his father being a Union man; and afterwards at the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vt. From Burlington he returned to Florida, where he continued his studies under a private tutor, after which he entered the University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1872. He was anniversary orator of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Feb. 22, 1872. On returning home he studied law in the office of Gen. E. A. Perry, afterwards governor of Florida, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He remained in Pensacola, and there began the practice of his profession. In 1888 Mr. Avery was appointed judge of the criminal court of record. After serving on the bench three years, he resigned to resume the practice of law. He has a large and lucrative practice, and ranks among the leading lawyers of the state. On Nov. 21, 1876, Mr. Avery was married to Minnella, I. Davidson, and has two sons and a daughter. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H., and is president of the Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Jno. C. Avery

WILKINSON, Oziel, manufacturer, was born at Smithfield, Providence co., R. I., Jan. 30, 1744, son of John and Ruth (Angell) Wilkinson. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Lydia Smith of Smithfield, who bore him six sons and four daughters. Oziel Wilkinson was a man of great inventive faculty, and this was inherited by several of his sons, three of whom took up their father's trade, blacksmithing. About the year 1783 the family removed to Pawtucket, at that time a mere village, on account of the abundant water power and the forges and mills in operation there. In 1784-85 he started an anchor-mill, and also made cut-nails, farm tools and domestic utensils. A few years later he built a rolling and slitting mill, and became owner also of a flour-mill, where he ground grain, procured from Albany. The industry and enterprise of the Wilkinsons built up Pawtucket, and made it the principal centre of the iron and machinery manufacture in that part of the country. The marriage of his daughter, Hannah, to Samuel Slater, enlarged his business interests, and Mr. Wilkinson joined his son-in-law in the cotton manufacture. In 1804 a road between Pawtucket and Boston was constructed, and thirteen miles of this were completed by him, the implements being furnished from his own establishment. This turnpike gave him easy access to the chief market for his nails. Mr. Wilkinson bought in connection with his sons in-law a water power on the Quinnebaugh river in Connecticut, and aided in bringing prosperity to Pomfret. His eldest child, Lucy, became the wife of Timothy Greene, of Potowam, Warwick, who was a partner of his father-in-law and his brother-in-law, Samuel Slater. His twin sons, Abraham and Isaac, were extensive iron manufacturers at Pawtucket, Providence and Fall River, and had large cotton-mills at Pawtucket, Valley Falls and Albion, but in 1829 they lost heavily, and later their mills and shops passed into other hands. David, fourth child of Oziel, was the inventor of a sliding lathe, a slide or gauge lathe, and of a steamboat, said to have anticipated Robert Fulton's. Daniel, the seventh child, was connected with the Pomfret factories, as a member of the firm. Smith, the ninth child, became a manufacturer in Putnam, Conn. Lydia, the tenth child, became the wife of Hezekiah Howe, a manufacturer of Cohoes, N. Y. The second daughter of Oziel, Marcy, married William Wilkinson, of Providence, for many years principal of the University Grammar School, and for several years a representative in the general assembly. Oziel Wilkinson was a member of the Society of Friends. He died in Pawtucket, Oct. 22, 1815.

WILKINSON, David, inventor, was born at Smithfield, Providence co., R. I., Jan. 5, 1771, third son and fourth child of Oziel and Lydia (Smith) Wilkinson. He was the most famous of the family —one noted in the annals of manufacturing in New England, displaying mechanical genius at an early age. At the age of six, it is said, he was made to help in the business of heading nails—his father being a blacksmith—"by being set astride of a log, and with his foot in a stirrup he would work the press which had been constructed by his father for this purpose." When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and there engaged in manufacturing anchors, nails and other articles of hardware, and later in cotton manufacture. In 1797 David invented a gauge and sliding lathe for turning iron and brass, and in 1798 obtained a patent for it; but he derived little benefit from it, and when the patent right expired, twelve years later, neglected to renew it. The U. S. government derived so much benefit from his invention, which was used in constructing many machines for armories and arsenals, that in 1848 congress voted him $10,000. He forged the iron work and turned the spindles and rollers for the first machines used by Samuel Slater, and it is supposed that he made the machinery for the historic old Slater mill. It is claimed for Wilkinson that he was the first person in this country to use steam for propelling boats, anticipating the experiment of Robert Fulton by sixteen years—which, if true, was a remarkable achievement for a mere youth. The boat used was one of about twelve tons burden, and had belonged to a large India ship, owned by John Brown. Wilkinson built the engine, and a mechanic named Ormsbee the boiler, and the preparations were made at a retired place called Winsor's cove, about three miles from Providence. The boat made a trip to Providence, thence to Pawtucket, and then returned to Providence, but nothing further appears to have been done with it. In 1829 David Wilkinson failed in business, and removed to Cohoes, N. Y., having been urged to do so by members of the Cohoes Co. organized to develop the water power on the Mohawk at that place. Early in 1831, with Hezekiah Howe, who had married his sister Lydia, and had been associated with him at Pawtucket and Wilkinsonville, he erected a shop for the manufacture of cotton machinery. When manufacturing ceased to be profitable, he engaged in the building of bridges and canals and other enterprises, in which his mechanical skill could be utilized. Both Pawtucket and Cohoes are indebted deeply to David Wilkinson for their industrial progress, and the former city for his aid in other ways, such as the founding of St. Paul's church and of Union Lodge. He was married to Martha Sayles, a direct descendant of Mary, eldest daughter of Roger Williams. She bore him four children. Mr. Wilkinson died at Caledonia Springs, Ontario, Feb. 3, 1852, but his remains were interred at Pawtucket.

BUSHNELL, Horace, clergyman, was born at Bantam, in the township of Litchfield, Conn., April 14, 1802, son of Ensign and Dotha (Bishop) Bushnell, both of sterling New England parentage. He spent his early years on his father's farm in New Preston, Litchfield county. He also worked at times in his father's little dressing and carding mill. In 1821 his religious faith, hitherto one of reason, became one of deep conviction, the result of which was to lead him to accept, rather late, the college education, declined four years earlier, when offered him by his parents. When he entered Yale College, in 1823, he was twenty-one years old, and by virtue of his maturity, as well as of his abilities, soon came to the front in his class. As he began to think for himself, the grounds of the religious belief in which he had been bred were shaken; and when he left college at the age of twenty-five, assailed by religious doubts, he gave up the purpose of entering the ministry, silently implanted in him by his mother from his first hour of being. He taught school in Norwich for a year, and for another year was junior editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce." Then he went back to Yale to study law, and soon accepted a tutorship in the college, carrying on the double work for a year and a half, when he was ready for the bar. But during a revival in college he saw a way to the solution of his doubts, and from that moment began his preparation for the ministry. In 1833 he was called to the North Congregational Church in Hartford, and the same year married Mary Apthorp, of New Haven, and brought her to the home in Hartford which was theirs together for forty-three years. They had five children: one son and four daughters. In 1845 he went to Europe for a year. Returning greatly quickened by the broader life and by contact with men, he began his work as a writer, and published his book on "Christian Nurture," in 1847. It immediately challenged criticism by its "dangerous tendencies." In the following year he was heard in public addresses in New York, Cambridge, New Haven and Andover. "Barbarism the First Danger," by its forceful exhibit of public conditions, and "Work and Play," by its grace and literary charm, began to make him widely known. In 1849 he published his first theological book, "God in Christ," which, by its views in regard to the Trinity, involved him at once in a controversy that stirred the churches of Connecticut to the foundations. He was charged with heresy by ministerial associations, but passed through the ordeal to a firmer position than he had yet occupied. The book, "God in Christ," opens with a "Dissertation on Language," which affords a key to his method of handling and expressing religious truth. Its essential doctrine is the inadequacy of any and all dogma to embody such truth. In his view, truth in the spiritual realm cannot be precisely defined. It is necessarily indefinite, because invisible and intangible. He reasons that the doctrines of the atonement and of the nature of Christ must be presented under symbols and by imaginative and poetical analogies. "Christ in Theology," published in 1851, was his spirited contribution to the controversy in which he was involved by his former book. In the same year he delivered at Litchfield his "Age of Homespun"—an inimitable picture of New England home life. In 1852 he began his book on "Nature and the Supernatural," finally published in 1858. This book was an original contribution to the religious thought of the time, and remains profoundly suggestive in the field now illumined by the discoveries of evolution. The next year he began his campaign to obtain a park for the city of Hartford, which after five years of persistent labor ended victoriously; and one of the most beautiful events of his life was the message which came to him, a dying man, from the city council, to the effect that the park had been named, for him, Bushnell Park. In 1855 his health becoming seriously impaired, he went to Cuba for the winter, and the next year to California, where he found himself intensely interested in the exciting events of the period of the vigilance committee, and the varied aspects of a nature new to him. The University of California was then just in its beginnings and seeking a permanent location, and he threw himself into the search, traversing the country with an engineer's eye for possibilities and selecting the site finally chosen. He was called to the presidency of the university, but after the delay of a year or two he finally declined the office, being unequal to its duties. In 1859 he resigned the pastorate of his beloved North Church, and entered upon what he called his "ministry-at-large," the writing of books, which occupied the remaining twenty years of his life. The books belonging to this period were: "The Vicarious Sacrifice," in its original form, three volumes of sermons, and "Forgiveness and Law," a revision of "The Vicarious Sacrifice." There were also three volumes, one of them posthumous, of collected essays and addresses, which are among the most interesting of his writings. These are: "Work and Play," "Moral Uses of Dark Things" and "Building Eras." He died at Hartford, Feb. 17, 1876.

GRAY, Oliver Crosby, educator, was born in Jefferson, Lincoln co., Me., Dec. 30, 1832, eldest son of Peter Tufts and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Gray. His father, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, was a noted physician of Maine; and his grandfather, Robert Gray, a graduate of Harvard College and a soldier in the revolution, was distinguished in the Congregationalist ministry throughout Maine and Massachusetts. The Gray family is of the old colonial stock, dating from the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620; and the doctor's maternal ancestors, the Kennedys, were among the early settlers of Maine, and, by origin, Scotch covenanters. Oliver C. Gray was prepared for college under the celebrated educator, Dr. J. H. Hanson, and entering Waterville College (now Colby University) was graduated with the class of 1855. Immediately afterward he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged in teaching, and was for two years city superintendent of public schools. He was afterwards for two years principal of Monticello Seminary, Minnesota, and upon the outbreak of the civil war was in charge of a female seminary at Princeton, Dallas co., Ark. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the 3d Arkansas cavalry, and served in various capacities in the Confederate army until the close of the war. For seven years thereafter (1867–74), he was connected with St. John's College, Little Rock, Ark., and was for three years at its head. In 1874 he was elected to the chair of mathematics in the University of Arkansas, and held that position continuously until August, 1885. During the years 1886–87 he held the positions of mayor of Fayetteville, Ark., and superintendent of the public schools of that city. Being re-elected to his former position in the university in August, 1888, he entered upon a second incumbency of seven years' duration, serving until elected to the position he now holds. In September, 1895, he was placed in charge of the Arkansas School for the Blind, at Little Rock, and has ably duplicated his former educational record. Dr. Gray belongs to all the Masonic bodies recognized as such in America. He is also a member of the International Association of Teachers of the Blind, and has taken high rank in its council. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1868, and LL.D. in 1885, both by his alma mater. Dr. Gray has been twice married: first, in May, 1868, to Virginia L. Davis of Cushing, Lincoln co., Me., who died in 1886, leaving two children; and, second, in June, 1889, to Mrs. Mary M. Beattie, daughter of Hon. Solon Borland, U. S. senator from Arkansas, and U. S. minister to Central America.

O. C. Gray.

HENDERSON, Richard, pioneer, was born in Hanover county, Va., in 1734. His parents being poor, his early life was passed on the frontier, and under circumstances so unfavorable to education that he was nearly of age before he had learned to read or write. Meantime, however, his natural abilities had shown themselves, and he was appointed constable in his district, and afterwards under-sheriff. In 1762 he removed to North Carolina, and obtaining access to a library of law books, the disadvantages that had previously prevented his advancement were removed, and by his natural aptitude for study it was not long before he was able to pass the necessary examination for admission to the bar. In 1769 he received the appointment of associate judge of the superior court, and in the following year came into conflict with the populace, who had become exasperated by the unjust system of taxation enforced by Gov. Tryon. In fact, the province of North Carolina at that time was being largely affected, both politically and socially, by the organization afterwards known as the "Regulators." As in most of the American colonies, there was a condition of affairs in North Carolina which was highly favorable to the impending revolutionary struggle. The control of public affairs by the Royalist officials had become obnoxious to a large proportion of the population, and the general outlook was continually growing more threatening. Appointments to high offices, with vast opportunity for doing public injury, had been vested by the crown in persons of unscrupulous character, who were only too willing to avail themselves of all opportunities; and these had filled most of the minor positions by their creatures and tools, much to the displeasure of the inhabitants who did not hold office. An additional occasion for popular ill-feeling lay in the fact that the greater part of the wealth of the colony was in the hands of Scotch and English tradesmen and storekeepers, who kept the farmers and hunters of the country continually in debt, and consequent ill-feeling. Judge Henderson was peculiarly successful in dealing with these conditions, showing himself in repeated instances a man of remarkable ability and insight. At an early period of his residence in North Carolina, he began to invest in land, with the idea that in that way he would eventually reap a sufficient reward for his expenditure. When independence was declared and North Carolina organized its state government, Henderson was re-elected judge, but declined the office, preferring to devote himself to his land speculations. He interested the celebrated pioneer, Daniel Boone, in this undertaking, and, in association with James Harrod, Richard Calloway, Thomas Slaughter and others, effected a treaty with the Cherokee chiefs, known to history as the treaty of Watauga, by which he and his associates obtained possession of a territory which comprised more than half the present state of Kentucky. Under the name of Transylvania, a government was organized with Henderson as president and Boonesborough as the capital. Unfortunately, however, all of this compact and arrangement went for nothing, since Henderson's purchase from the Indians proved an infringement of the chartered rights of the state of Virginia, and was annulled. In order to compensate Henderson and the others for their settlement of the wilderness, the legislature of Virginia granted them a tract of land twelve miles square on the Ohio, below the mouth of Greene river. In 1779 Judge Henderson was appointed one of six commissioners to run the line between Virginia and North Carolina into Powell's valley. In that year he removed to Tennessee, and for a time lived at Nashville, where he practiced law. He afterwards returned to North Carolina, and devoted himself to farming for the rest of his life. He died in Hillsborough, Granville co., N. C., Jan. 30, 1785.

FARMER, Elihu Jerome, author and journalist, was born in Ohio, Feb. 18, 1836. His family is of English extraction, and his ancestry is traced back to the days of Henry VII. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, and in 1851 he entered Haverford College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1856. He began his business life as a banker, and continued in this line for a period of twenty years. In 1870 he commenced writing articles on finance for the Cleveland and New York papers; also occasionally touching upon politics, but inclining at that time more to poetry and art. In 1875 he published the first illustrated paper ever issued in Cleveland, entitled the "Pictorial World," and while the paper was an acknowledged success in artistic and literary merit it was in advance of its time. In 1881 Mr. Farmer visited the Rocky mountain states, and while there wrote a brilliant series of letters for the Cleveland "Leader." In 1882–83 he was appointed by the governor of Ohio as a commissioner to the great mining exposition held during those years in Denver. This gave Mr. Farmer an opportunity to gather valuable facts, which he embodied in a volume entitled, "Resources of the Rocky Mountains." In 1884 Mr. Farmer published "The Conspiracy Against Silver," a valuable work on bimetallism. In 1886 he began the publication of a semi-monthly paper, called "The Silver Dollar," which he continued for five years, gathering a vast amount of statistical arguments in favor of bimetallism, of which he is a strong supporter. From 1883 to 1893 Mr. Farmer carried on extensive silver-mining operations in Colorado. His latest literary work is a book entitled "England and America."

FARMER, Lydia (Hoyt), journalist and author, was born in Cleveland, O., daughter of James M. and Mary Ella (Beebe) Hoyt. Her grandfather, Alexander M. Beebe, LL.D. of New York city, was a fellow-student with Washington Irving and Martin Van Buren, in the law-office of Judge Ogden Hoffman. Her maternal great-grandfather was Dr. Ogilvie, for fifty years rector of Trinity parish in New York city. She was educated in Cleveland, at private and public schools, where she early evinced strong talent in music, art and literature, and became an accomplished linguist. Since 1884 she has engaged in writing, beginning by contributing prose and verse to the leading newspapers and popular magazines. In 1896 she was appointed to the editorial staff of the "Boston Ideas," to write weekly criticisms under the heading "Flashes from Literature." She has also contributed reviews to the "Arena." She has published: "A Story Book of Science" (1886); "Boys' Book of Famous Rulers" (1886); "Girls' Book of Famous Queens" (1887); "The Prince of the Flaming Star" (1857); "The Life of Lafayette" (1888); "A Short History of the French Revolution" (1889); "A Knight of Faith" (1889); "A Moral Inheritance" (1890); "What America Owes to Women" (1893); "Aunt Belindy's Points of View" (1894); "The Doom of the Holy City" (1895), and "The Nero of the Nineteenth Century." "The Doom of the Holy City" was by permission dedicated to W. E. Gladstone, who had written a letter in commendation of her former work, "A Knight of Faith." "Aunt Belindy's Points" was described in the "Bookman" as "marked by shrewd wit, keen observation and broad characterization," and a critic in "Current Literature" wrote: "In Lydia Hoyt Farmer's popular little book of typical sketches, humorous philosophy, fashionable *faux pas* and quaint logic form the setting for a pleasing love-story, interwoven with many bright bits of amusing dialect and social fads, which give constant change of scene, and afford artistic shadings and picturesque portraiture." The Boston "Journal of Education" said: "The works of Lydia Hoyt Farmer improve steadily, which is rarely true with writers who do so much and along such varied lines." She is the wife of Elihu Jerome Farmer, of Cleveland, O., and has two sons and a daughter.

CHAPPELL, Chester Will, manufacturer, was born in Cazenovia, Madison co., N. Y., April 5, 1845, eldest of the seven children of Chester Loomis and Sarah Maria (Jackson) Chappell. He is a descendant of one of the oldest and best-known families of New England. John and Barbara (Webster) Chappell of Andover, Conn., were his great grandparents. Their son, John Webster Chappell (born June 14, 1793, died Feb. 5, 1878), his grandfather, removed in 1831 to Cazenovia, Madison co., N. Y., where he purchased an estate, and remained until his death; his wife was Esther Loomis, a native of Columbia, Conn., who died Sept. 5, 1849. Their son, Chester L. Chappell, was born at Andover, Conn., Aug. 21, 1819; was educated at the Cazenovia Seminary, and lived on his farm near the village until 1879, when he retired from business, and now resides in Cazenovia. On Dec. 3, 1822, he was married to a daughter of Jonas and Rachel Jackson. C. Will Chappell was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, of which he is now a trustee. His first business enterprise was as partner in a book and stationery store, with Charles Crandall. At the end of one year his father bought Mr. Crandall's interest, and placed the management of the entire business in his hands. Mr. Chappell conducted it successfully until 1866, when he sold out and devoted some time to traveling and minor, but successful, business enterprises. Later, he formed a partnership with Benjamin E. Chase in Oneida, N. Y., where they conducted the largest and finest establishment in men's furnishing goods in the county, until 1879, when they sold out. In 1877 Mr. Chappell with Mr. Chase, his partner, and John F. Tuttle formed a corporation for the purpose of practically revolutionizing the old methods of manufacturing supplies for funeral directors. To this Mr. Chappell devoted his entire attention, and the great success attained was due in a large degree to his business and executive ability. So wonderful was the success, that in 1890 his concern, known as the Chappell, Chase, Maxwell Co., united with the National Casket Co., forming a corporation capitalized at $3,000,000, which absorbed all the minor concerns in the same line of business, and established large manufactories and storehouses in the principal cities of the country. Mr. Chappell is vice-president and general manager of the business, which is one of the largest and most important in the United States. He is also vice-president of the O. W. Sage Manufacturing Co.; director of Oneida Valley Bank; president of Oneida Savings Bank, and is interested in the Oneida Carriage Works, and the Oneida Chuck Co. He was one of the prime movers in securing the water-works, the fire department and street railroad for the village of Oneida. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian church, superintendent of its Sunday-school, and has labored with success in establishing the Y. M. C. A. and many other benevolent and beneficial institutions of the village. In politics he is a Democrat, and while refusing all political preferment, he has greatly advanced the principles advocated by his party by cogent reasoning and burning eloquence. As a public speaker he has few equals, having gained the title of the "silver-tongued orator." Mr. Chappell is a Mason, being a member of the Doric chapter No. 193, R. A. M. of Oneida, N. Y.; of the Syracuse commandery No. 25, K. T., and of the consistory of the same place. The great number of successful business enterprises in which he has been engaged; his active interest in education; his efforts in the inculcation of Christianity; his unquestioned patriotism and his large liberality in supporting every worthy enterprise have made his name prominent throughout the United States. Mr. Chappell has been twice married: first, Nov. 9, 1869, to Emily C. Bridge of Oneida Castle, who died Sept. 4, 1872; and, second, Nov. 10, 1884, to Mary Wells of the same town. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell have traveled extensively in America, Europe and the Holy Land. They have one of the best private libraries in the state, and there are few persons more conversant with the contents of their books. Their home, with its surroundings, is a model of architecture and taste.

C Will Chappell

J G Percival

PERCIVAL, James Gates, scientist and poet, was born at Berlin, Conn., Sept. 15, 1795. Like Brainard and Kirke White, he was of a meditative disposition, even in childhood, and preferred the companionship of books and his own thoughts to that of his schoolmates. At the age of five years he read, understandingly, books on astronomy and other scientific subjects that would have puzzled many students well advanced in such studies, and during the whole of his life was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. He was graduated at Yale College in 1815, at the head of his class. His tragedy, "Zamor," was presented at the commencement exercises, and was favorably commented upon, though it is not known that previous to this he had won any distinction as a poet. Soon after his graduation, Percival taught school a short time in Philadelphia, Pa., and then returned to Yale, where he was graduated M.D. in 1820. He practiced his profession a short time in Berlin with indifferent success, and then established himself in Charleston, S. C., where, it appears, he gave more attention to literature than to his patients; for it was here that he wrote "Prometheus" and the first part of "Clio," which were published in that city in 1822. The work attracted some attention; but Percival found, as did Simms, Hayne and other Southern writers of the time, that the people of the South were slow in their recognition of literary merit, and that in the North a book bearing the imprint of a Southern publisher rarely attracted much attention. In 1824 Percival was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army and professor of chemistry in the U. S. Military Academy, but resigned in a few months to become a surgeon in the recruiting service at Boston, Mass. Here he was a frequent contributor to the magazines; he edited Knox's "Elegant Extracts" (Boston, 1826), and published a collection of his poems (New York, 1826). In 1827 he removed to New Haven, where he published the third part of "Clio," translated with notes Malte Brun's geography (3 vols., Boston, 1834), and assisted in compiling Noah Webster's "Dictionary of the English Language." At this period in his life Percival began the study of geology, and during the year (1834) explored the ranges of trap-rock extending through Connecticut. The next year, with Prof. Charles U. Shepard, he made a geological and mineralogical survey of the state. His report of this survey, which was not published until 1842 (New Haven), is a marvel of conciseness—a multitude of facts being clearly presented without the use of a superfluous word. In 1835 he was appointed state geologist of Connecticut, which position he held until 1842. From 1841 to 1844 he contributed to New Haven and other journals many translations of German and Slavonic lyrics, and published the "Dream of a Day" (New Haven, 1843). In 1853 Percival was engaged in surveying the lead-mining region of Wisconsin, and the following year was appointed geologist of that state. His first report was published in 1855, and his second was in preparation at the time of his death. His library, of more than 10,000 volumes, was sold by his executors for $20,000. His complete poems, with a biography, in two volumes, were published in Boston in 1859. Some of Percival's minor poems have become "household words," and will never be permitted to go into oblivion. Notable among these are: "The Coral Grove"; "The Graves of the Patriots," and "Setting Sail." Percival died at Hazel Green, Wis., May 2, 1856, and was buried there. Some years' later a monument was erected over his grave by classmates and friends in New Haven.

PITMAN, John, jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 23, 1785, son of John and Rebecca (Cox) Pitman, and grandson of John and Mary (Blower) Pitman. His father, a native of Boston, was a Baptist minister, who supplied pulpits in New Jersey, and subsequently at Warren, Pawtuxet, Providence and Seekonk, R. I. John Pitman, 3d, was prepared for college by Rev. William Williams of Wrentham, Mass., and was graduated at Brown University before he had completed his fifteenth year. He then entered the law office of Hon. David Howell in Providence, and after two and a half years' study was ready for admission to the bar, but decided to postpone the step, and going to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., continued reading in the office of Hon. T. Bailey. In 1806 he was admitted to practice in New York city, and not long after, to other courts in the state, but removed to Kentucky, intending to settle there. In 1800 he returned to Providence, and in 1812 removed to Salem, Mass., where he remained for four years and built up a large practice. In 1816 he removed to Portsmouth, N. H., and practiced there until 1820, when he returned to Providence, and soon after his arrival was appointed U. S. district attorney for Rhode Island. In 1824 he was appointed U. S. district judge, and so great was his ability and so just and satisfactory his rulings that he retained the office until his death. For ten years he was president of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry; for eighteen, president of the corporation of the Providence Athenæum, and at different times was a member of both branches of the corporation of Brown University. He often delivered addresses on public occasions, some of which were printed. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown in 1842. Judge Pitman was married, in Providence in 1842, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Talbot, who bore him nine children, six of whom survived their father. He died in Providence, R. I., Nov. 17, 1863.

BROOKS, Charles Timothy, clergyman and author, was born at Salem, Mass., June 20, 1813, eldest son of Timothy and Mary (King) Brooks. He was fitted for college in the Latin School at Salem, and entered Harvard, where under Prof. Follen, he acquired a deep interest in the German language and in German poetry. He was graduated in 1832, and then entered the Cambridge Divinity School. His labors in the Unitarian ministry began at Nahant, Mass., and were continued at Bangor and Augusta, Me., at Windsor, Vt., and elsewhere until January, 1837, when he began preaching for the church at Newport, R. I. He was ordained to the ministry in June, Dr. William Ellery Channing giving the charge. His ministerial work was several times interrupted by journeys taken for the sake of his health, and in 1870 he gave up preaching on account of impaired eyesight. His literary work began before 1837; but his first book was published in that year, and was a translation of Schiller's "William Tell." This was followed by many volumes of translations of prose and verse, including "Songs and Ballads from the German" (1842); "German Lyrics" (1853); "Faust" (1856); Jean Paul's "Titan" (1862); the first part of the "Jobsiade" (1863); Jean Paul's "Hesperus" (1865); Schafer's "World-priest (1873);

Charles T. Brooks

Auerbach's "Poet and Merchant" and Rückert's "Wisdom of the Brahmin" (1882.) His skill as a translator was praised by Carlyle, and it is in this field that he ranks highest. His renderings of some of the modern poets are unsurpassed for fidelity and flowing grace. Among original works were a volume of sermons. "The Simplicity of Christ's Teachings"; "Aquidneck," a poem read at the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Redwood Library at Newport (1848); "Controversy Touching the Old Stone Mill" (1851), opposing the theory that the Northmen built it; "Songs of Field and Flood" (1854), poems; and "William Ellery Channing," a Centennial Memory (1880), poem. Mr. Brooks had the fullest sympathy with the reform movements of the day, but partly by reason of his delicate health, partly because he was wrapped up in his literary work, he was not conspicuously identified with any of them. In Newport he was a familiar figure, his gracious mien and simple manner contrasting strangely with the artificiality of the fashionable life of the place. He was married, at Newport, in October, 1837, to Harriet Lyman, daughter of Benjamin Hazard, who bore him two sons and two daughters. Mr. Brooks died in Newport, June 14, 1883. A memorial of his life was written by Rev. Charles W. Wendte.

RATCLIFFE, William Cummins, lawyer, was born in Arkansas county, Ark., March 12, 1839, son of William Pleasant and Mary McFadden (Cummins) Ratcliffe. His father was a famous Methodist minister in Arkansas, whose record as a pioneer preacher was phenomenal; his grandfather, Gideon Ratcliffe, was a prominent planter in Williamson county, Tenn., and his great-grandfather, John Ratcliffe, a resident of Williamsburg, Va., was famous for his high intellectual attainments and his activity in the political and military affairs of his state. William C. Ratcliffe attended a private school in Camden, Ark., until the age of seventeen, when he entered the Mackenzie Institute of Clarksville, Tex. After one year here he was admitted to the Florence Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala., where he was graduated with first honors in 1859. In recognition of his ability he was at once chosen junior professor of mathematics there, but in June, 1860, he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and began the study of law in the office of Garland & Randolph. His studies being interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the 6th Arkansas regiment, serving through all the important campaigns in the department of the West and attaining the rank of lieutenant. He was wounded at the battles of Chickamauga, Ga., and Franklin, Tenn. At the close of the war he was admitted to the bar in Little Rock, and soon after joined the firm of Rice & Benjamin, which was dissolved in 1868. Mr. Ratcliffe has taken a prominent part in Democratic politics in his state, having served in the legislature (1877), and been city attorney of Little Rock for two terms, beside filling other important offices. His practice is extensive and has been unusually successful, and he is rated among the best equipped lawyers of the state. He is at present (1898) president of the board of trustees of Galloway Female College, Searcy, Ark., a trustee of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and of the Little Rock Conference Board of Education, as well as of numerous other educational institutions and societies. Mr. Ratcliffe was married, in April, 1873, to Margaret Mathilda, daughter of Peter Hanger, and a granddaughter of Matthew Cunningham, a pioneer settler of Little Rock. They have two sons and one daughter.

W. C. Ratcliffe

DALLAS, Alexander James (2d), naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1791, eldest son of Alexander James Dallas, an eminent lawyer and statesman of Philadelphia and secretary of the treasury, also acting secretary of war, in Pres. Madison's cabinet. He entered the naval service at fourteen years of age, consequently his preparatory education was brief, though he must have been a diligent student, as he spoke with great fluency the French, Spanish and Italian languages. He received his warrant as midshipman, Nov. 22, 1805, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and on March 20, 1810, was appointed acting lieutenant, though only nineteen years of age. In the latter part of this year he was ordered to the frigate President, under command of Com. John Rodgers, and from this vessel, while in command of the third gun division, Lieut. Dallas, in an action with the English man-of-war Little Belt, on May 23, 1811, fired the first hostile gun in what was afterward to be called the war of 1812. This incident created intense excitement throughout England and America, as war had not been declared, and Lieut. Dallas was censured at first for hasty conduct. In a subsequent court of inquiry it was established that the Little Belt fired first, and, acting under general orders, Lieut. Dallas returned the fire without waiting for a direct command from his superior officer. He was acquitted of all blame, and on March 4, 1811, was commissioned a full lieutenant with rank from June 13, 1810. He served during this war with Com. Rodgers' and Com. Perry's squadrons. On May 11, 1815, as lieutenant-commander of the Spitfire, he was assigned to the Mediterranean squadron under Stephen Decatur, and sent to Algiers to demand indemnity for depredations upon our commerce. He was commissioned master commandant, March 5, 1817, and post captain (the highest rank then known in the navy) April 24, 1828. He was ordered after this to the Pensacola navy yard, with power to establish a station, and it was through his work there that the most attractive naval station of the government at that time was planned and completed. On July 16, 1835, he was ordered to the command of the West India squadron, then the largest afloat in the navy, and with this fleet supported Gen. Scott during the war with the Seminoles in Florida, rendering such efficient services as to receive the recognition of that officer and the government in the naming a fort for him on the eastern coast of Florida. It was while in command of this squadron, in 1837, he settled satisfactorily some delicate matters of difference between this country and Mexico involving our commerce; and proceeding in his usual impetuous manner seized the Mexican brig-of-war, General Urea, and held possession of her until satisfactory terms were agreed upon. In 1839 he was again assigned to duty at the Pensacola navy yard, which under his direction was further improved, and for this the thanks of congress were tendered him March 8, 1836. In 1843 he was assigned to the command of the Pacific squadron. He died at Callao, Peru, June 3, 1844, after a service of thirty-nine years, during which he received only nine months' leave of absence,

A. J. Dallas

for a visit to China. Commodore Dallas was twice married. His first wife was Constantia, a sister of Gen. George G. Meade, of Gettysburg fame. By this marriage he had one son, Alexander James, who became a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army, and served during the civil war; he died in Washington, D. C. His second wife was Mary Byrd Willis of Fredericksburg, Va., great-granddaughter of Col. Fielding Lewis, and Betty Washington, only sister of George Washington. Two children, a son and daughter, by this marriage, survive.

DALLAS, Trevanion Barlow, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1843, youngest son of Alexander James and Mary Byrd (Willis) Dallas, and a great-great great-grandson of Sir Nicholas Trevanion, of Cornwall, England. His father, who rose to the rank of commodore in the U. S. navy, fired the first gun in the war of 1812 in the action with the Little Beit, off New York. His grandfather also, Alexander James, was an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and secretary of the national treasury under Madison; and his uncle, George, Mifflin Dallas, was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, successively minister to Russia and England, and vice president of the United States. A great-great-grandfather of Trevanion B. Dallas was Dr. Barlow, a clergyman of the Church of England and an eminent astronomer. Mr. Dallas' mother was a native of Fredericksburg, Va., and was a great-granddaughter of Col. Fielding Lewis, the revolutionary patriot, and Elizabeth or Betty, only sister of George Washington. Mr. Dallas was educated principally in Virginia, and partly for this reason and partly because of strong attachment to his relatives on his mother's side, he joined his fortunes to those of the South in 1861; his relations on his father's side being as strongly in opposition to secession. As soon as warfare was decided on, he went to Florida to join the troops under Gen. Chase, and with this command took possession of Forts Barrancas and McRae at Pensacola. After Gen. Braxton Bragg took command at Pensacola Mr. Dallas enlisted in the army as a private, although offered a commission in the U. S. army. He was one of the men detailed to attack Wilson's zouaves on Santa Rosa Island, and took part with his regiment in the battle of Shiloh. After this engagement he was commissioned a lieutenant of artillery, and served through the war, principally on staff duty; engaging in nearly all the battles in which the army of Tennessee was concerned, and was serving as captain of artillery when that army surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. At the close of the war he went to France on invitation of his mother's sister, who was the wife of Prince Achille Murat, eldest son of the king of Naples, and Caroline Bonaparte. Thus he had the privilege of moving in court circles and of seeing the fashionable life of Paris under the most fortunate circumstances; but a life of ease and of mere pleasure was not to his taste, and when war between Prussia and Austria was declared in 1866, he entered the Prussian army and served as volunteer aide-de-camp. When peace was declared, it became necessary for him to take up some form of business; for in consequence of the civil war at home, his personal means had been greatly reduced, and returning to the United States he entered a banking-house in New York city. A short time after, he removed to Charlottesville, Va., to engage in banking there, but concluding that he was more likely to prosper in a large city he in 1869 became a resident of Nashville, Tenn. Here he took up a new line of business, by joining the wholesale dry-goods firm of Hugh Douglas & Co., with which he remained connected until 1879, when he organized a stock company and built and equipped mill A, of the Nashville Cotton Mills, subsequently acquiring mill B. These now constitute the Phœnix Cotton Mills. In 1891 Mr. Dallas secured the help of some New York and New England capitalists, organized the Dallas Manufacturing Co., and built and equipped a large mill at Huntsville, Ala. He is now treasurer and general manager of these three mills, manufacturing brown, bleached and colored cloths, which, when certain contemplated additions in Huntsville are made will employ 70,000 spindles, 2,200 looms and about 1,200 hands, and represent an expenditure of more than $1,500,000. Mr. Dallas has a beautiful home on West End avenue, Nashville, whose tasteful furnishings and surroundings testify to the culture of its owner. He has been twice married: first, at Nashville, Tenn., May 11, 1869, to Ella, daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Hamilton) Douglas; and, second, at Nashville, Jan. 6, 1876, to Ida, daughter of Dr. Moses and Anne (Robinson) Bonner. By the first wife he had one son, Hugh Douglas, who is now assistant treasurer of the Dallas Manufacturing Co., and by the second, two sons and three daughters.

Trev B Dallas

KILLEBREW, Joseph Buckner, scientist, editor and author, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., May 29, 1831, son of Bryan Whitfield and Elizabeth Smith (Ligon) Killebrew. He descends from historic families of Virginia and North Carolina; his first American ancestor, William Whitfield, came from England and settled in Bertie county, N. C., in 1720. From him the line runs through his son, William, an active patriot in the American revolution; and his son, William, and Hester Williams, his wife. The third William owned an immense estate on the river Neuse, and to each of his twenty-nine children he bequeathed $10,000. His daughter, Mary, became the wife of Buckner Killebrew, who removed from North Carolina to Montgomery county, Tenn., in 1796. Their son, Bryan Whitfield Killebrew, was a man of fine education, noted for his hospitality and personal popularity. His wife was a daughter of Matthew Ligon, an emigrant to Montgomery county from Virginia, a granddaughter of Joseph Ligon, a revolutionary soldier, who served in John Thompson's company, Nathaniel Cocke's regiment, and Stevens' brigade, in the Virginia line, and a descendant of the May and Pleasants families. They had two sons, Joseph Buckner and Matthew Ligon Killebrew. Descended from such ancestors, Joseph B. Killebrew inherited traits of mind and character which have brought him success and fame. His early education was received in the neighboring schools, interrupted by intervals of work on his father's farm. He was also an independent student, reader and thinker, and very early in life acquired a good knowledge of the classics, history, literature and mathematics from his own private study. In 1854 he entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1856, with first honors and the Latin salutatory at commencement. While an undergraduate he was editor of the "North Carolina University Magazine." On graduation, declining the proffered tutorship in mathematics to his alma mater, he returned to Clarksville and read law in the office of Robb & Bailey, until October, 1857, when he was admitted to the bar. On Dec. 3, 1857, he was married to Mary Catherine, daughter of George S. Wimberly, of Montgomery county, who was an officer under Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of the Horseshoe in 1814. Mr. Wimberly, a life-long friend of Mr. Killebrew, had appointed him executor under his will, and it became necessary to relinquish his law practice and remove to the country to assume the management of the large plantation. To this work he gave exclusive attention for fourteen years, and became a successful farmer. His extensive and elegant estate is named "Boscobel." Of his mansion, a friend well says: "Hospitably spacious, picturesquely gray and rambling, the sort of a house that is not built off hand, but grows up consonant with the needs of the broadest culture and the most generous hospitality." Mrs. Killebrew is a woman of rare character and qualities. Earnest, cordial, full of magnetic sincerity, she fills to perfection the place of house-mother and wife. It is needless to add that their married life is an ideal one. One conspicuous feature of this delightful home is the extensive library in which are to be found works on nearly every branch of science, as well as on history, poetry and general literature. It is one of the largest to be found in any country home In his farming operations he became impressed more and more with the need of a popular organ to promote scientific agriculture and the development of the natural resources of the state, and in 1871 he became agricultural editor of the "Union and American," of Nashville, entering upon a new and brilliant career. His editorials were copied all over the South, and not only supplied information, but aroused thought and created enthusiasm. As a result, in less than a year, a stock company was formed, for the purpose of establishing the "Rural Sun," which first appeared in 1872, with Mr. Killebrew as editor-in-chief. Previously in the same year he had been appointed general agent of the Peabody education fund for Tennessee, and also became assistant state superintendent of education. In this position he performed all the real and active duties of superintendent; canvassing the state, with a view to creating a sentiment in favor of public schools. He made two valuable reports to the legislature (March 14, 1872 and Jan. 22, 1873) accompanied with statistical information, which were highly praised by Dr. Barnas Sears, general agent of the Peabody education fund, and extensively used to promote the cause of public schools. In 1873 the present school system of the state was created by the legislature, a result largely due to Mr. Killebrew's efforts. The state department of agriculture was reorganized in 1872, and a board of six commissioners appointed, with Gen. W. H. Jackson as president, and Mr. Killebrew, also a commissioner, as secretary, and in this office he rendered valuable services in the organization and management of the bureau. In 1874, assisted by the state geologist, Dr. J. M. Safford and a strong corps of local writers, he issued his great work, "The Resources of Tennessee," which had an immense circulation in America and Europe, was warmly commended by such men as Prof. Huxley, Mr. James C. Bayles, and others, and conceded by all authorities the ablest publication of its class ever issued. In 1876, in connection with Dr. Safford, he published "The Geology of Tennessee," which was adopted by the state for use in the schools. In recognition of these notable works, the University of North Carolina, in 1878, conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D. When, in 1875, the board of commissioners of agriculture was abolished and the office of commissioner of agriculture, statistics and mines created, Mr. Killebrew was appointed its incumbent, and so continued until 1881. During this period he published a number of pamphlets and newspaper articles, relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the state, together with valuable maps and charts; his geographical map of Tennessee is the standard authority. He also traveled all over his own and many northern states, lecturing on agricultural topics, and everywhere winning the most cordial comments of the press. Among his notable publications are: "Grasses and Forage Plants" (1878); "Sheep Husbandry" (1879); "Tobacco Culture" (1876); "Wheat Culture" (1877); "Coal and Iron in Tennessee" (1881); and numerous monographs on various subjects, relating to the South and its development. In 1880 he was appointed, by Gen. Francis A. Walker, special expert on the culture and curing of tobacco; and his able report (286 pages), published as a part of the tenth census, is acknowledged as authority throughout the world. He was chief of the department of woods and minerals at the Atlanta exposition in 1881, and commissioner for three of the largest railroads of the South, receiving more premiums than any other exhibitor. He was one of the editors of the "Standard Dictionary" (1894), one of the grandest productions of the nineteenth century. In 1894 he was appointed commissioner of immigration for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, and in this capacity has prepared numerous brochures on the resources along the route. Within three years, without assistants, he settled more than 2,000 families, numbering 10,000 persons. Mr. Killebrew was a charter member of the Tennessee Exposition Co., one of its directors, and during the first year its general secretary. In that capacity he canvassed the state, and by appointment of the president, Maj. J. W. Thomas, collected specimens of the resources along the line. This exhibit was one of the most complete ever gathered, and embraced nearly every article used for human comfort, convenience or support. In intervals of leisure, he prepared, in connection with Mr. Herbert Myrick of Massachusetts, a work entitled "Tobacco Leaf" (1877), which is justly regarded as the best work on the subject ever published. Meanwhile Mr. Killebrew has been actively interested in private enterprises, and is a large stockholder in many of the mineral and mining enterprises of Tennessee, Virginia and Alabama. At intervals in his public and private duties, he has found time to make valuable contributions to biographical and historical literature, and has written more biographical sketches of the leading men of Tennessee than perhaps any other person. As a writer and speaker, he is master of a pure and elegant diction. His writings also show his versatility and the wide extent of his information. As a business man, he has shown tireless energy, unerring judgment and spotless integrity. His enterprises, public and private, have prospered; and among the friends who have acted on his advice, not one has been misled. He has six children living: Mattie May, wife of W. S. Jones; Lulu, wife of M. J. Orr, of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; George Wimberly, Joseph Pleasants, Alfred Buckner, and Joseph Buckner Killebrew, Jr., now assistant physician of the Alabama Bryce Insane Asylum, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Mr. Killebrew and his wife have also reared and educated several orphan children, and have given much in charities of various kinds. Nearly all the members of his family are communicants in the Protestant Episcopal church.

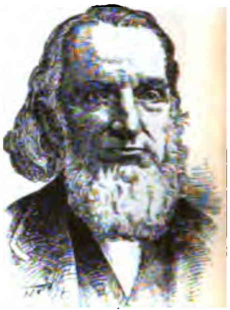
JBKillebrew

LINDSLEY, Charles Augustus, physician, was born at Orange, Essex co., N. J., Aug. 19, 1826.

only son of John and Eliza L. (Condit) Lindsley. He traces his family line to John Linle, or Lindsley, who was one of the original settlers of Branford, Conn., and whose son, Francis, emigrated to Newark, N. J., in 1666, being one of its founders; and on his mother's side to Stephen Condit, one of the early settlers of Newark. Charles A. Lindsley attended the common schools of Orange, received private instruction from his rector, Rev. J. A. Williams of St. Mark's Church, and was then prepared for college in the school of Rev. Anthony Ten Broek. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1849, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1852. After leaving college he was employed as the assistant at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn., and the same year began the study of medicine in the office of Asa J. Driggs, M.D., at Cheshire. He also attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and later the medical department of Yale University. He received the degree of M.D. in 1852. He immediately began practice in New Haven, where he has remained to the present time. In 1860 he was appointed professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Yale Medical School, and filled the position until 1883, when he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and served in that capacity until 1897. He was dean of the faculty from 1863 to 1885; from 1864 to 1876 was attending physician of the Connecticut State Hospital; from 1865 to 1877, secretary of the General Hospital Society, and from 1874 to 1888 was health officer of New Haven. He has been a member of the New Haven Medical Society since commencing practice, and in 1877 served as its president. He is a member of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut; honorary member of the New Jersey Medical Society; was president of the New Haven County Medical Association in 1875-76; president of the Connecticut Medical Society in 1892, the centennial year of its organization; vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1891-92; president of the National Conference of State Boards of Health in 1893-95: vice-president in 1877, and now (1898) president of the American Public Health Association, whose membership extends over the United States, Canada and Mexico. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut State Board of Health in 1878, and since the death of Dr. C. W. Chamberlin in 1884, has been secretary of the board and its executive officer. He was one of the originators of the New Haven Dispensary in 1863, and served as vice-president, until, on the death of Gov. English, he became president. His contributions to medical literature cover a period of many years' duration. The first was a "Dissertation on Puerperal Convulsions," published in the "Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society" (1858). From 1874 to 1887 he edited the annual reports of the New Haven board of health, and began the monthly and annual publication of tabulated statements of the vital statistics of the town. Among articles contributed to the annual reports of the Connecticut state board of health, which were edited by him from 1884 to 1891, were: "Registration of Vital Statistics in Connecticut" (1878); "Sanitary and Unsanitary Conditions of the Soil" (1879); "Prevailing Methods of Sewage Disposal" (1880); "Vaccination" (1881); "Proprietary Medicines; their Use Demoralizing to the Medical Profession and Detrimental to the Public Welfare" (1882). Since 1884 he has edited the annual reports of the Connecticut state board of health, including the vital statistics of the state. "Facts in Sanitation of Practical Value" was published in the report of the Connecticut state board of agriculture for 1889. His address as president of the Connecticut Medical Society, in 1892, was principally devoted to the beginning and growth of sanitary legislation in Connecticut. Dr. Lindsley was married, at Orange, N. J., April 13, 1852, to Lydia L., daughter of Maj. Aaron B. Harrison, descendant of Samuel Harrison, one of the original settlers of Newark, who bore him five children, of whom two survive.

C. A. Lindsley

FLAGG, Wilson, naturalist and author, was born at Beverly, Essex co., Mass., Nov. 5, 1805. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy, and spent three months at Harvard College in 1823, leaving that institution to study medicine. Instead of practicing he devoted himself to lecturing on natural science and to contributing political articles to newspapers. From 1840 on, he wrote for the "Magazine of Horticulture" and similar journals, and became one of the early contributors to the "Atlantic Monthly." From 1844 to 1848 he was employed in the Boston custom-house. He published three delightful volumes, "Studies in the Field and Forest" (1857); "Woods and By-ways of New England" (1872); and "Birds and Seasons of New England" (1875), which were republished with additions in 1881, with the titles "Halcyon Days"; "A Year with the Trees"; and "A Year with the Birds." He also edited "Mount Auburn: its Scenes, its Beauties, and its Lessons." Mr. Flagg died at North Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1884.



Wilson Flagg

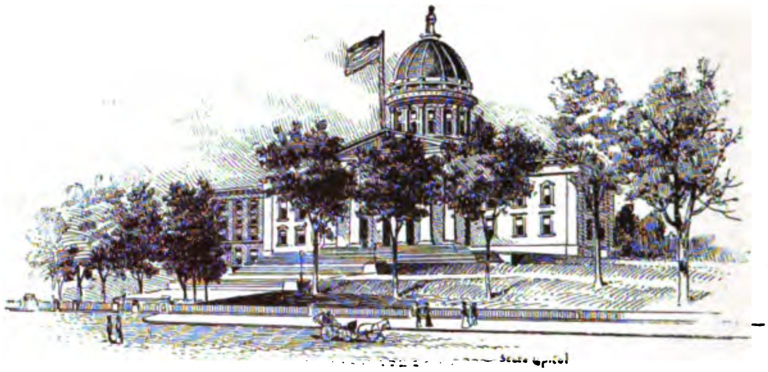
TROUSDALE, Leonidas, soldier, journalist and educator, was born in Robertson county, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1823, son of Bryson Blackburn and Susan (Hicks) Harrington Trousdale. His father was for many years a farmer near Springfield, Tenn., and afterwards a pioneer settler in Jackson, Madison co., Tenn., whither he had removed when the son was in his fourth year. Here Leonidas Trousdale began attending such schools as were accessible, and being a clever child,—his father did his utmost to facilitate his studies,—he made very rapid progress. At the age of twelve he returned to his native place and entered the Liberty Academy. Here his literary tastes developed, and he began to edit a weekly journal, which he circulated among his schoolfellows in manuscript. In 1837 he entered the University of Nashville, and at the age of sixteen made his second journalistic venture, by circulating another manuscript periodical among his fellow-students. After his graduation in 1841, he began to teach school in Carroll county, Miss. Two years later he was appointed deputy clerk of the chancery court, and after serving in this capacity for a few months, he enlisted as a volunteer in the war with Mexico. With Jefferson Davis for his colonel he served at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and afterwards, under Gen. William C. Butler, participated in the storming of Monterey, and under Gen. Taylor, in the battle of Buena Vista. For his gallantry during the last-named engagement he was promoted second lieutenant of his company, but at the close of the campaign, being mustered out of service, he repaired to Carrollton, Miss., where he was editor of the "Weekly Democrat" until 1850. He was then elected assistant clerk of the Mississippi senate, but removing soon afterwards to Gallatin, Tenn., he edited there a Democratic newspaper called the

"Tenth Legion." Subsequently he took up his residence at Little Rock, Ark., where he became editor of the "Gazette and Democrat," and his next position was as co-editor of the Memphis "Appeal," with which he remained eight years. In 1860, when party feeling ran high throughout the country, he transferred his services to the Nashville "Union and American." Events of the civil war suspended the publication of this periodical for a number of years, and the journalist once more became a soldier. He acted first as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Isham G. Harris, and afterwards, having been promoted adjutant-general of brigade on the staff of Gen. Marcus J. Wright, he participated in the Chickamauga campaign of 1863. When it terminated, his failing health forced his resignation from the army, and he renewed his journalistic labors. At this period, in connection with Maj. Frank M. Paul, he edited one of the most remarkable journalistic products of the civil war, the Chattanooga "Rebel." In it the most brilliant war literature was produced; and the journal became so distasteful to its antagonists, that Gen. Wilson of the Federal army turned the whole plant in the streets, destroying whatever could not be burned. After the war terminated, Col. Trousdale edited successively the Memphis "Commercial" and the Memphis "Appeal," served for four years as secretary of the Memphis chamber of commerce and of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association; for some time as bookkeeper in the county trustees' office, and for six years as state superintendent of public instruction. His labors in this last office were productive of the best results, and his colleagues expressed deep regret when a change of administration at length terminated his incumbency. His final appointment was in 1883, when he was elected clerk and assistant superintendent of the bureau of public instruction, in which connection he edited the "Southwestern Journal of Education." He was known among the educators of the state by the affectionate title of the "Nestor of the Public Schools." In 1885 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland surveyor of customs for the port of Nashville, which position he held for about two years. He was married, Dec. 24, 1853, to Virginia Frances, daughter of Levi and Martha Joy, of Bolivar, Tenn. They had five children. Col. Trousdale died at the residence of his son Leonidas, near Nashville, Tenn., April 21, 1897, universally honored and lamented.

Leon. Trousdale.

FLINT, Austin, physician, was born in Petersham, Mass., Oct. 20, 1812. The family was founded in America in 1638, by Thomas Flint, a native of Matlock, Derbyshire, England, who settled in that year in Concord, Mass. Dr. Flint was of the fourth generation of its members who followed the medical profession. Edward Flint, his great-grandfather, was a physician in practice at Shrewsbury, Mass.; Austin Flint, his grandfather, served as a surgeon in the revolutionary army, and afterwards practiced at Leicester, Mass., and his father, Joseph Henshaw Flint, was a distinguished surgeon of Northampton, and afterwards of Springfield, Mass. The son studied for three years at Amherst and in Cambridge, Mass., before entering upon a course of study in the medical department of Harvard University, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1833. He then practiced for a short time in Boston, Mass., and in 1836 went to Buffalo, N. Y. There he not only established himself as a medical practitioner, but also served his profession in other ways, writing frequently on scientific subjects, and becoming prominent as a teacher. He founded an organ of the profession, "The Buffalo Medical Journal," in 1846, and for the following ten years was its editor, and leading contributor to its columns; and in 1847 he, with Profs. White and Hamilton, established the Buffalo Medical College, which he served for the following five years as professor of the principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine. His markedly original writings making him well known throughout the United States, in 1852 he was invited to fill the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the University of Louisville, Ky., and in this connection he spent four years. At Louisville he formed a lifelong friendship with Dr. Samuel Gross, who mentioned him in enthusiastic terms in his "Autobiography." In 1856 Dr. Flint returned to Buffalo, and resumed his connection with the medical college and the "Journal." From 1858 to 1861 he spent the winters in New Orleans, where he acted as professor of clinical medicine in the medical school, and as visiting physician to the charity hospital. In 1859 he had removed his household to New York city, and there he was subsequently established. He served for a short time as professor in the Long Island College Hospital, was one of the founders and for many years a professor of the Bellevue Medical College, and physician to Bellevue Hospital. The most important of the writings of Dr. Flint are on "Practice of Medicine," "Continued Fever," "Chronic Pleurisy," "Dysentery," "Physical Explanation and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," "Diseases of the Heart," "Essays on Conservative Medicine," "Phthisis," "Clinical Medicine," "Manual of Auscultation and Percussion," "Medical Ethics and Etiquette," "Medicine of the Future." The first of these, the "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine," has been accepted as a standard work. The London "Lancet" said of it: "America may well be proud of having produced a man whose indefatigable industry and gifts of genius have done so much to advance medicine, and all English-reading students must be grateful for the work he has left behind him. It has few equals in point of literary excellence or scientific learning, and no one can fail to study its pages without being struck by the lucidity and accuracy that characterize them." The work became the text-book of numerous American medical colleges, and everywhere was found indispensable to the profession. Dr. Flint's distinguished talents caused many honors to be heaped upon him by Yale University in 1881. He was elected president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1872, president of the American Medical Association in 1883 and 1884, was a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Science in Palermo, an honorary member of the Medical Society of London, and the British Medical Association, foreign honorary member of the Clinical Society of London, and fellow of the American College of Physicians. At the time of his death, he was universally conceded to be the foremost member of his profession in America. A short time before he died he was elected president of the International Medical Congress to meet at Washington, D. C. He was married, in 1835, to Annie Skillings of Boston, Mass. He died in New York, N. Y., March 13, 1886. A tablet was erected to his memory at Bellevue Hospital, recording that, "As physician to Bellevue Hospital for twenty-five years, he contributed largely to its reputation by his character, acquirements, labors and wise counsels."

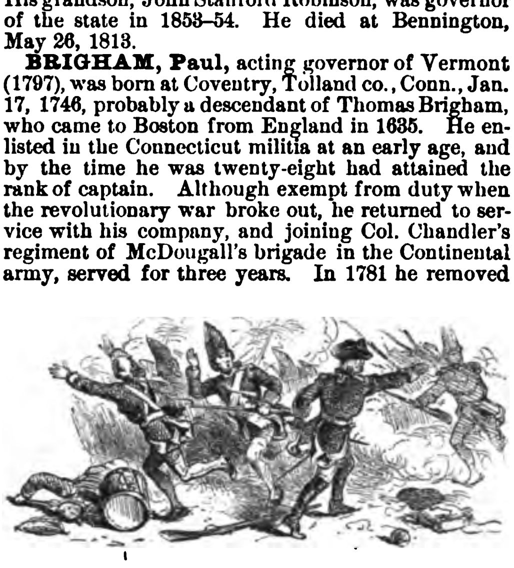
Austin Flint.



Thos Chittenden

CHITTENDEN, Thomas, first and third governor of Vermont (1778–89, 1790–97), was born at East Guilford (now Madison), Conn., Jan. 6, 1730, son of Ebenezer Chittenden and descendant of William Chittenden of Cranbrook, Essex, England. The latter, who had been an officer under Cromwell, emigrated to New England in 1639, and became one of the founders of Guilford, Conn. Ebenezer Chittenden was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and the future governor and statesman had only such meagre education as was afforded by the common schools of his time. With the exception of a few weeks during the winter, he was employed on the farm until he was eighteen, when he shipped before the mast on a vessel bound for the West Indies. At this time (1748), England and France were at war, and the vessel on which he sailed was captured by a cruiser. Chittenden was put ashore on one of the islands, where he suffered many privations, but by a friendly vessel he reached home a few months later, thoroughly weaned from any desire he may have entertained for a sea-faring life. In 1750, when he was twenty years old, he married Elizabeth Meigs of Guilford, and removed to Salisbury, Litchfield co., where, on a hillside overlooking one of the "Twin lakes," he built a house, still standing. He acquired a moderate competence, represented the town in the colonial assembly six years, and was appointed colonel of a regiment of militia. A great many Connecticut people at this time were removing to Vermont, for the most part a wilderness, and in 1774 he journeyed with his family to Williston, on the Onion river, where he purchased a large tract of wooded land and settled, with other emigrants from Connecticut, there being few other settlers and few roads in that part of the state. About two years later, by the retreat of the American army from Canada, he was forced to abandon his farm on which he had made many improvements, and remove his family to Massachusetts. Later he resided in Arlington, Pownal and Danby, but at the close of the war returned to Williston, where he lived until his death. He was the first president of the committee of safety at Bennington, a member of the first convention of delegates that met at Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776, to consider the independence of the state, and one of those who at Windsor framed the constitution. He was chosen president of the council of safety, the duties of which for a time combined the legislative, judicial and executive powers of government. He bitterly opposed the division of the territory of Vermont between the states of New York and New Hampshire, and was one of the first to see an opportunity to end the controversy that was in progress in the matter by the erection of a new state. Shrewd, far-seeing and upright, respected and honored by all his constituents, four years after his removal from Salisbury to Williston he was elected governor, took the office March 1st, and was re-elected every year until 1797, except in 1789, when Moses Robinson was chosen. The proposal in 1780 to divide the state on the mountain line, between New York and New Hampshire was extremely distasteful to Gov. Chittenden, and it seems clear that in the controversy the sympathies of Washington were with the opponents of the scheme. Robinson compared it to the iniquitous partition of Poland, and in 1782 he wrote that he would join the British in Canada rather than submit to New York, though there were no people more attached to the cause of America. The necessity of protecting Vermont from invasion led some of her political leaders, in 1781, to adopt a plan for keeping the British forces on the frontier inactive, and to this end negotiations were entered into with Sir Frederick Haldimand, governor of Canada, Ira Allen being the chief agent. Eight men were in the secret: Gov. Chittenden, Moses and Samuel Robinson, Jonas and Joseph Fay, Samuel Safford, Timothy Brownson and Jonas Fassett. Allen having been charged with treasonable designs, the eight confederates, in June, 1781, signed a certificate for him, in which they stated, for the benefit of history, that the scheme was adopted to make the British believe Vermont had a desire "to negotiate a treaty of peace," and that it was "a necessary political manœuvre to save the frontier," Vermont being unable to defend herself by force of arms. Naturally these negotiations were misunderstood; Allen was credited with plotting against the liberties of the state; and it was Gov. Chittenden's championship of Allen that led to his own defeat as a candidate for the governorship in 1789. For some months previous to his death Gov. Chittenden had been in declining health, and in July, 1797, he issued an address to the freemen of the state announcing that he would not be a candidate for re-election. "He invoked Heaven's blessings on the state and people to whom he had devoted so many years of service and whom he had seen increase from a band of a few hundred to a population of over 100,000." Of Gov. Chittenden's family, one son, Martin, became a member of congress and a successor to his father in the governorship of his state; another, Truman, was councilor, and repeatedly Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, and he and another son, Noah, were judges of probate. Of his three daughters, one was the wife of Gov. Jonas Galusha. Gov. Chittenden was a man of his time and eminently qualified by nature for the leadership of men. In his own state his name is venerated, and all over the land he is regarded as one of the fathers of the republic. E. P. Walton of Montpelier has said of him: "He did not tower like an ornate and graceful Corinthian column, but was rather like the solid Roman arch that no convulsion could overturn and no weight could crush"; and another writer has said that "Mosses and lichens have covered the stone which marks his grave; but that stone will crumble into dust long before Vermonters will cease to respect the memory of Thomas Chittenden." Ethan Allen declared him to be the only man he ever knew "who was sure to be right in all, even the most difficult and complex cases and yet could not tell or seem to know why it was so." The very full and able sketch in "Men of Vermont," by Charles H. Davenport, says: "He was a genuine Yankee in his mental make-up; with its strength and activity, its practical rather than theoretic knowledge, its keen and quick perceptions, its great tact, its penetration of the designs and character of men. . . . But he was more. He had that quality and poise of mind that constituted so much of Washington's greatness." Gov. Chittenden died at Williston, Aug. 25, 1797. In 1895 the state of Vermont erected a massive monument to the memory of the first governor, and an address was delivered by one of his numerous descendants, Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden of New York.

ROBINSON, Moses, second governor of Vermont (1789–90), was born at Hardwick, Worcester co., Mass., March 20, 1740, son of Capt. Samuel Robinson, a soldier in the French and Indian war and one of the original setters of Bennington, Vt. He was educated at Dartmouth College. Having removed to Bennington with his father, he was at the first town meeting, convened in March, 1762, elected town clerk, a position which he held for nineteen years. In the early part of 1777 he was colonel of militia, was present at the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair, and was a member of the council of safety at the time of the battle of Bennington and during the campaign of that year. A colonel's commission was given him by Gen. Knox after the battle of Ticonderoga. He also served on the governor's council for eight years to October, 1785. In 1780, he and his brother-in-law, Jonas Fay, and Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, were sent to congress to present the appeal of Vermont for recognition as an independent state. This mission being fruitless, he became interested in the negotiations carried on with Haldimand as described in the sketch of Chittenden, and was one of the signers of the certificate testifying to Ira Allen's patriotism. On the first organization of the state he was elected chief justice and held the position, one year excepted, until 1789, when dissatisfaction with Gov. Chittenden brought him into the field as a candidate for the governorship, Samuel Safford being a third. Gov. Chittenden received 1,263 votes, Robinson 746, Safford 478, and others 378. The choice devolving upon the legislature, where the opposition to Gov. Chittenden was strong, Robinson was elected. On retiring from the chair, he made an address expressing his hearty acquiescence in the choice of Gov. Chittenden as his successor, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon the newly chosen legislature. In 1782 he again appeared before congress as state agent, and in 1790 was appointed commissioner to complete the negotiations that ended the controversy with New York over jurisdictional rights. In 1791, Vermont having at last gained admission to the Union, he and Stephen R. Bradley were elected U. S. senators. He was active in his opposition to the Federalists both in and out of congress, but when the Federalist party gained political control of the state, he deemed it his duty to resign, which he did, in October, 1796, a few months before the expiration of his term. He was a member of the state legislature in 1802, but this was his last term of public service. The honorary degree of A.M. was awarded him by Yale College in 1789 and by Dartmouth in 1790. Gov. Robinson acquired considerable wealth which, in accordance with his principles, he dispensed with generous hand for the cause of religion. He was the principal founder of the Congregational church at Bennington, lived a life consistent with the teachings of the Bible, and died a triumphant death. He married for his first wife, Mary, daughter of Stephen Fay, keeper of the famous Catamount tavern at Bennington. His second wife was Susannah Howe. He had six sons by his first wife, several of whom served in the state legislature. His grandson, John Stanford Robinson, was governor of the state in 1853–54. He died at Bennington, May 26, 1813.



BRIGHAM, Paul, acting governor of Vermont (1797), was born at Coventry, Tolland co., Conn., Jan. 17, 1746, probably a descendant of Thomas Brigham, who came to Boston from England in 1635. He enlisted in the Connecticut militia at an early age, and by the time he was twenty-eight had attained the rank of captain. Although exempt from duty when the revolutionary war broke out, he returned to service with his company, and joining Col. Chandler's regiment of McDougall's brigade in the Continental army, served for three years. In 1781 he removed with his family to Vermont, settling at Norwich, and, joining the militia of the state, rose to the rank of major-general. He commanded one of the four divisions of minute men ordered raised by act of congress in 1794. He became one of the most prominent men in Windsor county in civil matters, being elected high sheriff, judge of probate, assistant judge and chief judge of the county court. He represented his town in the legislature in 1783, 1786 and 1791, and was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1793, 1814 and 1822. He was elected councillor in 1792, and served by re-election until he was appointed lieutenant governor in 1796. His services in this position were so highly appreciated that he kept his place under Federalist as well as Jeffersonian governors until 1813, when, thanks to the legislature, the Federalists made a clean sweep. In 1815 Mr. Brigham was again elected, and was continued in office five years, when he declined to serve longer. On the death of Gov. Chittenden he became acting governor, beginning his duties Aug. 25, 1797, and giving place to Isaac Tichenor, Oct. 16th. In 1792 he was a Washington presidential elector, and in 1806 he was a member of the committee that reported the compromise bill for the state banks. He was a man of strong religious principles, and his whole life was shaped by them. He died at Norwich, Vt., June 15, 1824.

TICHENOR, Isaac, fourth and sixth governor of Vermont (1797–1807 and 1808–09), was born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 1754. Of his parentage and

Isaac Tichenor

early life the records are meagre. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1775 and studied law at Schenectady, N. Y. While there, in 1777, he was commissioned assistant to Commissary-Gen. Cuyler, in the purchase of supplies for the northern department. In the summer of that year he went to Bennington, Vt., where he collected supplies, the hope of capturing which deluded Burgoyne into the ill-fated expedition thither. Tichenor was on his way to Albany with a drove of cattle, when tidings of Burgoyne's presence in the vicinity were transmitted to him. He returned immediately, reaching Bennington on the evening of Aug. 17th, at the close of the conflict. Bennington had attractions for Tichenor, and he made it his home thereafter, except when duty rendered his absence compulsory. In the purchase of army supplies he incurred pecuniary obligations which harrassed him for many years. He opened a law office in Bennington in 1778. He was town representative from 1781 to 1784, speaker in the house in 1783, and an agent to congress in 1782-83, and under the act passed in 1789 he was a commissioner to determine the terms of settlement with New York. Tichenor's affable manners and keen judgment had made him one of the most popular men in the state. He was a judge of the supreme court from 1791 to 1796, and chief justice in 1795-96, when he was chosen to fill out the term of Sen. Moses Robinson, on his resignation. The following year he was elected for a full term of six years. He was also elected governor, and preferring the latter office, resigned his senatorship to accept it. Tichenor was a Federalist, and parties were so evenly divided that no choice of governor was arrived at by the people, but he was elected in the legislature by a large majority. He served eleven years continuously as governor, 1797 to 1809, except 1807, when he was defeated by the Democrats under the leadership of Israel Smith. In 1814 he was again elected a U. S. senator, and served until 1821, when the Federalists disappeared from politics and he retired to private life. Thus it is seen he was a resident of the state all through its existence as an independent republic, coming on the stage of political activity at or near the close of that interesting period. He was in the public service, a leader in his party thirty-eight out of the forty-four years between 1777 and 1821. Gov. Tichenor has been characterized by a contemporary as a "gentleman of fine personal appearance, insinuating manners and more than ordinary ability. He had a strong will, was a good debater, and in the senate was a man of marked influence." In 1799 the legislature of Vermont by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution, the author of which was the leader of the opposition in the house, thanking him for the happy and speedy settlement he had effected with Canada in the difficulty over the arrest by American officers of a fugitive on British soil. The kindliness of his heart is illustrated in his letter to Jonas Galusha, his successful competitor for the governorship in 1809. "I tender," he says, "in great sincerity, my best services in any matter that may relate to the duties of your office, or shall have a tendency to promote the interests of our country." Mr. Tichenor was eminently social in his instincts, delighted in field sports, and was noted for his devotion to the pursuits of the angler and the hunter until he was overtaken by the infirmities of age. He died at Bennington, Dec. 11, 1838, leaving no descendants.

SMITH, Israel, fifth governor of Vermont (1807-08), was born at Suffield, Hartford co., Conn., April 4, 1759. He was graduated at Yale College in 1781, and removed to Bennington, where he studied law under his brother Noah, subsequently judge of the supreme court. He settled at Rupert in 1783, and was its representative in the state legislature in 1785, 1788-90. In 1789 he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the dispute with New York state in regard to jurisdiction, and in 1791 was a member of the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. He removed to Rutland in 1791, and in the same year was elected to congress as a Jeffersonian Democrat or Republican. He was several times re-elected, but in 1797 was defeated by Matthew Lyon, who belonged to the same party and had several times opposed him. In the fall of 1797 he was elected to the state legislature, which, being largely Republican, elected him chief justice. He held the position for one term, the Federalists again coming into power, and although he was re-elected in 1801, he declined the office. He was a candidate for the governorship in 1801, but was defeated by Isaac Tichenor. In the same year he was elected a representative to congress, and at the end of the term, in 1803, was elected senator, succeeding Nathaniel Chipman. He continued in congress until 1807, when he was elected governor over the popular Isaac Tichenor. In his inaugural address he advocated the substitution of confinement at hard labor for corporal punishment, and state supervision of highways. Also, while in office, he attempted to secure the building of a state's prison, but all these measures were looked upon by the farmers as tending to extravagance. He attempted to enforce the embargo act, passed by congress in 1807, by calling out troops to suppress smuggling, which had grown bold as well as brisk, and as several offenders were summarily dealt with, one of them suffering capital punishment, opposition to him increased, and in 1808 Tichenor came back into office, his plurality being 859 and his majority 432. Gov. Smith died at Rutland, Dec. 2, 1810.

Jonas Galusha

GALUSHA, Jonas, seventh and ninth governor of Vermont (1809-13 and 1815-20), was born at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 11, 1753, and when twenty-two years old removed to Shaftsbury, Vt. Of his parentage and education history has said little. At Shaftsbury he followed the occupations of a farmer and inn-keeper, and was captain of one of the militia companies of the town, commanding it at the battle of Bennington and in continual service from 1777 to 1780. He was sheriff of Bennington county (1781-1787), and but for his activity it is probable that Shays' men during their rebellion in Massachusetts would have made the base of their operations in Vermont. He was yearly elected state councillor from 1793 to 1798, and from 1801 to 1805, and was judge of the county court in 1795-97, and again in 1801-06. At this time he was the acknowledged Democratic leader in state politics. In 1808 Galusha was put in nomination for the governorship by the Republicans in opposition to Tichenor, Federalist, and was elected by a small majority (28,548 votes were cast), and was re-elected in 1810, 1811 and 1812, and continuously from 1815 to 1819. His party grew strong under his leadership, but the war of 1812 and other causes occasioned a reaction, and in 1813 the votes for the two candidates for the governorship, Mr. Galusha and Martin Chittenden, were so evenly divided that the election was sent to the legislature, where Mr. Chittenden, after a fierce struggle, succeeded in vanquishing his opponent by a vote of 112 to 111. It was claimed, and is still believed, that one of the Democratic assemblymen was bribed to withhold his vote. The next year Galusha was defeated by Chittenden, who had a small majority of the votes that were cast in the legislature, but in 1817 and 1818 was triumphantly elected by the people, and in 1819 his victory was complete, the Federalists being thoroughly disintegrated. Out of more than 30,000 votes less than 3,000 were cast against him. Gov. Galusha was democratic in manners as well as sentiment. He laid no claim to scholarship, and it is doubtful if literary attainments would have heightened his popularity or made him a more judicious leader of men. He was philosophic, unselfish, fervently patriotic and religiously devoted to the advancement of his state and the well-being of its people. He favored the chartering of agricultural societies, and was strongly opposed to imprisonment for debt. Galusha was a presidential elector in 1808, 1820 and 1824, and a member of the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1822. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, and a sister of his strongest political opponent. By her he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. One of his sons, Elon, became a popular Baptist clergyman. At the expiration of his last term in office he retired to his farm in Shaftsbury, and died there, Sept. 24, 1834.

Martin Chittenden

CHITTENDEN, Martin, eighth governor of Vermont (1813–15), was born at Salisbury, Conn., March 12, 1769, and removed with his parents to Williston, Vt., in 1774. He was a son of Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of the state, and inherited many of his popular qualities. He was educated at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1789, and immediately after entered public life. He settled in Jericho, Vt., which he represented in 1790, and during the succeeding eight years, and then removing to Williston, was its representative for two years. He was clerk of the Chittenden county court four years, judge ten years, judge of probate two years, and delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1791 and 1793. He was elected a member of congress in 1803, and continued to be a member of that body until his election to the governorship in 1813. The peculiar circumstances connected with that election are referred to in the sketch of his predecessor in office, Gov. Jonas Galusha. Gov. Chittenden had no sympathy with the war spirit of his time, and held that the conquest of Canada would be a poor compensation for the sacrifices that it would entail, and argued in favor of the miserable heresy that "the militia could not be ordered out of the state for the common defence, or to repel invasion of any except the state's territory." Gov. Chittenden even went so far, as a "states' rights" officer, as to issue an order in November, 1814, commanding a portion of the state militia at Plattsburg, under an officer of the United States, to "forthwith return" to their homes. The messenger intrusted with this order was ignominously expelled from the camp, and the officers replied to the governor that "an invitation or order to desert the standard of our country will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the governor and captain-general of Vermont." The next year, when Gen. Macomb wrote that the enemy was again advancing toward Plattsburg, Gov. Chittenden was more placable, and he wrote that while he was not authorized by the constitution to order the militia out of the state, he would "recommend" the officers to volunteer and go. There was a noble response to the call of Gen. Macomb, and the victory of Plattsburg followed. Chittenden's course in this matter resulted in his political ruin and the breaking-up of his party. Yet a recent biographer says: "He was constitutionally moderate and temperate, and broadly intelligent in his views, but lacked in assertive strength, and was too apt to yield to the counsel of party leaders. In his personal relations he was kindly and winning, and left an impress of large capacity on all with whom he came into intercourse." He died at Williston, Sept. 5, 1840.

Richard Skinner

SKINNER, Richard, tenth governor of Vermont (1820–23), was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 30, 1778. He was a son of Gen. Timothy Skinner, and finished his law education in his native town. He removed to Manchester, , in September, 1799, and entered into the practice of his profession in that place. In 1800 he was appointed state's attorney for Bennington county, an office which he retained until 1812, and was judge of probate during the last six years of his attorneyship. In 1813 he was elected to congress, and at the expiration of the term represented his town in the state legislature for two years, the last year (1818) occupying the speaker's chair. In 1815 he was assistant judge of the supreme court, and in 1816 and 1817 declined election to the chief justiceship of the state. He was again state's attorney for his county in 1819, and was elected governor by an almost unanimous vote in 1820. He was re-elected in 1821 and 1822, almost without opposition. Later he declined re-election, but was chosen chief justice of the supreme court and served until 1829, when he retired to private life. There were no great political questions before the people of Vermont while Mr. Skinner was governor of the state, and consequently he had no opportunity for the display of such abilities as he may have possessed for the leadership of men. He was clear and forceful in all of his utterances, and eminently practical in all of his state papers. He suggested reforms in the state's judicial system and the methods employed in the probate courts, which were adopted with advantage. He favored a protective tariff policy and was a strong opponent of the Missouri compromise. Altogether he was a fair example of the sterling common sense by which the people of his state have been characterized to this day. He was interested in public education, was president of the northeastern branch of the American Educational Society, and a member of the board of trustees of Middlebury College, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Henry R. Miner, in his "History of Manchester" says: "His qualities were of a kind which gain the respect and confidence of mankind, rather than immediate admiration." He died, May 23, 1853, from injuries received by a fall from his carriage. His only son, Mark, became judge of Cook county (Ill.) court of common pleas in 1851.

VAN NESS, Cornelius Peter, eleventh governor of Vermont (1823 23), was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Jan., 26, 1782, son of Hon. John Peter and Marcia (Burns) Van Ness. He was about a year older than Martin Van Buren, a native of the same place, and in some respects their characters were not dissimilar. They studied law together and were admitted to the bar at about the same time. His father was a wealthy member of an old Dutch family, and two of his brothers gained distinction in public life, Gen. John P. Van Ness, congressman and for many years mayor of Washington, and William P. Van Ness, U. S. district judge for New York. Judge W. W. Van Ness, a distinguished jurist and scholar, was his cousin. Van Ness practiced his profession in Kinderhook two years, removed to Saint Albans, Vt., in 1806 and to Burlington in 1809. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Vermont in 1810, when only twenty-eight years of age. Van Ness had large ambitions and soon ingratiated himself into the confidence of the Madison administration. In 1813 he was appointed collector of customs at Burlington, an important and lucrative post—important because of the ignoring or defeating the administration's restrictive policy by admitting the importation of goods from Canada, under the then legal fiction that they came from a neutral country. Mr. Van Ness, as district attorney and collector, was equal to the emergency, and trade between Vermont and the province of Quebec was uninterrupted. At the close of the war he was appointed one of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent to settle the boundary-line dispute between the United States and the British possessions, a matter which engaged his attention for several years, but which was dropped before an agreement had been arrived at with the British commissioners. He represented Burlington in the state legislature from 1818 to 1820; was chief justice in the supreme court in 1821 and 1822, and was elected governor in 1823, 1824 and 1825, declining further service at the end of his third term. Van Ness was a man who indulged in lofty dreams. He longed for a wider field of action. It is more than possible that he coveted the distinction that was won by his former fellow-student, Van Buren, in 1836, for his influence and popularity were at their height. He was one of the leading lawyers in the state; for ten years he had been a dispenser of state and Federal patronage; the vote by which he had been three times elected to the governorship had been almost unanimous; he had done the honors during the visit of Gen. Lafayette, with grace and liberality, and his accomplished wife, the magnificence of his entertainments, and his own urbanity and munificence made him a sort of idol among his constituents all over the state. "But all this prestige," says a writer in "The Men of Vermont," "was shattered at a single blow, which sent him in mortification into political exile. He desired to crown his career with a term in the senate, and even before he left the executive chair, laid his plans to succeed Horatio Seymour, whose term was to expire, and who, it was generally understood, would not seek re-election, although he was finally persuaded to do so. It was at a time of a reformation of party lines, and when the feeling was most rancorous between the adherents of Adams and Jackson; antagonisms that for years had been smouldering against Van Ness burst forth: men whom he had disappointed in giving out offices, entered the field actively against him, while the disposition of Vermonters, which has exhibited itself from the beginning, to retain senators in long service, was a large factor, adding much to the strength which his talents and conciliating manner gave Mr. Seymour. It was the most exciting personal fight the state ever had, and few in the country have ever equalled it. When it was supposed, at first, Gov. Van Ness would be irresistible, the result was left doubtful at the polls and the fight was taken to the legislature, where at length Seymour won by a small majority." Van Ness attributed his defeat to the influence of the Adams administration, declared his hostility thereto, and by his virulence alienated many of his former friends. The state cast an overwhelming vote for Adams, but shortly after Jackson's inauguration Van Ness was rewarded for what he attempted to do in his behalf in Vermont, by the appointment of minister to Spain, a position which he held for about two years. He returned to Vermont in 1840, and made a determined effort to carry the state for his old fellow-student, Van Buren, in the presidential election, but the struggle was a fruitless one; then he turned his back on the scene of his triumphs and defeats, and took up his residence in New York city. There he was collector of the port for a year and a half (1844–45), by appointment of Pres. Tyler. Most of the later years of his life were spent in Washington. Van Ness was vigorously opposed to imprisonment for debt, and a strenuous advocate of a tariff for protection and internal improvements. He was twice married: first, March 5, 1804, to Rhoda Savage of Chatham, N. Y., who died at Madrid, Spain, July 18, 1834, and second to a Spanish lady. By his first wife he had three sons and two daughters. His second son, Cornelius, a resident of Texas, was secretary of state when he died by an accident, July 18, 1842, and his third son, George, was a collector of customs in Texas, where he died in 1855. His eldest daughter, Marcia, married Lord Ouseley, of the British legation at Washington, and the second, Cornelia, a famous belle of her time, married Judge J. J. Roosevelt, of the N. Y. supreme court. Gov. Van Ness died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1852, while journeying between New York and the capitol.

C. P. Van Ness

BUTLER, EZRA, twelfth governor of Vermont (1826-28), was born at Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 24, 1763, son of Asaph and Jane (McAllister) Butler. During his childhood his parents removed to West Windsor, Vt. His mother died soon after, and until he was fourteen years old an elder brother was his principal protector. At this age, with the advantages of six months' schooling, he was launched upon the world to take care of himself. He engaged as a laborer on the farm of Dr. Stearns of Claremont, N. H., and soon had its entire management on his hands. At seventeen he was a soldier in the revolutionary army, and in 1785 he and his brother went to Waterbury, where they built a log house to which Ezra, in June of that year, conveyed his bride, Tryphena Diggins, on horseback by way of a bridle-path through the wilderness. Only one other family had settled in the town at this time, and the young couple were called upon to endure all of the privations of pioneer life, which they met cheerfully and bravely. The town of Waterbury was organized in 1790, and Mr. Butler was chosen the first town clerk; he represented the town from 1794 to 1805, excepting 1798, and again 1807, when he was also a member of the council. He served in the council until 1826, except in 1813 and 1814, when he was a member of congress. In 1803, 1804 and 1805 he was an assistant judge of the county court of Chittenden (to which Waterbury then belonged), and from 1806 to 1811 he was its chief judge. In 1812 Jefferson, now Washington county, was organized and he was elected its chief justice, a position which he held almost continuously until 1825, when he was elected first assistant judge. He was a member of the council of censors of 1806 and of the constitutional convention of 1822. In 1826 he was the Democratic candidate for governor. He was three times elected, practically without opposition, but in 1828 declined to be a candidate for re-election and retired to private life. He was a member of the committee that fixed the site of the first state house at Montpelier and of the commissioners that located the state's prison and state arsenal, and prepared the plans for them, and he was a trustee of the University of Vermont from 1810 to 1816. He was a vigorous supporter of the administration of Gov. Galusha, and aided in the defeat of the Massachusetts proposal of a constitutional amendment to exclude slaves in the apportionment for representatives in congress. For more than forty years he was an elder of the Baptist Church at Waterbury, preaching frequently, and always teaching religion wherever he might be. Considering the disadvantages under which he labored in his youth, Gov. Butler was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He died at his home in Waterbury, July 12, 1838.

CRAFTS, Samuel C., thirteenth governor of Vermont (1828–31), was born at Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 6, 1768. He was liberally educated and graduated at Harvard College in 1790. Soon after, he accompanied his father, Col. Ebenezer Crafts, to Vermont, where they founded what was two years later called the town of Craftsbury in their honor. He was Craftsbury's first town clerk, and held the position thirty-seven consecutive years. In 1793 he was a member of the convention to revise the state constition; in 1796 he represented Craftsbury in the general assembly, and in 1798 and 1799 he was clerk of the house. He was re-elected in 1801, 1803 and 1805, and was register of probate for the Orleans district from 1796 to 1815. He was judge of the Orleans county court from 1800 to 1810, and chief judge from 1810 to 1816; from 1836 to 1838 he was clerk of the court. In 1809, 1810 and 1811, and again in 1825, 1826 and 1827. From 1825 to 1828 he was again chief judge of the county court. In 1816 he was a representative in congress, and served in that capacity continuously until 1825. He was a thinker rather than a speaker, but he was a useful and industrious representative. He was a member of the United States senate from December, 1842, to March, 1843, by the appointment of Gov. Paine, and by the legislature he was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Prentiss, who had resigned to accept the office of U. S. district court judge. To perform the duties of all of these offices faithfully and well, as it was acknowledged, even by his opponents, that he did, shows that he was a man of remarkable intellectual and physical vigor and of incorruptible integrity. In 1828 Mr. Crafts was elected governor, and he was re-elected in 1829 and 1830. He was first elected without substantial opposition. In 1829 his opponents, the "Jacksonians," polled 3,973 votes, and the Anti-Masons 7,347, and in 1830 the Anti-Masons had become so strong that an election by the people was prevented. By the legislature Crafts was elected by a small majority. Gov. Crafts favored legislation against the unrestricted sale of spirituous liquors; he favored a system of public school education, and hoped that Vermont would become a great manufacturing as well as agricultural state. After his retirement, Gov. Crafts was president of the constitutional convention of 1839 and an elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840. One of his biographers says: "In June, 1802, when there were but a few log huts on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, he commenced a tour of observation to the lower Mississippi, and, in company with Michaux the younger, made a reconnaissance of the valley of the great West in canoes and arks. All the sciences, including natural history, geology, mineralogy, astronomy, as well as the higher mathematics, were the objects of study and extensive reading, and some writing by him all his life. While in college he calculated a transit of Venus, the first achievement of the kind that had ever been made by an undergraduate of Harvard." He was a thorough biblical student, an active Sunday-school worker and prominent in all benevolent enterprises. In 1798 he was married to Eunice Todd of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. He died at Craftsbury, Nov. 19, 1853.

Samuel C. Crafts.

PALMER, William Adams, fourteenth governor of Vermont (1831-35), was born at Hebron, Conn., Sept. 12, 1781, son of Joshua and Susanna Palmer, whose ancestors were among the early colonists of Massachusetts Bay. He had seven brothers and sisters, all of whom reached the age of eighty years or upward. The future legislator, judge and governor had only a common-school education and was destined to follow his father's occupation—farming; but an accident having rendered him unfit for manual labor, he became a student in a lawyer's office. On removing to Vermont he opened a law office at Chelsea, later at St. Johnsbury, and finally removing to Danville, devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, except when engaged in public duties. He was for eight years county clerk and judge of probate for Caledonia county, and served one year (1816) as judge of the supreme court, declining re-election. He was six times elected representative in the state legislature from Danville. For some years Mr. Palmer was a leader of the Jeffersonian Democracy of Vermont. In 1817 he was elected to the U. S. senate to complete the term of James Fisk, resigned, and then for a full term, closing in 1825. Even at that time Vermonters were almost unanimously opposed to human slavery or any compromise with the system, and his vote in favor of the admission of Missouri into the Union with the constitution allowing slavery which it had adopted, and afterward, in favor of the Missouri compromise, for a time detracted greatly from his popularity. No other senator from Vermont ever hesitated as to the side which he should take upon this question. Mr. Palmer always maintained that he could not conscientiously vote otherwise, not because he approved of slavery, but because he stood on doctrines consistent with the compromises of the United States constitution. In this matter it is believed that his sense of duty influenced him to brave the disapproval of his constituents, and his personal sense of justice to his fellow-men. At the close of his term in the senate (1826), he was elected to the state legislature, and again in 1827. In 1831 Mr. Palmer was the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party for the governorship, and polled a strong vote, his opponents being Heman Allen, National Republican, and Ezra Meach, Democrat. The election was thrown into the legislature, where Palmer was returned by one majority. In 1832 Palmer was opposed by ex-Gov. Crafts, National Republican, and Meach, Democrat. Again the election went to the legislature, where his majority was two votes. When in 1833 the National Republicans were absorbed by the Anti-Masons, Palmer was elected by a large majority. In 1834 the election again went to the legislature, where Palmer was returned on the first ballot; but in 1835, while he led in the popular vote, there was disaffection in the legislature, because it was believed he purposed to support Van Buren. After a long struggle his name was dropped, and Silas H. Jenison, who had been elected lieutenant-governor, was advanced to the executive chair. Gov. Palmer was an Anti-Mason, because he believed that secret societies were a menace to the state. In his first address to the legislature, in 1831, he said his purpose was to appoint to office only men who were "unshackled by any earthly allegiance except to the constitution and laws," and he adhered to this determination. He denounced the system of imprisonment for debt, and disapproved of Pres. Jackson's severe measures against the national bank, but opposed "a reversal of its charter in its present form," which brought him into antagonism with the Whigs. He was elected county senator in 1837, and at the close of his term he retired to his farm at Danville, where he spent the remainder of his life. Gov. Palmer was personally popular, and because of his many charities died comparatively poor. He was a powerful political leader and an oracle among his friends and neighbors. In September, 1813, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Peter and Sarah Blanchard of Danville, originally from Concord, N. H. He had seven children, five of whom lived to maturity. Gov Palmer died Dec. 3, 1860.

JENISON, Silas H., fifteenth governor of Vermont (1835–41), was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 17, 1791, and was the first of the governors of that state whose birthplace was under the shadows of the Green mountains. He was a son of Levi and Ruth (Hemmenway) Jenison. His father died when he was only a year old, and his mother being left with limited resources, his opportunities for gaining an education were very meagre. He worked hard in his youth, and attended school but a few weeks each year. Fortunately his mother was ambitious and realized the advantages which her son would derive from an education. Consequently, he was provided with such books as her means would afford, and after each day's work he spent the evening in reading or study, as much of his own volition as at her solicitation. He early became an expert in mathematics and surveying, and all his life kept up the habits acquired in his youth, so as to be always in touch with the events that were transpiring in the different quarters of the world. He was not a facile speaker, but his sound judgment and his accuracy in the transaction of public business won him prominence. Mr. Jenison represented Shoreham in the state legislature (1826–31), was assistant justice of the county court (1829–35), lieutenant governor in 1835, and also acting governor, no choice having been effected by the people or the legislature. The Whig party elected him governor in 1836 by a large majority over his Democratic opponent. At this time the Anti-Masonic party had been absorbed by the Whigs and Democrats. During the Canadian rebellion he issued a proclamation against any violation by Vermonters of the neutrality laws. At this time (1836) the spirit of the revolution had not subsided, and this proclamation temporarily affected his popularity among certain classes, who felt much sympathy for the rebels, but ultimately his firmness and good judgment were appreciated. However, in 1837 he was reelected by a larger majority than in 1836, and by a still larger in 1838. Under the Democratic cry of "bank reform" his majority was cut down in 1839, but in 1840, the year of Harrison and the "log cabin," he polled a sweeping majority after a canvass, the details of which are still vivid in the memories of the older inhabitants of the state. At the close of his term in 1841, he declined re-election. He served as judge of probate (1841–47), and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1843. He was a man of commanding presence, courtly manners, cultivated tastes; acute and well calculated for a party leader. He died in September, 1849.

S. H. Jenison.

PAINE, Charles, sixteenth governor of Vermont (1841–43), was born April 15, 1799, at Williamstown, Vt., son of Judge Elijah Paine. His father was U. S. senator (1795–1801) and judge of the U. S. district court (1801–42). Young Paine was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated with honors; but instead of preparing for a profession, took charge of his father's manufactory of broadcloth, in Northfield, Vt., where he spent his life. He was one of the principal projectors and first president of the Vermont Central railroad, in which he interested a large amount of foreign capital. He was a candidate for governor in 1835, when only thirty-six years of age, and was elected by the Whigs in 1841 and re-elected in 1842, the youngest governor that, up to that time, Vermont had ever had. His administration was conducted in a business-like manner, and during its continuance considerable prominence was given to public education. Gov. Paine inherited much of his father's executive ability and spirit of enterprise. He built and conducted a large hotel at Depot Village, and his farm at Northfield was one of the best managed in the state. He was a man of large benevolence. He donated the land on which Northfield Academy was built, and furnished the school with its apparatus. By his contributions the Congregational church at Northfield was erected. He also gave the land occupied by the Roman Catholic church and cemetery at that place and likewise the extensive tract of ground occupied by Elmwood cemetery. The provisions of his will, which could not stand under the law of trusts as expounded by the courts, furnish a good index to the character of the man. He directed the trustees of his estate after discharging the claims of consanguinity, friendship and obligation, "to use and appropriate whatever property I may die possessed of, for the best good and welfare of my fellow-men, to assist in the improvement of mankind, recommending that they do it without sectarianism or bigotry, according to the intention of that God whose will is found in the law of the Christian religion, in which I believe and trust." After a few days' illness Gov. Paine died in Texas, July 6, 1855, while exploring the route for a Pacific railroad.

MATTOCKS, John, seventeenth governor of Vermont (1843–44), was born at Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1777. He was a son of Capt. John Mattocks of the revolutionary army, who in 1778 removed from Hartford to Tinmouth, Vt., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the age of fifteen, young Mattocks went to live with a married sister at Middlebury, and there began the study of law in the office of Samuel Miller and, completing his course under Judge Bates Turner, at Fairfield, was admitted to the bar in February, 1797. He began the practice of his profession at Danville, but two or three years later he removed to Peacham, where he spent most of the remainder of his life. He inherited much of the ability of his father, who represented Tinmouth in the Vermont legislature four years, was judge and chief justice of the Rutland county court for five years and was state treasurer from 1786 to 1800. The future governor represented Peacham in the state legislature five years (1807, 1815, 1816, 1823, 1824), was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1836, and was elected to congress in 1820, 1824 and 1840. He was a zealous Whig from the formation of the party until his death. In 1833 he was chosen a judge of the supreme court, but the next year resumed his professional practice, to which he devoted himself until 1843, when he was nominated for governor, the opposing candidates being Judge Daniel Kellogg and Charles K. Williams. In 1806 he was one of the directors of the Vermont State Bank, and in 1812 a brigadier general of the state militia. One of his most powerful speeches was made in congress on the presentation of the petition for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. He had a deeply religious nature and he was a member of the Congregational church at Peacham for many years. He retired from public life at the close of his governorship, on account of the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was married, Sept. 4, 1810, to Esther Newell of Peacham. She died July 21, 1844. By her he had three sons and three daughters, two of whom died in infancy. One of his sons gained eminence as a clergyman, one as an attorney and one as a physician. Gov. Mattocks died at Peacham, Aug. 14, 1847.

John Mattocks

SLADE, William, eighteenth governor of Vermont (1844–46), was born at Cornwall, Vt., in 1786, and like many others of the early governors of that state, was of Connecticut ancestry. His father, Col. William Slade, was an active participant in the revolutionary war, and removed from Washington, Conn., to Cornwall soon after its close. He was sheriff of Addison county for several years; a firm supporter of the Madison administration and the war of 1812. In 1807 young Slade was graduated at Middlebury College, and in 1810 he was admitted to the bar. At this time his inclinations were literary and political rather than toward the dry details of the law. In 1814 he assumed the editorship of the "Columbian Patriot," published at Middlebury, which he held three years, keeping a bookstore at the same time. From 1816 to 1824 he was secretary of state; and in 1812 he was a Madison presidential elector. In 1824, while secretary of state, he compiled and published the "Vermont State Papers," a valuable collection of unpublished documents illustrating the early history of the commonwealth. He was judge of the Addison county court from 1817 to 1823 and afterwards state's attorney. He was clerk in the state department at Washington under Madison, until 1829, when the incoming of Jackson caused his resignation or removal. All this time Mr. Slade had been preparing himself for the higher position which he was destined to occupy. From 1830 he served twelve years continuously as a representative in congress, and then he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont. He was elected governor in 1844 and re-elected the following year. Later he was for about fifteen years secretary of the National Board of Popular Education, an organization which prepared and sent to the West and Northwest about 500 women teachers. A writer in "The Men of Vermont," says of his speech Dec. 20, 1837, on a petition for the abolition of the slave trade in the district of Columbia: "In arguing for the removal of the disgrace of this traffic from the national capitol he naturally branched off into a discussion of the wicked and brutalizing character of the traffic everywhere. He quoted Franklin, Jefferson and Madison in reprobation of it, and when points of order were fired at him to the effect that slavery in the United States could not be discussed, he was ready with quotations from these great southern statesmen themselves to show that they were ready to discuss and consider, but never to throttle debate on the subject. He finally put the southerners into a corner where they objected to quotations from the Declaration of Independence itself and, driving them remorselessly in their dilemma, extorted a call from the leaders of the southern delegation to leave the hall in a body." Gov. Slade, while conceding the lack of constitutional power in congress to abolish slavery in the slave states, claimed the existence of such a power for the district of Columbia, and was the first member who ever offered a resolution instructing the committee on the district to report a bill to that effect. Gov. Slade was a strong protectionist, and always used forcible language when the occasion required. This was especially the case in his controversy with Sen. Phelps in 1844–45. He died at Middlebury, Jan. 18, 1859.

EATON, Horace, nineteenth governor of Vermont (1846–49), was born at Barnard, Vt., June 22, 1804, son of Eliphaz and Polly Eaton. Two years after his birth his parents removed to Enosburg, where he attended the district school until his fifteenth year. He then began preparation for college at the academy at Saint Albans, and entering Middlebury College, was graduated in 1825. While an undergraduate he taught school every winter, and thus paid his college expenses. After graduation he was an instructor in the Middlebury Academy for two years, and then, returning to Enosburg, studied medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Castleton Medical College, where he received his diploma. He established himself in his profession at Enosburg, where he was town clerk for several years, representative in the state legislature six terms, and once a member of the constitutional council. During three years (1837–39), he was a member of the state senate. He was elected lieutenant-governor with Gov. Mattocks by the Whigs in 1843, and twice with Gov. Slade. He was elected governor in 1846, 1847, and again in 1848. His political life appears to have ended with his retirement from the governorship, as soon after he was appointed professor of natural history and chemistry in Middlebury College, a position which he held until his death, about six years later. Gov. Eaton was not a man to inspire a multitude, or to gather about him a strong following. He was a scholar, a thinker, and more at home in his study than in public life. He had a clear and well-balanced mind, was straightforward in his reasoning, simple, and always careful not to wound unnecessarily the feelings of his fellow-men. He was a frequent writer for the press and a lecturer of considerable note in his day on scientific and historical subjects. In the various offices which he held he made few mistakes, yet he originated few, if any plans, either for the advancement of his country, his party, or his own personal interests. He was, however, a man of strict integrity, above petty prejudices and thoroughly conscientious. During all his life he was deeply interested in temperance, and was a leader in the agitation that resulted in the enactment of the Vermont prohibitory law. His last public appearance was to deliver an address before the Enosburg Young Men's Temperance Society. He was twice married: first, in 1821, to Cordelia L. Fuller; and second, in 1841, to Edna Palmer. There were two children, one of whom died in childhood. Gov. Eaton died at Enosburg, July 4, 1855.

COOLIDGE, Carlos, twentieth governor of Vermont (1849–50), was born at Windsor, Vt., June 25, 1792, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Coolidge. Of his ancestry the records are meagre. After a few years in a common school he prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. James Converse of Weathersfield; entered Dartmouth in 1807; being transferred to Middlebury College in 1809, was graduated there in 1811. He then entered the law office of Peter Starr of Middlebury, and remained two years, completing his studies with Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbard at Windsor, where he was admitted to the bar in 1814, and established himself in practice. He was state's attorney for the county of Windsor from 1831 to 1836 and a member of the board of bank commissioners. He represented Windsor in the legislature in 1834, 1835 and 1836, being speaker in 1836, and was also a representative in 1839, 1840 and 1841. He was speaker of the house during these three years, and was notable for the dignity and impartiality with which he discharged the duties of a presiding officer. In 1845, as presidential elector, he cast a vote for Henry Clay, and in 1848 he was the Whig candidate for the governorship of the state. The election was a hotly-contested one, and no choice was made by the people, the parties being very evenly divided and a very full vote being cast. Mr. Coolidge was chosen by the legislature, and in 1849 he was re-elected in the same way. In 1853, 1854 and 1855 he was a senator from Windsor county, and in calling upon him frequently to act as president *pro tem.*, the senate paid a high tribute to his integrity and ability. In all the public offices which he filled, Gov. Coolidge showed much ability and acumen. He was dignified and courteous, active and conscientious; an agreeable but not a great speaker, though he might have been brilliant had occasion arisen to call forth all his energies. In short, he was a man who won respect and esteem rather than the enthusiastic admiration of those with whom he came in contact. He had the unbounded confidence of his party: its members trusted him implicitly, and their trust in him to do what was right and for the public interest was never betrayed. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1835, and that of LL.D. from Middlebury College in 1849. His wife was Harriet Bingham of Claremont, N. H., by whom he had two daughters, one of whom died in childhood. The other daughter, Mary Coolidge, married Rev. Franklin Butler of Windsor, Vt., formerly of Essex, Vt., and had one child, Carlos Coolidge Butler, who was twice married and had three children by the second marriage, one of whom died in childhood. Gov. Coolidge died at Windsor, Aug. 14, 1863.

Carlos Coolidge

WILLIAMS, Charles Kilborn, twenty-first governor of Vermont (1850–52), was born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 24, 1782, youngest son of Rev. Samuel and Jane (Kilborn) Williams. He was a great-grandson of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, Mass., "the Redeemed Captive." His father, a noted Congregational minister, was Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College (1780–88), subsequently lecturer in the University of Vermont, and author of an important "History of Vermont." He was honored with the degree of LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh. Educated in the schools of Cambridge, Burlington and Rutland, whither his father had removed in 1790. Charles K. Williams was graduated at Williams College in 1800. He studied law under Cephas Smith of Rutland, clerk of the U. S. courts for the district of Vermont; declined appointments as tutor in Williams and Middlebury colleges, and in 1803 was admitted to the bar. He represented Rutland in the state legislature almost continuously from 1809 to 1821, and again in 1849. He was actively interested in the organization of the state militia, and during the war of 1812 served through one campaign on the northern frontier, subsequently rising to the rank of brigadier-general. He was state's attorney (1814–15); judge of the supreme court of Vermont (1822–24); U. S. collector of customs (1825–29); and again judge of the supreme court (1829–49), declining a re-election at the end of his term. From 1842 to 1846 he was chief justice and chancellor, and in 1847 was president of the council of censors. In 1850 he was elected governor by popular vote and served one term. He was a member of the corporation of Middlebury College (1827–43), and at the time of his death was president of the Society of the Alumni of Williams College. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Williams and Middlebury in 1803, and LL.D. by the latter in 1834. His practical interest in education led to his appointment in 1827 on the state board of commissioners for public schools. He entered heartily into the anti-slavery movement, and while he was governor approved the habeas corpus act which had passed the legislature, and which helped to commit Vermont to an anti-slavery position. His son, Charles Langdon Williams (1821–61), was born and died at Rutland. He was graduated at Williams College in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1842; practiced at Brandon until 1848, and, after that, in his native town. He wrote "Statistics of the Rutland County Bar" (1847), and edited the "Statutes of Vermont" (1851), and three volumes of the reports of its supreme court (1855–57). Gov. Williams died at Rutland, March 9, 1853. A "Memoir," by Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, was published in 1854.

C K Williams

FAIRBANKS, Erastus, twenty-second and twenty-seventh governor of Vermont (1852–53, 1860–61), was born at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1792. He was a direct descendant, sixth generation, of Jonathan and Grace Fairbanks, natives of Yorkshire, England, who in 1633 settled in Dedham, Mass., where a portion of the family mansion they erected is still standing. His father, Joseph Fairbanks, a farmer, miller and carpenter, in 1815 took up his residence in St. Johnsbury, Vt., where Erastus had located a few years previous. The son's early educational training was limited to that afforded by the common schools of his day. After leaving school at seventeen, he taught two terms, and then became a student in the office of his uncle, Judge Ephraim Paddock, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. An eye affection necessitated the abandonment of his studies, and for eleven years he was engaged in merchandising at Wheelock, East St. Johnsbury and Barnet. He was assiduous in his business, establishing a reputation for unimpeachable integrity, and devoting his spare hours to the improvement of his mind. Closing his business at Barnet, he returned to St. Johnsbury and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, stoves, etc., in partnership with his next younger brother, Thaddeus Fairbanks. In 1829, in addition to their other business, they began the preparation of hemp for market, and herein lay the germ of an invention that has made the name of Fairbanks familiar all over the world. The mode of weighing hemp and other merchandise then in vogue was crude and inaccurate, and for their own convenience the platform scale was invented. The scale immediately came into general demand, and to meet it the brothers were compelled to relinquish all of their other enterprises and greatly enlarge their works. Thaddeus was the inventor of the firm, while Erastus managed its finances. Both were eminently qualified to control their departments, and their prosperity was uninterrupted, except by a fire and a freshet in 1828, which compelled them to ask a two years' extension from their creditors, which was readily granted. In 1836, 1837 and 1838 Erastus Fairbanks was elected to represent St. Johnsbury in the state legislature, and in 1844 and 1848 he was chosen a presidential elector. In 1848 he was appointed, with Charles K. Williams and Lucius B. Peck, to prepare a general railroad law, and also one relating to manufacturing corporations. In 1852 he was Whig candidate for governor, but was not elected by the people, many of the Whigs voting with the "Liberty" party, which had recently come into existence. He was elected, however, by the legislature. While governor, he signed a bill passed by the legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in consequence was defeated at the election in the following year. The leaders of the Whig party generally favored prohibition, and in 1854 they desired Gov. Fairbanks' candidacy on that platform, but he declined because of his business engagements. In 1860, however, he consented to become the candidate of the Republican party, which included the better elements of the Whig, Liberty and Prohibitionist parties, and was easily elected over John G. Saxe, the poet, who was Democratic candidate. Gov. Fairbanks was a patriot, and a man of brain. He had large interests in the South, which he knew would be sacrificed in the event of war between the two sections of the country; but those interests weighed nothing in his mind against the integrity of the Union. Eight days after the assault on Fort Sumter, he called an extra session of the legislature, which immediately placed $1,000,000 at his disposal for the arming and forwarding of troops. He was empowered to use this money at his discretion, and it was only at his earnest request that in October a committee was appointed to audit his accounts. Such was the confidence of the people in his discretion and integrity that the same course would have been pursued had the sum been ten times as large. The first six regiments of the state and the first company of sharpshooters were organized and mustered into the service under his administration. So thoroughly patriotic was Gov. Fairbanks, so self-sacrificing for his country, that he refused to draw his salary, which still remains in the state treasury. In 1850 he was active in the construction of the Passumpsic railroad; was president of the company for several years, and was also interested in the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. With his brothers he founded the St. Johnsbury Academy; and his generous endowments still assist in maintaining the Athenæum, Museum of Natural Science, and the North Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury. For many years he was president of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was married, May 30, 1815, to Lois Crossman, of Peacham, who bore him nine children, three of whom survive. Gov. Fairbanks died at St. Johnsbury, Nov. 20, 1864.

Erastus Fairbanks

ROBINSON, John Staniford, twenty-third governor of Vermont (1853–54), was born at Bennington, Nov. 10, 1804, son of Nathan Robinson and grandson of Gov. Moses Robinson. He was graduated at Williams College in 1824, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Amiability of disposition, generosity of heart, and uniform courtesy of manner made him very popular in social life, and brilliant talents placed him among the leaders of the bar. He twice represented Bennington in the lower house of the legislature, and twice served in the state senate. The political opinions he inherited from his distinguished grandfather were, in his time, usually a bar to high public service in a strong Whig state, and he ran for congress several times in vain. The Free-soil movement of 1848 weakened the Democratic party, and in 1851 there were two candidates for the governorship on that ticket, Robinson and Timothy P. Redfield. The latter, who was the regular candidate, received 14,950 votes, Robinson 6,686, and Charles K. Williams, Whig, 22,676. In 1852 he became the regular Democratic candidate, and polled 14,938 votes; Lawrence Brainerd, candidate of the Liberty (abolition) party, received 9,446 votes, and Erastus Fairbanks, Whig, 23,795. The choice devolved upon the legislature, which elected Fairbanks. The latter lost favor by signing the law for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and Robinson was the gainer thereby, receiving 18,142 votes at the next election against 20,849 for Fairbanks and 8,291 for Brainerd. The choice again devolved upon the legislature, and Robinson was seated, being the first Democrat elected for fifty years. The Republican party now began to make itself felt in politics, and absorbing the old Liberty party, held, in 1854, its first state convention, and elected Lawrence Brainerd to the senate. The election that year placed Stephen Royce in the governor's chair, by 27,920 votes against 15,084 for the Democratic and some 1,600 for various unticketed candidates. Gov. Robinson remained connected with the Democratic party throughout life, and in 1860 was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the national convention at Charleston, S. C. He died there, of apoplexy, April 24th. He was married, in October, 1847, to Juliette Staniford, widow of William Robinson, but left no children.

ROYCE, Stephen, twenty-fourth governor of Vermont (1854–56), was born at Tinmouth, Rutland co., Vt., Aug. 12, 1787, son of Stephen and Minerva (Marvin) Royce. In his early childhood his parents removed to Huntsburg, as the town of Franklin was then called, and thence to Berkshire, where they were among the earliest settlers. His grandfather, Stephen Royce, an officer in the revolutionary war, was a member of the Dorset convention that declared Vermont's independence; his father was likewise a revolutionary soldier and Berkshire's first legislative representative; his maternal grandfather, Judge Ebenezer Marvin, M.D., was a revolutionary officer with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, a judge in the county courts of Rutland, Chittenden and Franklin, and for several years a member of the governor's council. Young Royce was a worthy representative of his gifted and patriotic progenitors. Although there were no schools in Berkshire when he came of school age, his education was not neglected by his parents, who, when he was thirteen, sent him to a common school at Tinmouth, and later to the Academy at Middlebury. He entered Middlebury College in 1803 and was graduated in 1807. While in college more than once he was compelled to return to Berkshire to assist in the work of the farm, and it is said that he provided himself with text-books by the sale of the skins of animals captured by him during foot journeys through the wilderness. After graduation he taught school one or two terms, and then entered the law office of his uncle, Ebenezer Marvin, Jr. He practiced two years at Berkshire and six at Sheldon, which he represented (1815–16), and in 1817 he removed to St. Albans, where he resided until his death. He represented St. Albans in the legislature (1822–24), and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1823. He was state's attorney for Franklin county (1816–18), judge of the county court (1825–26), and being re-elected in 1829 and continuously until 1852 he became chief justice in 1847. In 1854, as Whig candidate for governor, he was elected by a large majority, being re-elected in 1855, and at the end of his second term retired to private life. As a private citizen and a public officer Gov. Royce was noted for consistent integrity. While practicing law he would never accept a fee in a case where his would-be client, in his opinion, was in the wrong, and while a judge he would never report a case if he questioned the justice of his decision; he thought the injustice of a wrong decision was sufficient without placing it on record as a precedent for future injustice. He was a voluminous reader, a hospitable gentleman, and his home was ever the literary and artistic centre of St. Albans. He never married, but all through his later years he was surrounded by nephews and nieces, who regarded him as a father, and in whose happiness and welfare his interest was that of a parent. At the time of his death he was writing a history of the town of Berkshire, where he spent his boyhood, but it was never completed. One who knew him well has said: "He had a commanding presence and a serene majesty of manner. His face was mobile, expressive, and strongly marked. The gleam of his mild, gray eye illuminated his countenance and revealed every emotion, whether grave or gay, that was passing within, moving the looker-on by a sort of magnetic influence to sympathize with him." During his public life no great political questions agitated the people of Vermont, and as he was no strategist it is well that he did not live in troublous times. Gov. Royce died at East Berkshire, Nov. 11, 1868.

FLETCHER, Ryland, twenty-fifth governor of Vermont (1856–58), was born in Cavendish, Vt., Feb. 18, 1799, youngest son of Asaph and Sally (Green) Fletcher. The family was of English and Welsh origin. His father removed from Westford, Mass., to Cavendish in 1787. He had been one of the framers of the constitution of Massachusetts, and in Vermont was a judge, a member of the legislature, and ever stood high in his profession and in social life. One of Ryland's brothers, Richard, studied law with Daniel Webster—after him the great statesman named one of his children—and at one time represented Massachusetts in congress, and was a member of her supreme court. Ryland Fletcher, like very many of his contemporaries, was a "graduate" of the common school, and never enjoyed any higher educational advantages, except such as he acquired by reading and study in later life. Through his youth and early manhood he alternated work on his father's farm with teaching school in the winter months, and as his mind was well balanced and ever alert he soon became a man of considerable local influence. In 1836, like many another young man in those days, he journeyed "West," perhaps as far as Ohio, seeking "his fortune," but after a few months returned to Cavendish. As a youth he joined the state militia, and by 1835 had risen to a brigadier-generalship, which, however, he resigned on going west. From 1837 he was active in the then thin and scattered ranks of the abolitionists, and was in full sympathy and constant communication with such leaders of the movement as William Lloyd Garrison, Joshua Giddings and Gerrit Smith. At the great anti-slavery meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1845, he met Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker. He also attended with Henry Wilson the Philadelphia meeting of the native American or "Know-Nothing" leaders, to launch the new party. As Fletcher and Wilson were the only uncompromising anti-slavery men present, and as their appeals to commit the proposed party tc their cause were unavailing, the meeting adjourned without accomplishing its purpose. In 1854 the Whigs, Free-Soilers and Liberty party men of Vermont united and selected Mr. Fletcher as their candidate for lieutenant-governor. He was elected by a large vote, and in 1855 he was re-elected with Gov. Royce. In 1856 and again in 1857 he was elected governor on the Republican ticket. Gov. Fletcher was a strong advocate of prohibitive legislation, a stanch friend of public education, and was the first to suggest the establishment of a reform school in the state. His record as governor was creditable to his ability and integrity. In 1861 and 1862 he represented Cavendish in the legislature, and no one in that body was more zealous than he in the promotion of measures to preserve the integrity of the country. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870; a presidential elector on several occasions, and for many years president of the Vermont State Temperance Society. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church and active in Sunday-school work. He was not a brilliant man like Van Ness, nor was he socially so popular as Royce, but he was a man of sound judgment, keen perceptions and unimpeachable integrity. He had the confidence of his party and the respect of his political opponents. On June 11, 1829, he was married to Mary, daughter of Eleazar May, of Westminster, by whom he had three children, one of whom, Col. Henry A. Fletcher, was lieutenant-governor of Vermont in 1890. Gov. Fletcher died at Proctorsville, Dec. 19, 1885.

HALL, Hiland, twenty-sixth governor of Vermont (1858–60), was born at Bennington, Vt., July 20, 1795. His ancestors, who came from England in 1633, after a short sojourn in Boston, settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1650. Like most of the governors of Vermont who preceded him, Hiland Hall was reared on a farm, and in a common school, supplemented with one term at the Granville (N. Y.) Academy, he prepared himself for the active business of life. After leaving the academy he taught school several terms, spending his evenings in study by the open fire—for candles were a luxury not to be thought of—and at eighteen was prominent in the organization of the "Sons of Liberty," a society favoring the vigorous prosecution of the war of 1812, and strongly opposed to the concessions that many New Englanders were ready to make to the mother country. It is probable that it was while engaged in teaching that he began the study of law. Being admitted to the bar in 1819, he at once opened an office in Bennington and practiced his profession all through his long life, except when engaged in the discharge of public duties. He represented Bennington in the legislature in 1827; was clerk of the supreme and county court in 1828, and state's attorney (1829–32). He was a National Republican during the existence of that party, then a Whig, and then a Republican; a perfectly natural transition, and the result of growth rather than of change. In 1833 he was elected to congress to succeed Jonathan Hunt, deceased, and after filling out his unexpired term was continuously re-elected for ten years, then declining renomination. Among his memorable speeches in congress was one, in May, 1834, attacking Pres. Jackson's removal of the government deposits from the national bank; and one in May, 1836, the discussion of which resulted in the distribution of the surplus among the states—Vermont received about $700,000, which was added to the school funds of the towns. In the early struggles on the slavery question, he wielded a great influence on the side of human freedom. He exposed the fraudulent nature of large "commutation navy pay and bounty land claims," put in by Virginians, many of which had been paid; and thus, after a bitter debate of more than a week, saved the country several million dollars. Altogether Mr. Hall was probably the most active and influential representative that up to his time Vermont had ever had in congress. He was bank commissioner of Vermont (1843–47); judge of the supreme court (1846–50), and was next appointed second comptroller of the U. S. treasury. In 1851 he was appointed by Pres. Fillmore a land commissioner for California, and, as chairman of the commission, wrote the opinion in the Mariposa claim of General Frémont. He returned to Vermont in 1854, and went to reside on his farm at Bennington. In 1858 he was elected governor, and re-elected in 1859, when he was opposed by John Godfrey Saxe, the Democratic candidate. He denounced the attempt to legalize slavery in the territories, and declared the Dred Scott decision opposed to the common instincts of humanity, yet he was one of the delegation from Vermont to the "peace congress" at Washington in 1861. For six years he was president of the Vermont Historical Society, and he was a frequent writer on historical subjects in the "New York Historical Magazine," "Vermont Historical Gazetteer," "Philadelphia Historical Record," and "New England Historic Genealogical Register." In 1868 he published the "Early History of Vermont," and he was active in promoting the erection of the battle monument at Bennington. In 1818 he was married to Dolly Tuttle, daughter of Henry Davis of Rockingham, Vt., who was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason. He died at the residence of his son, in Springfield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1885.

Hiland Hall

HOLBROOK, Frederick, twenty-eighth governor of Vermont (1861–63), was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 15, 1813, son of John and Sarah (Knowlton) Holbrook. His father was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1761, and soon after coming of age removed to Newfane, Vt., where he was married to Sarah, daughter of Luke Knowlton, one of the first judges (1786) of the supreme court of Vermont. After a time he removed to Brattleboro, and, forming business relations with David Porter of Hartford, Conn., conducted a general mercantile business, at Hartford, under the name of Porter & Holbrook, and at Brattleboro, under the name of Holbrook & Porter. Later, he resided in Connecticut for a time, but finally returned to Brattleboro, where he died in 1838. Frederick Holbrook was educated at the Berkshire Gymnasium, Pittsfield, Mass., then under the direction of Prof. Dewey, and when about twenty years of age he enjoyed some months of European travel. In 1838 he settled in Brattleboro, intending to devote the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1847, however, he was elected register of probate for the district of Marlboro, and in 1850 became president of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, of which he was one of the founders. This honorable position he held eight or nine years. In 1849-50 he represented Windham county in the state senate, and while a member of that body prepared a memorial to congress urging the establishment of a national bureau of agriculture. The project which originated with him soon became a reality. Mr. Holbrook was a fluent, graceful and concise writer on agricultural topics, and through his essays and his letters that were published in the newspapers the public became familiar with his name. Consequently, when he was nominated for governor in 1861, the agricultural people of Vermont elected him by a most gratifying majority. Under his supervision Vermont was the first state in the Union to provide hospitals for its soldiers, and all through his three successive terms as chief magistrate he was alert and keen-sighted in the discharge of the arduous duties that devolved upon him. In 1864 he retired to private life, honored by the people of the state, whose interests he had always endeavored to promote. He was married, Jan. 13, 1835, to Harriet Goodhue of Brattleboro, the issue being three sons.

Frederick Holbrook

SMITH, John Gregory, twenty-ninth governor of Vermont (1863–65), was born at St. Albans, Vt., July 22, 1818, son of John and Maria W. (Curtis) Smith. His father removed from Barre, Mass., to Vermont in 1800; was state's attorney for Franklin county (1827–33), and a representative in congress (1839–41). John Gregory Smith was educated at the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1838; then, entering the law department of Yale College, he was graduated in 1841, and being admitted to the bar, began practice in his father's office. John Gregory succeeded his father as chancellor in 1858, and also succeeded in a measure to his railroad interests in Vermont, which were extensive and important. He was elected to the state senate in 1858 from Franklin county, and served two terms with distinction. At the same time he was made trustee and manager of the Vermont Central and the Vermont and Canada railroads. When in 1861 both these roads went into liquidation, Mr. Smith was appointed one of the receivers. In 1861 he was elected to the state house of representatives, and was speaker in 1862. During the administration of Gov. Fairbanks he acted as confidential counsel to the state executive, and was associated with him in the work of organizing troops for the war. He was elected chief magistrate in 1863, and re-elected in 1864, being one of the famous "war governors." His sagacity was recognized by Pres. Lincoln and Sec. Stanton, who made him their confidential friend, and his tenderness of heart brought him close to the men and women with sons in the field, who never forgot how he went to the front himself to see that the Vermont boys were properly sheltered and fed. He was active in politics for about twenty years after he left the governor's chair, and was chairman of the state delegation to the national Republican conventions in 1872, 1880 and 1884. In 1886 and in 1891 attempts were made to secure his nomination as U. S. senator, but he withdrew his name. In 1866 Gov. Smith became president of the Northern Pacific railroad, and under him 555 miles of track were laid. He resigned in 1872, and later was made president of the Vermont Central railroad, and devoted himself to its duties up to the time of his death. His interest in local affairs was strong. A lifelong member of the First Congregational Society of St. Albans, he contributed generously toward the remodeling of its house of worship. He was president of the Welden National Bank, the People's Trust Co., and the Franklin County Creamery Association. The bronze fountain now adorning the public park was his gift to the city; its cost being $5,000. His beautiful home was a centre of social life, and many people of world-wide as well as national fame were guests of its hospitable owner, whose most marked quality was a graciousness of manner that made his circle of friends an increasingly large one. In 1871 the degree of LL.D., was conferred on Gov. Smith by the University of Vermont. He was married in 1842 to Anna Eliza, daughter of Hon. Lawrence and Fidelia (Barnet) Brainerd of St. Albans, who survives him with five children, one of whom, Edward C., is president of the Vermont Central railroad. Mrs. Smith is the author of novels, books of travel and other works that show a sympathetic insight into life and nature, and are written in a style both spirited and graceful. Gov. Smith died at St. Albans, Nov. 6, 1891.

DILLINGHAM, Paul, thirtieth governor of Vermont (1865–67), was born at Shutesbury, Franklin co., Mass., Aug. 10, 1799, son of Paul and Hannah (Smith) Dillingham. The Dillinghams came to America with Winthrop's colony in 1630, and flourishing in new soil increased in number and usefulness, and produced brave men, including officers in both the French and revolutionary wars. Paul Dillingham's father, a farmer, removed in 1805 to Waterbury, Vt., where the son was educated in the Washington county grammar school, and then studied law in the office of Dan Carpenter. On being admitted to the bar in March, 1823, he formed a partnership with Mr. Carpenter that lasted until the latter was elevated to the bench. Up to the time of his retirement in 1880, he was in the constant practice of his profession, barring the time spent in public service. He was town clerk of Waterbury (1829–44); represented the town in the legislature (1833–34, 1837–39); was state's attorney for Washington county (1835–37); a member of the constitutional conventions of 1836 and 1857; state senator from Washington county (1841–42 and 1861); and in 1843 was elected on the Democratic ticket a member of congress, serving two terms, and was on the committee on judiciary. He favored the admission of Texas and the policy that led to the war with Mexico, but on the outbreak of the civil war became a Republican. His power was felt in the state senate in 1861, in the hearty support he gave to the war policy of Gov. Fairbanks, and the satisfaction of the people expressed itself in 1862 in his election as lieutenant-governor. He was re-elected in 1863 and 1864, and in 1865 became Republican candidate for governor. The Democratic candidate was Charles N. Davenport, who had been the leader of the Douglas faction in his party. Gov. Dillingham's majority was 16,714 in 1865, and it rose to 22,822 in 1866. In his first message to the legislature Gov. Dillingham urged the establishment of a state reform school, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his advice carried out. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, and that year marked the close of his public life. Ten more years were given to his profession, and he then retired to well-earned leisure. Gov. Dillingham was a man of commanding figure, with a rich and musical voice that was used with wonderful effect in public speaking. A biographer has said of him: "The real secret [of his success] was a nature rich in human sympathy. A knowledge of men and affairs, gathered in a long and observant contact with them was illuminated by a mind fertile in poetic conceptions, apt illustrations and happy anecdotes, and deepened and strengthened by a profound study of the Scriptures to enforce his thought." Still another has written: "When in his best mood he played upon the strings of men's hearts with the facility that a skilled musician plays upon the strings of a guitar, and made them respond to the emotions of laughter, anger, sympathy or sorrow, whenever he pleased, and as best suited the purposes of his case." The earnestness that characterized Gov. Dillingham in political life was equally marked in his life as a Christian. For many years he was a pillar in the Methodist church, and he was the first lay delegate from the Vermont conference to the quadrennial conference in Brooklyn, N. Y., in which he took a prominent part. He was twice married: first, to Sarah, eldest daughter of his preceptor and partner, Dan Carpenter—she died Sept. 20, 1831, —and, second, on Sept. 5, 1832, to her younger sister Julia. Three sons and four daughters lived to maturity. One daughter, who died in 1875, became the wife of J. F. Lamson of Boston; another, of Sen. Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin, while the third remained unmarried. Two of the sons entered the army: Col. Charles, until recently president of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, and Maj. Edwin, who was killed at Opequon. Frank is a citizen of San Francisco, Cal., while William Paul, governor of Vermont in 1888 and 1890, is still practicing law at Waterbury and Montpelier. Gov. Paul Dillingham died at Waterbury, July 26, 1891.

PAGE, John Boardman, thirty-first governor of Vermont (1867–69), was born at Rutland, Vt., Feb. 25, 1826, son of William and Cynthia (Hickok) Page. He was educated in the public schools and at Burr & Burton Seminary, Manchester, and, at the age of sixteen, obtained a position in the Bank of Rutland, where his father was cashier. When the elder Page by the weight of years was compelled to resign his position, he was succeeded by John B., who continued cashier until the institution became the National Bank of Rutland, of which he was president for many years. He was one of the trustees of the second mortgage bondholders of the Rutland and Burlington railroad, and when the property was reorganized as the Rutland Railroad Co., he was made president. With Hon. T. W. Park he was for a time co-trustee of the Bennington and Rutland railroad, and later was associated with Hon. J. Gregory Smith as vice-president of the Central Vermont. He was treasurer of the Howe Scale Co.; represented his native town in the legislature (1852–54), and was annually elected state treasurer from 1860 to 1866. During his term he disbursed $4,635,150.80 for military expenses. In 1867 he was elected governor by the Republican party and was re-elected in 1868. As governor at this period he had many opportunities for the exercise of his remarkable executive abilities, and by his clear judgment and business methods he won the respect and esteem of his most determined political opponents. In 1880 he was re-elected to the state legislature, where he introduced a scheme of tax reform which was carried to a successful issue, his ideas being incorporated in the state laws. He was a member of the Congregationalist denomination, and deeply interested in Sunday-school work. He was also a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and led in the movement that culminated in the establishment of the first Christian college in Japan. He was largely instrumental in the erection of the Congregational church at Rutland, one of the finest church properties in the state. Gov. Page is remembered as a man of commanding appearance and courtly manners, a gentleman of an earlier and more chivalric age than our own, whose integrity, sincerity and high sense of honor were never questioned, and whose charity for the erring and unfortunate was unstinted. Very few men are remembered with greater respect by those who knew them most intimately. Gov. Page died in Rutland, Oct. 24, 1885. He was buried in Evergreen cemetery, at Centre Rutland, which he was largely instrumental in establishing, and which has been called the "Mount Auburn of Vermont."

WASHBURN, Peter Thacher, thirty-second governor of Vermont (1869–70), was born at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 7, 1814, eldest son of Reuben and Hannah Blaney (Thacher) Washburn. The original representative of the family in America was John Washburn, secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Co., in England. His grandson, Joseph Washburn, married a granddaughter of Mary Chilton, who, according to popular tradition, was the first woman of the Mayflower company that disembarked at Plymouth. His family is the same as that of Gov. Emory Washburn of Massachusetts. Gov. Washburn's parents removed to Chester, Vt., in 1817, and finally located at Ludlow. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835; began the study of law in his father's office at Ludlow, later studying with Sen. Upham at Montpelier, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He began the practice of his profession in Ludlow, but in 1844 removed to Woodstock, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1844 he was elected reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont, and occupied that office until 1852. He represented Woodstock, Vt., in the state legislature (1853–54). Meantime he enjoyed a growing professional practice, and was regarded as one of the foremost lawyers in Vermont. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He commanded the Woodstock light infantry, which in May, 1861, marched to Rutland, and was incorporated with the 1st Vermont regiment. In October, 1861, he was elected adjutant and inspector-general of Vermont, and so continued throughout the war with credit to himself and his state. He was elected governor in 1869 by a majority of 22,822 votes over his Democratic opponent. At the time of his death he was preparing a digest of all the decisions of the supreme court, from the beginning, and had worked his way through thirty-eight of the forty-one volumes of the Vermont reports when his labors were interrupted. Few men have ever led a more active life than Gov. Washburn. To discharge a duty or an obligation every other consideration, no matter what, was ignored. When he died it was declared by his physicians that he had suffered from no disease, but had succumbed to overwork, which had been continuous from the time he commenced his legal studies until the end. As adjutant and inspector-general during the civil war, the Rutland "Herald" said of him: "He was our Carnot, in organizing and administrative talents; our Louvois, in energy and executive force." He was twice married: first, to Almira E. Ferris of Swanton; and, second, to Almira P. Hopkins of Glens Falls. He had two daughters and a son, who survived him. Gov. Washburn died at Woodstock, Feb. 7, 1870.

HENDEE, George Whitman, acting governor of Vermont (1870), was born at Stowe, Lamoille co., Vt., Nov. 30, 1832, son of Jehial P. and Rebecca (Ferrin) Hendee. His parents were unable to give him the education they felt he ought to have, and after attending country schools he carried himself through the People's Academy at Morrisville. In 1852 he began the study of law in the office W. G. Ferrin of Johnson, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar. Soon it became evident that he had chosen the vocation to which he was best adapted, his practice increased rapidly, and was extended to the supreme court of the state and to the U. S. circuit and district court. As a business man as well as a lawyer, Gov. Hendee for many years has had the weight of important duties upon his shoulders. He was one of the pioneers or projectors of the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad; for seven years gave his whole time to it, and has been a director from the opening of the road until the present time. For several years he has been president of the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad of Canada. In addition, he is a director and the vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Co., of Morrisville. He was receiver of the National Bank of Poultney and the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, and was national bank examiner from 1879 until 1885. Gov. Hendee has frequently been elected superintendent of public schools; the first time when he was only twenty-one years of age. In 1861–62 he represented Morristown in the state legislature; in 1858–59 was state's attorney for Lamoille county; during the civil war was deputy provost-marshal; in 1866–67 and 1868 represented Lamoille county in the state senate, and in 1869 was elected lieutenant-governor. In February, 1870, he was sworn in as governor, on the death of Gov. Washburn, and served the remainder of the term. He represented Vermont with great credit in the forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses. To him as a member of the committee on the District of Columbia is largely due the reorganization of the government of the district, and his services were not less valuable on the committee on private land claims. Gov. Hendee now devotes considerable time to breeding of blooded carriage horses. He has been president of the village board of trustees, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married, Nov. 17, 1855, to Melissa, daughter of Stevens and Caroline (Johnson) Redding, who bore him a daughter, now deceased. His wife died in 1861, and on Dec. 23, 1863, he was married to Viola S., daughter of Loren and Fidelia (Paine) Bundy.

STEWART, John Wolcott, thirty-third governor of Vermont (1870–72), was born at Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 24, 1825, son of Ira and Elizabeth (Hubbell) Stewart. His direct ancestor, Robert Stewart, emigrated to Londonderry, Ireland, from Edinburgh. The latter's son, Samuel, joined the famous Scotch-Irish colony which settled Londonderry, N. H., in the early part of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Capt. John Stewart, was a soldier in the French and revolutionary wars, and, having accompanied Montgomery's expedition against Quebec, witnessed the death of the commander. He also commanded a company in the battle of Bennington. His father, a leading merchant and citizen of Middlebury, served in both branches of the state legislature, and was a member of the corporation of Middlebury College. There the son was graduated in 1846, and then studying law in the office of Horatio Seymour, was admitted to the bar in 1850. During 1852–54 he was prosecuting attorney for Addison county, and in the last year formed a partnership with ex-U. S. Sen. Samuel S. Phelps, which was dissolved by the death of the latter in 1855. In 1856 and 1857 he was member of the lower house of the state legislature and chairman of the committee on railroads, pending important action with regard to the consolidation of the Vermont Central. He was also largely instrumental in retaining the capital at Montpelier, when the effort was made to remove it to Burlington, after the destruction of the state house by fire, in 1857. In 1861–62 he was state senator; and in 1864, returned to the lower house, over which he presided in 1864, 1865 and 1867 with an ability and impartiality that secured for him the unanimous choice of the house, when he was again returned in 1876. In 1870–72, he was governor under the new state constitution, whose honorable action nine years before resumption of specie payment, in paying in coin debts contracted before the passage of the legal tender act, at an additional expense of $60,000 was due to his wise and just recommendation. He also took special interest in public education and in the management of state jails. He was elected as a Republican to the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses, declining renomination to the fifty-second. Gov. Stewart's professional career has been in the same arena as that in which Sen. Edmunds and E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, began, and continued their practice for many years. Gov. Stewart was also director of the Middlebury Bank from 1858, and for several years prior to 1881 president of the same. In 1860 he was married to Emma, daughter of Philip Battell, of Middlebury, Vt., and granddaughter of Hon. Horatio Seymour. They had five children, of whom three, two daughters and one son, still survive.

CONVERSE, Julius, thirty-fourth governor of Vermont (1872–74), was born at Stafford, Conn., Dec. 17, 1798, fourth son of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Converse. His family, which was of French origin, emigrated from England in 1630 with Winthrop's colony, and his grandfather and great-grandfather made records for themselves in the Indian wars of Massachusetts. His father with his family removed to Randolph, Vt., in 1801, where he farmed. Young Converse was educated at the common school and in Randolph Academy, alternated the study of law with work on his father's farm, and was admitted to the Orange county bar in 1826. He practiced his profession a few years in Bethel, and in 1840 removed to Woodstock. Mr. Converse's ability as a lawyer was recognized throughout the state. He prepared his cases with great care, was skillful as a cross-examiner and excelled in chancery practice. While residing in Bethel, he several times represented the town in the state legislature; was state senator for Windsor county during 1836–39, and was several times elected to the legislature from Woodstock. During 1844–47 he was state's attorney for Windsor county, and was elected lieutenant-governor with Gov. Charles K. Williams in 1850 and 1851. From 1852 to 1872 he gave his attention almost exclusively to the practice of his profession—having, as he supposed, retired permanently from public life. But in the latter year, when traveling outside the state, he was brought forward for governor without his knowledge, and the first intimation he had of his nomination was through the newspapers. He was elected by a majority of 25,319 votes over his opponent, A. B. Gardner, an ex-lieutenant-governor, who was the nominee of the Democrats consolidated with the followers of Horace Greeley. Nothing occurred during Gov. Converse's administration to make it notable. As the chief executive of the state he performed all of his duties conscientiously, and was respected and esteemed by his political opponents as well as by his supporters. After the close of his term he was seen no more in public life. Gov. Converse was married in 1827 to Melissa, daughter of Henry Arnold of Randolph, who died Dec. 14, 1872. The marriage was without issue. His second wife was Jane E., daughter of Joseph Martin, to whom he was married June 12, 1873, and by whom he had one daughter. He died at Dixville Notch, N. H., Aug. 16, 1885.

Asahel Peck

PECK, Asahel, thirty-fifth governor of Vermont (1874–76), was born at Royalston, Mass., in September, 1803, son of Squire and Elizabeth (Goddard) Peck. From his Puritan ancestor, Joseph Peck, the records are preserved of his progenitors through twenty-one generations to John Peck, Esquire, of Bolton, Yorkshire, England. His father removed to Montpelier, Vt., in 1806, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Asahel Peck received his early education in the common schools of Montpelier, and at the Washington county grammar school was prepared to enter the sophomore class of the University of Vermont, in 1824. He left the university without a degree, entering the family of the president of a college in Canada with a view to perfecting himself in the French language. He studied law with his elder brother, Nathan Peck, of Hinesburgh, and then with Bailey & Marsh, of Burlington, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. For a time he was associated in practice with Archibald Hyde, and later with D. A. Smalley. He was judge of the circuit court (1851–57), and in 1860 was elected a judge of the supreme court, so continuing until he became governor in 1874. He favored the establishment of a house of correction for the suppression of crime and the reform of criminals, and has been called the father of that institution in Vermont. At the close of his term, Gov. Peck retired from public life, and spent the remainder of his days in rural pursuits on his farm at Jericho. He was neither a brilliant man nor an orator, nor a born leader of men, yet he was a good reasoner, and faithfully devoted to the right in every case. It is said, in the "Men of Vermont," that "he and Rufus Choate were once pitted against each other in a case, and that wonderful genius of the profession expressed astonishment to find such a lawyer in Vermont, and besought him to move to Boston, where he would surely win both fame and fortune. But there were higher things in life for Peck, and he persisted in staying in Vermont, whose practice he believed was the best in the Union to develop a lawyer of really great attainments." In politics Gov.

Peck in early life was a Democrat. The aggressions of slavery disgusted him hardly more than the subserviency of the Democrats, and in 1848 he became a Free-Soiler. He was one of the active spirits in the formation of the Republican party, and throughout the war and the years that immediately preceded it he felt that there should be no compromise whatever with the slave power, nor with the advocates of disunion. Gov. Peck was never married. He was a man of courteous manners and chivalric sentiment; he was kindly and unostentatious, profoundly religious and a thorough Biblical student. He retired from public life to his farm at Jericho, where he died May 18, 1879.

FAIRBANKS, Horace, thirty-sixth governor of Vermont (1876–78), was born at Barnet, Caledonia co., Vt., March 21, 1820, son of Gov. Erastus and Lois (Crossman) Fairbanks. The family removed to St. Johnsbury in 1825, and in the common schools of that town Horace began his education, subsequently attending the academies at Peacham and Lyndon, Vt., Meriden, N. H., and Andover, Mass. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the great manufacturing establishment of his father and uncle, and in 1843 was admitted as a partner. Eventually he became financial manager, and at the time of his death the annual product had a value of $3,000,000, and the number of men employed was 600. The construction of the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad was a matter of great interest to him; he lent his credit and means to carry it through, and by personal effort induced the New Hampshire legislature to grant it a charter. He early took a hearty interest in national politics, but was not prominently identified with them until 1864, when he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1872 he served again in this capacity, and in 1868 as a presidential elector. In 1869 he was elected state senator from Caledonia county, but was prevented by illness from taking his seat. At the Republican state convention in 1876, the name of Jacob Estey of Brattleboro was presented as a candidate for governor, but on account of opposition to him several other names were brought forward, and finally, as a compromise, Horace Fairbanks was nominated on the third ballot. He was not in the state at the time, and had previously declined to have his name presented. The vote for him at the polls was 44,723, and that for the Democratic candidate, William H. H. Bingham, 20,988. During his administration Gov. Fairbanks gave much satisfaction by his efforts to reform the prison discipline of the state, especially the bettering of the condition of the county jails, while he was criticised for his reluctance to sign death warrants. The town of St. Johnsbury was indebted to him in many ways, especially for the founding of the Athenæum, dedicatd in 1871, which combines a large free library and a fine art gallery. Gov. Fairbanks was a member of the Century Club of New York city and of the St. Botolph Club of Boston. He was married, Aug. 9, 1849, to Mary E., daughter of James and Persis (Hemphill) Taylor, of Derry, N. H. Three daughters were born to them: Helen Taylor, who died at the age of nine years, March 18, 1864; Agnes, wife of Ashton Rollins Willard of Boston, and Isabel, wife of Albert L. Farwell, who died July 2, 1891. Gov. Fairbanks died in New York city, March 17, 1888.

Horace Fairbanks

PROCTOR, Redfield, thirty-seventh governor of Vermont (1878–80). (See Vol. I., p. 141.)

FARNHAM, Roswell, thirty-eighth governor of Vermont (1880–82), was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1827, son of Roswell and Nancy (Bixby) Farnham, and descendant in the eighth generation from Ralph Farnham, who emigrated from England to America and settled in Andover, Mass. His maternal grandfather, Capt. David Bixby, took part in the fight at Lexington, and in the battles of Bunker Hill and Stillwater, and finally going to sea on a privateer, was captured and kept in the ill-famed Dartmoor prison. Roswell Farnham's father established himself in Haverhill, Mass., as a manufacturer of boots and shoes for the Southern market, but was ruined by the financial crisis of 1839. The following year he settled in Bradford, Orange co., Vt., and engaged in farming. His son, the future governor, worked on the farm and attended the village academy; taking, besides the usual course, the studies required in the freshman and sophomore classes in college. Then, having found some means of paying his way, he entered the University of Vermont and was graduated in 1849, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1852. His intention was to study law, but for several years he was a teacher; first at Dunham, Canada; next in the Academical Institution at Franklin, Vt., of which he was principal, and last in the academy at Bradford, where he had been a pupil. While teaching, he studied law, and in 1857 he was admitted to the Orange county bar, and began practice in partnership with Robert McK. Ormsby. In 1859 he began practice independently, and in that year was elected state's attorney for Orange county by the Republicans, and was twice re-elected. He became interested in military matters, enlisted in the Bradford guards, and became second lieutenant. This organization formed a part of the 1st regiment, Vermont volunteers, that served for three months, and was stationed most of the time at Fortress Monroe and Newport News. Later, when it was incorporated as a company of the 12th Vermont volunteer regiment, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. For nearly half of the term of his new service he commanded the regiment. At the end of his period of enlistment, he resumed practice in Bradford. In 1868–69 he was elected to the state senate by the Republicans, and served on several important committees. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1876 which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency, and in the same year was a presidential elector. In 1880 he was elected governor of Vermont by the unusually large majority of 25,012 votes. His policy in office gave great satisfaction, and though no crisis occurred to severely test his ability, he discovered every quality of a strong and able executive. Gov. Farnham was a member of the state board of education for three years, and for many more has been an elective trustee of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College. He is a member of the Congregational church in Bradford. Gov. Farnham was married at St. Albans, Dec. 25, 1849, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Ezekiel and Nancy (Rogers) Johnson. They have had two sons, Charles Cyrus and William Mills, and one daughter, Florence Mary.

Roswell Farnham

John L. Barstow

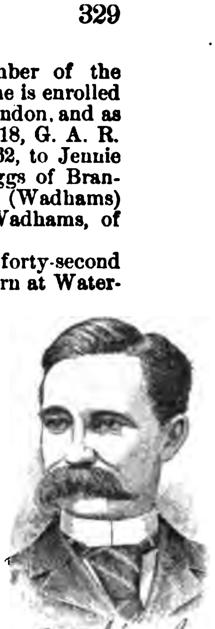
BARSTOW, John Lester, thirty-ninth governor of Vermont (1882–84), was born at Shelburne, Chittenden co., Feb. 21, 1832, son of Heman and Loraine (Lyon) Barstow. His parents were of English descent, and several of his ancestors were soldiers in the colonial and revolutionary wars. His paternal grandfather, who had served in a Connecticut regiment, removed to Vermont in 1786, and bought a tract of unbroken forest in Shelburne; and this, now a fertile farm, still remains in possession of the family. John L. Barstow was educated in the schools of his town, and at the age of fifteen became a teacher. Not many years later he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged in an extensive business. Michigan was then strongly Democratic, but he adhered to his Whig education and interests, and was one of the band of enthusiastic young men that supported "Zach" Chandler, and first made possible his subsequent prominence in Michigan politics. After four years he returned to Shelburne and to the ancestral farm. In 1861 he was assistant clerk of the state house of representatives, but resigned the office to enlist in the 8th Vermont volunteers. He rose rapidly to the ranks of adjutant and captain, and was mustered out of service with the rank of major upon the expiration of his term of service. He did his full share in creating the famous record of this regiment, and, although frequently detailed upon staff and other duties, bore an honorable part in every battle and skirmish in which it was engaged. He was one of the leaders in the final assault upon Port Hudson, La., in 1863; was acting adjutant-general under Gens. Thomas and Weitzel, and had frequent mention in the official reports for gallantry. He was presented with two beautiful swords by enlisted men of his regiment; one when he was promoted major, and the other when he was mustered out. His service in the swamps and miasmatic climate of Louisiana resulted in the usual penalty of shattered health, and this has deterred him from entering upon an active business. Within a few weeks after his return he was elected to the general assembly of Vermont, and during the next four years served in both branches. In his first term the town of St. Albans was attacked by Confederate raiders from Canada. This foray created such consternation that three brigades of militia of four regiments each were raised, and Maj. Barstow was chosen by the legislature as one of the brigade commanders. Under this commission he was assigned to the command of the provisional forces on the northwestern frontier, where he remained until relieved by Gen. Stannard of the regular volunteer force. In 1870 Pres. Grant appointed him U. S. pension agent at Burlington, an office in which he continued nearly eight years, with such satisfaction to the department that he received an autograph letter of thanks from Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior. In 1879 Gov. Proctor appointed him state commissioner for the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1880 he was elected one of the trustees of the state university, also lieutenant-governor of the state for the biennial term, and in 1882 he was elected governor, the nominations to each office having been made by the unanimous vote of the respective conventions. He drew up most of the state laws regarding soldiers; he promoted education, equal taxation, state and national supervision of corporations and respect for the rights of married women. At home and in Washington he has labored against a renewal of the old reciprocity treaty with Canada, which he believed would be disastrous to Vermont farmers. In 1882 one of the leading newspapers of the state said of him: "Gen. Barstow has always supported the cause of the many against the few in his legislative career; he has an ample and more accurate knowledge of our state legislative history than any public man in the state; he has always exercised a leading influence in shaping legislation; he has a clear and precise vision of its present defects, and for sound equipment for the place of state executive he is the peer of any man in Vermont." In 1884 the editor of the Rutland "Herald," Lucius Bigelow, commented as follows on Gov. Barstow's final message: "He has more than fulfilled the flattering promises made for him by friends when he was nominated. He has been as careful, able, independent and efficient a governor as we have had during the last twenty years—a period which includes executives of the quality of Dillingham, Peck and Proctor." Gov. Barstow was a commissioner to fix and purchase a site for the Bennington battle monument, also the Thomas Chittenden monument, and a commissioner, with Gen. Alexander McD. McCook (1891), to treat with the Navajoe Indians. Since 1893 he has acted with the executive committee of the National Anti-Trust Society. He has been a Mason since 1853, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, commander of the Loyal Legion, and has been president of the Officers' Reunion Society. For many years he has been an active trustee of the largest savings-bank in the state. He was married at Shelburne, Oct. 28, 1858, to Laura, granddaughter of Dr. Frederick Meach, the first physician who settled in the town. She died, March 11, 1885, leaving two children: Frederick M., a graduate of the University of Vermont and a civil engineer by profession, and Charles L., a graduate of Union College, and now a resident of New York city.

PINGREE, Samuel Everett, fortieth governor of Vermont (1884–86), was born at Salisbury, Merrimack co., N. H., Aug. 2, 1832, son of Stephen and Judith (True) Pingree. He is a descendant of Moses Pengre, who, as early as 1652, was a resident of Ipswich, Mass., where he owned a salt-works, served as selectman and deacon of the First Church, and was a deputy in the general court in 1665. Samuel E. Pingree was educated at the academies in Andover, N. H., and McIndoe's Falls, Vt., and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1857. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. A. P. Hunton at Bethel, Vt., was admitted to the bar of Windsor county in 1859, and opened an office at Hartford, Vt. He was one of the first to respond to Pres. Lincoln's call for troops in 1861, and enlisting as a private in company F, 3d regiment Vermont volunteers, was soon promoted first lieutenant; becoming captain in August, 1861; major, Sept. 27, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel Jan. 15, 1863. In his first engagement, at Lee's Mills, Va., he was severely wounded, but returned to his command immediately after recovery. During the second day's battle of the Wilderness, all the field officers of the 2d Vermont regiment were either killed or wounded, and Col. Pingree was placed in command. He was in the battles of Spottsylvania Court-house, North Anna river, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and in the desperate struggle for the possession of the Weldon railroad barely escaped capture with a part of his command. He aided in checking the advance of Gen. Early upon Washington, and this was his last important service. He was honorably mustered out with the 3d Vermont, July 27, 1864. Returning to Hartford to resume his law practice, Col. Pingree was chosen town-clerk, and long continued to hold this office. In 1868–69 he was state's attorney for Windsor county. In 1868 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. In 1870 he was elected president of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers. In 1882 he was elected lieutenant-governor by the Republicans, receiving the largest vote cast for any official, and in 1884 he was seated in the governor's chair, which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents for two years. Soon after the expiration of his term he was appointed chairman of a state railway then recently established, and this position he still holds. Gov. Pingree was married at Stanstead, P. Q., Sept. 15, 1869, to Lydia M., daughter of Sanford and Mary (Hinman) Steele.

ORMSBEE, Ebenezer Jolls, forty-first governor of Vermont (1886–88), was born at Shoreham, Addison co., June 8, 1834, son of John Mason and Polly (Willson) Ormsbee. The greater part of his youth was spent at home in work on his father's farm; meanwhile, among others, he attended the academies at Brandon and South Woodstock. For several winters he also taught school, and, having begun to read law in the office of Briggs & Nicholson at Brandon in 1857, he was admitted to the bar of Rutland county in 1861. In April of the same year he enlisted in the Allen Grays, a military company of Brandon, which became company G of the 1st Vermont volunteer regiment. He was elected second lieutenant and served until Aug. 15th, when he was mustered out, but having again enlisted in company G, 12th regiment, Vermont volunteers, was elected captain and commissioned Sept. 22, 1862. This regiment was attached to the 2d Vermont brigade, under Gen. Stannard, which became the 3d brigade in the 3d division of the 1st army corps, army of the Potomac. Capt. Ormsbee served until July 14, 1863, when he was mustered out and returned to Vermont to begin practice at Brandon in 1864, as a partner of Anson A. Nicholson. Some years later he became the partner of Hon. Ebenezer N. Briggs, and next with his son Hon. George Briggs, with whom he is still associated. He was assistant U. S. internal revenue assessor (1868–72); state's attorney for Rutland county (1870–74), town representative from Brandon in the legislature (1870); state senator from Rutland county (1878), and trustee of the Vermont Reform School (1880–84). Having ever been an active member of the state Republican committee, he naturally rose rapidly in the party, and his election to the lieutenant-governorship in 1884 was followed by his election as governor in 1886. In 1891 Pres. Harrison appointed him on a commission to treat with the Pi-Utes of Nevada for the cession of a part of their reservation, and in 1891–93 he served as U. S. land commissioner at Samoa. Since his return from Samoa in 1893, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Ex-Gov. Ormsbee is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His name is enrolled in St. Paul's lodge F. and A. M. of Brandon, and as a comrade of C. J. Ormsbee Post, No. 18, G. A. R. He has been twice married: first, in 1862, to Jennie L., daughter of Hon. Ebenezer N. Briggs of Brandon, Vt., and second to Mrs. Frances (Wadhams) Davenport, daughter of William L. Wadhams, of Westport, N. Y.

Ebenezer J. Ormsbee

DILLINGHAM, William Paul, forty-second governor of Vermont (1888–90), was born at Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1843, third son of Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham. His great-grandfather, Paul Dillingham, was killed at Quebec while serving under Wolfe, and his grandfather, Paul Dillingham, served three years in the revolution; settling in Waterbury in 1805. After attending the common schools, William P. Dillingham went to Newbury Seminary and to Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. Having read law with his brother-in-law, Matthew H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee (1864–66), and then with his father, Gov. Paul Dillingham, at Waterbury, Vt., he was admitted to the bar of Washington county in September, 1867. In 1866 he was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles M. Gay, and again occupied the office during the administration of Gov. Asahel Peck (1874–76). Mr. Dillingham was elected state's attorney for Washington county in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. The trials of Magoon for the murder of Streeter, and of Miles for the Barre bank robbery, both of which resulted in conviction, were two events in his term as prosecuting officer that attracted much public attention. They represent, however, but a small part of his labors, for the docket was then crowded with criminal cases. He represented Waterbury in the legislature in 1876 and again in 1884, and was senator from Washington county in 1878 and 1880. In 1882 he was appointed commissioner of state taxes under the new tax law of that year, and held the office of commissioner for six years. In 1888, as the Republican candidate for governor, he did effective work as a campaign speaker for Harrison and Morton, and was elected governor by the largest majority ever before given in the state. From his admission to the bar, and until his father's retirement, he was a member of the firm of P. Dillingham & Son, and thereafter for some years was in practice alone. Upon the expiration of his term as governor in October, 1890, he formed a partnership with Hiram A. Huse. Later, Frederick A. Howland was admitted, and the firm is now Dillingham, Huse & Howland. Gov. Dillingham is an active Methodist, and in 1893 was a lay delegate from Vermont to the general conference of the church at Omaha. He is president of the board of trustees of the Montpelier Seminary. He was married, Dec. 24, 1874, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. Isaiah H. Shipman of Lisbon, N. H. Mrs. Dillingham died April 25, 1895, leaving one son, Paul Shipman Dillingham, born Oct. 27, 1878.



W. P. Dillingham

PAGE, Carroll Smalley, forty-third governor of Vermont (1890–92), was born at Westfield, Orleans co., Vt., Jan. 10, 1843, son of Russell S. and Martha Melvina (Smalley) Page, both of whom were natives of Hyde Park, Vt. In 1846 his parents returned to Hyde Park, where he was brought up and ever after resided. He was educated in the common schools of that village; at the Lamoille Central

Academy, Hyde Park; at the Lamoille County Grammar School, Johnson, and at the People's Academy at Morrisville, Vt. On leaving school he engaged in business, principally as a dealer in green calfskins, his trade therein being the largest in America, if not in the world; extending to all sections of the United States and Canada, as well as to England, Belgium, Switzerland, France and Germany. He has been identified for many years with the great lumber interests of Vermont, being president of the Fife Lumber Co., treasurer of the Morse Manufacturing Co., the Buck Lumber Co., and the Hyde Park Lumber Co. He is a director of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroad; president of the Hyde Park Hotel Co., of the Lamoille County National Bank, and of the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Co., all of Hyde Park. He represented Hyde Park in the lower house of the state legislature in 1869–72; was state senator from 1874 to 1876; state inspector of finance (examiner of banks) from 1884 to 1888; a member of the Republican state committee from 1872 to 1890, serving as its secretary from 1878 to 1884, and as its chairman from 1884 to 1890. He was delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1880, and governor of Vermont from 1890 to 1892. He was married, in 1865, to Ellen F., daughter of Theophilus Hull and Desdemona Patch. They have three children—Theophilus Hull, Russell Smith and Alice.

CSPage

FULLER, Levi Knight, forty-fourth governor of Vermont (1892–94), was born at Westmoreland, Cheshire co., N. H., Feb. 24, 1841, son of Washington and Lucinda (Constantine) Fuller. His parents were of English and German stock, respectively; the Fullers tracing their ancestry from Samuel Fuller, one of the Mayflower company. His ancestors by both lines fought in the revolutionary war on the patriot side. Levi K. Fuller's parents removed to Windham county, Vt., in 1845, and there nine years later he began to learn telegraphy and the printer's trade. At the age of sixteen he was awarded a prize by the County Agricultural Society for a steam-engine improvement, and this success so fired his desire to follow some branch of mechanics that he went to Boston and entered himself as an apprentice to a machinist. He also took a course of scientific study in the evening-schools, and was employed for a time as night telegraph operator in the Merchants' Exchange. Upon his return to Brattleboro in 1860, he entered the employ of Jacob Estey as machinist and mechanical engineer, and afterwards engaged in the manufacture of machinery on his own account. In 1866 he was made a member of the firm of J. Estey & Co. (now the Estey Organ Co.), and became superintendent of the manufacturing department. For over twenty years he was vice-president of the Estey Co. In 1873 Pres. Grant appointed him commissioner to the Vienna exposition, but this trust his business demands forced him to decline. The adoption of international pitch for musical instruments, which has been styled one of the most important achievements in the annals of musical history, was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Fuller. His scientific training enabled him to make many valuable inventions for the Estey Co., and these and others number at least 100. Ex-Gov. Fuller was a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers He possessed one of the finest libraries of scientific and technical works to be found in Vermont, and had a private observatory which contained the finest equatorial telescope in the state. He was president of the board of trustees of the Vermont Academy at Saxton's river, to which he had given largely. He served continuously with the Fuller light battery, V. N. G., which he organized as a separate company in 1874, and in 1887 was brevetted colonel for long and meritorious service. This battery was the first state organization to receive the model U. S. guns. He also served as aide on the staff of Gov. Converse. He held important town offices, was a trustee of the Brattleboro Savings Bank and the Brattleboro free library. In politics he was a stanch Republican. He was elected to the state senate in 1880, where he served on the committees on military affairs and railroads, and as chairman of the committee of finance. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1886, and in 1892 was chosen supreme executive by a large majority. He strove to excel in every particular while in office, and made a thorough study of every branch of state administration. As a private citizen he made great efforts to improve the condition of agriculture in the state, and to introduce the best breeds of farm animals. He was a member of the Baptist church of Brattleboro, and generous in his gifts to it and to all denominational activities. He was fond of social life, and his fine presence and varied learning made him welcome in every circle. He was married, at Brattleboro, May 8, 1865, to Abby, daughter of Jacob Estey, who, with an adopted daughter, survives him. This "self-made American citizen of the best type," as he has been called, died at Brattleboro, Oct. 10, 1896.

Lev. K. Fuller.

WOODBURY, Urban Andrain, forty-fifth governor of Vermont (1894–96), was born in Acworth, N. H., July 11, 1838, son of Albert M. and Lucy L. (Wadleigh) Woodbury. His father, a native of Cavendish, returned to Vermont in 1840, after a temporary residence in New Hampshire. The son was educated in the common schools of Morristown and at the People's Academy in Morrisville, and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859. He enlisted in company H, 2d regiment Vermont volunteers, May 25, 1861, in response to Pres. Lincoln's call for troops, and was immediately advanced to the grade of sergeant. Two months later he was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, where he had the misfortune to lose his right arm, and being paroled, Oct. 5, 1861, was discharged from service on account of wounds on Oct. 18th. Undaunted by his trying experience, he again sought to defend his country's flag, and on Nov. 17, 1862, was commissioned captain of company D, 11th regiment Vermont volunteers. On June 17, 1863, he was transferred to the Veteran reserve corps, and in March, 1865, after having faithfully discharged all the duties of a soldier in the service of his country, he resigned. After his return from the war he settled in Burlington, and became general manager of the lumber business of J. R. Booth. His skill as a financier and his power of application made this concern a great success. He also engaged in real estate operations, and for twelve years has been the owner of the Van Ness house property. He is a Republican in his political views, and was elected alderman from the second ward in Burlington in 1881 and 1882, and the latter year was made president of the board. In 1884 he was appointed aide-de-camp with rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. John L. Barstow. In 1885–86 he was chosen mayor of the city, and in 1888 was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, on the ticket with William P. Dillingham as governor. In 1894 he was elected governor of Vermont by over 27,000 majority—the largest majority ever received in an "off year," and the largest, save one, in any year in the state since the organization of the Republican party. In every position, both public and private, he has made a most honorable record, and one that justly entitles him to the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, to whom he has proved by his career as a soldier, state official and citizen, to be worthy of all the honors they have bestowed. Gov. Woodbury is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the obligations of the 32d degree and of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Odd Fellow, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Knights of Pythias. He was married, in 1860, to Paulina L. Darling of Elmore.

Urban A. Woodbury

GROUT, Josiah, forty-sixth governor of Vermont (1896–98), was born at Compton, Canada, May 28, 1842, son of Josiah and Sophronia (Ayer) Grout, temporarily living in Canada, and descendant of Dr. John Grout, an emigrant from England in 1630, who settled at Watertown, Mass. His great-grandfather, Elijah Grout, of Charleston, N. H., was a commissary in the revolutionary army. His grandfather, Theophilus Grout, settled in what is now the town of Kirby, in 1799, and his farm is now in the possession of Gen. William W. Grout. Josiah Grout, Sr., returned to Vermont in 1848. His son was educated in the higher branches, at Orleans Liberal Institute, Glover, and at St. Johnsbury Academy. The civil war broke out before he had finished his studies, and he enlisted in company I, 1st Vermont cavalry, Oct. 2, 1861. He began service as second lieutenant, and was promoted captain in 1862. He took part in seventeen engagements, and in April, 1863, was badly wounded in a skirmish with the Confederate ranger, Mosby. In 1864 he was appointed major of the 26th New York cavalry, organized in consequence of the Confederate raid on St. Albans. On leaving the army he entered the law office of his brother, Gen. William W. Grout, at Barton, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. From 1866 to 1874 he had charge of the custom-houses at Island Pond, St. Albans, and Newport, Vt., and at the last named place also practiced law. In 1874 he removed to Chicago, and a few years later to Moline, Ill., and there for two years was a supervisor of Rock Island county. He returned to Vermont in 1880, and has given his entire time to a stock farm at Derby, his specialty being the breeding of Jersey cattle, Morgan horses and Shropshire sheep. Maj. Grout's first ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has since steadily adhered to the Republican party. He represented the town of Newport in the legislature in 1872 and 1874, and Derby in 1884, 1886 and 1888, and was speaker of the house in 1874, 1886 and 1888. He was elected to the state senate from Orleans county in 1892. He has been chief executive officer of the Republican Club at Derby; served four years as vice-president of the Vermont League of Republican Clubs, and one year as its president. He is not connected with any church, but he is a high-degree Mason. In October, 1867, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Aaron and Nancy (Stewart) Hinman of Derby. They have one son, Aaron Hinman Grout.

SAMPSON, or SAMSON, Deborah, heroine, was born at Plympton, Plymouth co., Mass., Dec. 17, 1760, and was a descendant of Henry Samson, one of the Mayflower emigrants of 1620, also of Gov. Bradford of Plymouth colony. Her parents' habits were such that the children were taken from their home, and Deborah was brought up by a farmer's wife, to whom she was "bound out," and was kindly treated, but not until her term of service ended, when she was eighteen, was she able to obtain any schooling. During the most critical period of the revolutionary war, her patriotic feelings stirred her to take an active part in the struggle; and doubtless the desire to see something of the world influenced the poor, country girl. At all events, she determined to enter the Continental army, and by teaching a district school for a term she earned enough to buy cloth to make a man's suit of clothes. This she made with her own hands, and then leaving her home under the pretence of entering service elsewhere, assumed her masculine garb in the shelter of a wood, and made her way to the nearest encampment. She was tall and large of frame, and, having been accustomed to outdoor work from childhood, had great powers of endurance and had acquired a masculinity of manner that served her well. Enlisting under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in the company of Capt. Nathan Thayer of Medway, Mass., which became a part of the 4th Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Col. Richardson, she served for three years with the greatest valor, winning the commendation of her superiors by her fidelity, and risking her life in several hazardous enterprises. In a skirmish near Tarrytown, N. Y., she received a sword-cut on the head, and four months later was shot through the shoulder. During the Yorktown campaign she was seized with brain fever, and was carried to the hospital, where her sex was discovered by a physician, Dr. Binney of Philadelphia, but he did not reveal the secret. On her recovery, however, he sent her to Washington's headquarters with a letter to the commander-in-chief, who in return handed her, without speaking, a discharge from the service, and with it a note of advice and a sum of money, with which she returned to her native village to be received with honor. In the winter of 1784, she was married to Benjamin Gannett, a farmer of Sharon, Mass. During Washington's presidency she was invited to the national capital, was granted by congress a pension and lands, and received many tokens of favor from the citizens. In 1820 she renewed her claims for services rendered as a soldier, and at that date was in robust health and had three grown children. She published a narrative of her army life, entitled, "The Female Review" (Dedham, 1797; new ed. Boston, 1866). The bullet received at Tarrytown was never extracted, and caused her more or less suffering until her death, which occurred at Sharon, Mass., April 27, 1827.

Wm T. G. Morton

MORTON, William Thomas Green, discoverer of anæsthesia, was born at Charlton, Mass., Aug. 9, 1819, son of James and Rebecca (Needham) Morton. His family is of Scotch extraction, his earliest American ancestor being Robert Morton, a merchant, who early in the eighteenth century settled at Mendon, in the Massachusetts Bay colony. Certain advantages to be found in New Jersey later induced him to remove thither, and for three shiploads of goods he purchased 7,000 acres of land. The prosperous city of Elizabethtown stands upon a portion of his domain, in infringement, however, upon the original title, which, strangely enough, still stands in the Morton name. James, a son of Robert Morton, early in life embraced the beliefs of the Society of Friends, and settled in the village of Smithfield, R. I., which was a noted colony of the sect. The opening of the revolution found him ready to respond to his country's call, and from the battle of Bunker Hill to the close of hostilities he followed the fortunes and vicissitudes of the patriot army. James Morton's son, Thomas (born 1759), was also a revolutionary soldier. He met an untimely death shortly after the war, leaving one son, James, then a lad of six years. James Morton came into possession of the family farm, which he conducted for several years, but having been married to Rebecca Needham, a native of Charlton, Mass., he yielded to her persuasions and removed thither shortly before the birth of his illustrious son. William T. G. Morton passed his early years in farm work and study, and at the age of thirteen was entered at an academy in Oxford, Mass. He remained there only a few months, and during the next four years attended schools at Northfield and Leicester. His father's financial embarrassments obliging him to discontinue study in 1836, he obtained employment with a publishing firm in Boston. The confining nature of this position proving most trying to his ambitious spirit, he soon relinquished it and returned home. Being obliged, however, to continue in some occupation, he formed a partnership in a mercantile line, from which he soon withdrew, much richer in experience than in money. In 1840 he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, then recently established by the newly-organized American Society of Dental Surgeons, and after two years of study began practice in Boston. At this period dentistry was only beginning to achieve the dignity of a separate profession, and the work of the practitioner was largely in the direction of perfecting the science. It was thus that Morton's attention was gradually drawn toward medicine and surgery, and accordingly, in March, 1844, he began study with Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston, continuing in the Harvard Medical School. Although he did not complete his course, he was in 1852 awarded the degree of M.D. *honoris causa*, by Washington University of Medicine (now the College of Physicians and Surgeons), Baltimore. In the meantime, he had discovered considerable inventive ability in his attempts to improve upon the crude methods of attaching false teeth which were then in vogue; first devising a new kind of solder by which teeth could be attached to gold plates without the ordinary disagreeable results from corrosion and galvanization, and making a further advance in contriving to obviate dependence upon the fangs of old teeth in inserting plates in the mouth. The latter improvement necessitated the extraction of the roots, a process invariably attended with great pain, and he consequently turned his attention to searching for some means of deadening sensation. Alcoholic stimulation, dosing with laudanum and opium and application of the galvanic current were in turn employed to this end, with the invariable result of failure and attendant inconvenience. He also investigated mesmerism and various nostrums, and experimented with numerous chemicals in the laboratory of Dr. Jackson. In the course of his investigations he became acquainted with the value of sulphuric ether as a local anæsthetic, and used the drug quite frequently in minor operations. On one occasion having applied it with unusual freedom in treating an exceedingly sensitive tooth, he observed how completely the tissues were benumbed, and conceived the idea of bringing the entire system under its influence, so as to induce a temporary benumbing of the sensory nerves. Strangely enough, the most serious problem was as to the manner of application, for although the soporific properties of both ether and nitrous oxide gas were well known, it was by no means established either that they could be safely inhaled in quantities or that perfect anæsthesia would result. After a long series of experiments on various animals, he was finally successful in fully establishing the narcotic efficacy of ether vapor. On Oct. 16, 1846, he made the first public demonstration in the operating room of the Massachusetts General Hospital, enabling the painless removal of a vascular tumor from the jaw, a feat which excited profound public interest, and was thoroughly convincing to the profession. This successful outcome immediately brought Dr. Morton into prominence, and a meeting of the leading physicians of Boston was held at the house of Dr. A. A. Gould, to determine on an appropriate designation for the new process. A long list of suitable titles was read, and Morton chose "letheon." The words anæsthetic and anæsthesia, proposed by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, at Dr. Morton's request, have, however, been established in usage. Dr. Morton's greatest mistake, from some points of view, was in obtaining letters patent for his invention; for although he allowed its free use in charitable institutions throughout the country, his rights were infringed even by the U. S. government. He vainly applied for relief to congress in 1846 and 1849. A bill proposing to appropriate $100,000 as a national testimonial was defeated in 1852, as were subsequent measures in his behalf in 1853 and 1854. The only pecuniary advantage he ever derived from his discovery was a divided Montyon prize of 2,500 francs from the French Academy of Sciences, and a testimonial of $1,000 from the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital. His invaluable contribution to science was further recognized by the award of the order of Wasa of Sweden and Norway and of the order of St. Vladmir of Russia, and by testimonials from the profession in several cities. During the civil war Dr. Morton did noble service in behalf of the wounded soldiers. Upon the return of peace he retired to Wellesley, Mass., where he conducted a cattle farm. He was married, in May, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Whitman of Farmington, Conn. They had three sons and two daughters. His death occurred in New York city, July 15, 1868. His monument, in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, bears the inscription, "William T. G. Morton, inventor and revealer of anæsthetic inhalation, by whom pain in surgery was averted and annulled; before whom, in all time, surgery was agony; since whom science has control of pain." He is included among the fifty-three illustrious sons of Massachusetts, whose names are inscribed upon the dome of the new hall of representatives in the state house, Boston, and is included among the 500 illustrious men whose names appear on the façade of the Boston Public Library.

William J. Morton.

MORTON, William James, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., July 3, 1845, son of Dr. William Thomas Green and Elizabeth (Whitman) Morton. His mother was a daughter of Edward Whitman of Farmington, Conn., and a descendant of Ensign John Whitman, who was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, Mass., as early as 1638 and later became prominent in the colony. William J. Morton was fitted for college chiefly at the Boston Latin School, was graduated at Harvard in 1867, and then, for a year, was principal of the high school at Gardner, Mass. In 1868 he matriculated in Harvard Medical School, being house pupil in the Massachusetts General Hospital, while prosecuting his studies, and was graduated M.D. in 1872. The Boylston prize was awarded to him in that year, for a thesis on anæsthetics. He was in 1869 resident student in the Discharged Soldiers' Home and assistant in the surgical out-patients' department, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; in 1871 house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1872 district physician in the Boston Dispensary. After practicing a short time at Bar Harbor, Me., and in Boston, Dr. Morton studied for two years (1873–74) in Vienna. The years 1874–76 were spent in South Africa, chiefly at Kimberly, where he built up a large and profitable practice and engaged in diamond mining. After two years in Europe, he returned to the United States, settling in New York city. In 1880 he spent several months in study under Prof. Charcot at the Salpêtrière, Paris, and in 1894 was twice summoned to Germany to visit patients. From 1879 until 1885 he was the physician to the department of nervous diseases in the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York, and was proprietor and editor of the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases," also assistant editor of "Neurological Contributions" (1880–84). He was assistant to the chair of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital (1880–82) and adjunct professor (1882–85); professor of nervous diseases in the University of Vermont (1880–85); physician to the department of nervous diseases in the Metropolitan Throat Hospital (1879–85); neurologist to the Randall's Island hospitals (1890–92), and neurologist to the New York Infant Asylum (1887–90). From 1890 to the present time (1898) he has been professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system and of electro-therapeutics in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. In 1880 Dr. Morton devised a mechanism, consisting of a Holtz or influence machine and Leyden jars, by means of which a new order of electric current was established (condenser currents in rapid discharge) and named by him the "static induced current." In 1892 others began experimenting with this current and mechanism, and the "Tesla effects," which have excited so much wonder, are the result. By the aid of the Morton current, as it is called in the scientific world, the X-ray may be conveniently produced, and Dr. Morton probably made the first X-ray picture in this country. His collection of X-ray photographs is unrivaled in the United States, and includes a picture of an adult, made at one exposure, and negatives showing the convolutions and fissures of the brain. Among other discoveries was an electro-chemical method of staining tissues preparatory to microscopical examination (1894); and an electrical use of guaiacol in combination with cocaine (1895); establishing a new and practical means of local anæsthesia in surgery and dentistry. His contributions to periodical literature are numerous, dealing principally with medical, surgical and electrical subjects. Dr. Morton is a member of the New York state and county medical societies, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Neurological Society (president in 1894); New York Electro-Therapeutic Society (president in 1894); Massachusetts Medical Society; American Electro-Therapeutic Association (president in 1893); American Neurological Association; Harvard Medical Society of New York city (president in 1893); Harvard Medical Alumni Association; American Medical Association; Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; Société Française d'Électro-Thérapie; the Roentgen Society of London, England, and the Boylston Medical Society of Boston (president in 1872). He was a delegate to the international medical congress at Rome in 1894. Among his purely social connections are the University Club of New York; New York Electrical Society; and the American Geographical Society. Dr. Morton was married, in 1880, to Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Col. Washington Lee of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

BARLOW, Francis Channing, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1834, son of Rev. David Hatch and Almira (Penniman) Barlow, and descendant of James Penniman, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, who emigrated to Braintree, Mass., in 1631. His father was a Unitarian minister. He entered Harvard in 1851, and was graduated first in his class in 1855. In the fall of that year he came to New York city, where he resided continuously until his death except during his military service in the civil war. When the war broke out he enlisted (April 19, 1861) as a private soldier in the 12th regiment N. Y. S. M., a three-months' regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Butterfield. His regiment went at once to Washington, and on May 3, 1861, Barlow became first lieutenant of its company F. He came home with it, and was duly mustered out in August, 1861. In the succeeding October he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 61st regiment, N. Y. volunteer infantry, and left with it for the front in November. He was promoted colonel of this regiment in April, 1862; on Sept. 19th of the same year, two days after the battle of Antietam, in which battle he was wounded, he was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. The next campaign began in the spring of 1863, and he commanded at the battle of Chancellorsville a brigade in the 11th army corps. In the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the first division of the same corps, and being wounded, as was supposed fatally, was left in town when the enemy retreated. In the spring of 1864 Gen. Barlow was made commander of the first division of the 2d army corps, and served throughout the campaign of that year, down to the latter part of August, when illness obliged him to take leave of absence. The brevet of major-general of volunteers was conferred upon him in August, 1864, and early in 1865 he was assigned to the command of the second division of the 2d corps, and retained it until the end of the civil contest. In 1865–67 he was secretary of state of New York. In May–October, 1869, he was U. S. marshal for the southern district of New York. He was one of

the founders of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1871, the first organization of its kind. In the same year he began the attack upon Fisk, Gould and David Dudley Field, their counsel preferring formal charges against the latter; which seriously involved Judges Cardozo and Barnard, and resulted in their impeachment. During 1872-73, he was attorney-general of New York state, and as such directed the prosecution of Tweed and his associates. For the successful outcome of these proceedings the cause of good government will ever be indebted to Gen. Barlow. He was, however, not renominated to office; indeed his lofty sense of duty and outspoken denunciation of frauds of all kinds was considered an indication of woeful lack of that "tact" which the successful politician should possess. He displayed the same spirit when, in 1876, he was one of a committee sent to investigate the question of alleged election frauds in Florida, his political popularity being then by no means increased by his faithful statement of the exact truth. But Gen. Barlow held even party success secondary to truth. From that time he continued law practice in New York city, where he was identified with all movements for political reform. He was twice married: first in 1861, to Arabella Griffith of New York city, and second, in 1867, to Ellen, daughter of Francis George Shaw, also of New York. Two sons, Robert Shaw and Charles Lowell, and one daughter, Mrs. Pierre Jay, survived him. Gen. Barlow died in New York city, Jan. 11, 1896.

DAVIS, Samuel, Confederate scout, was born at Stewart's Creek, near Smyrna, Rutherford co., Tenn., Oct. 6, 1844, son of Charles L. and Jane (Simmons) Davis. His father, a successful farmer, noted for his high Christian character and rigid integrity, cultivated a small farm about twenty miles southwest of Nashville. The boy had the hard work and little leisure of most farmer's sons, with no opportunity to acquire more than the mere rudiments of an education; but his parents, who were members of the Methodist church, maintained strict discipline in their large family of children, and instilled early into their minds the principles of the New Testament. Samuel grew up an everyway exemplary youth. With enthusiasm he imbibed the prevailing political theory of states' rights, which led him, when Tennessee had passed the ordinance of secession, to enroll himself in the ranks of the Confederacy. He was but seventeen years of age, but he shouldered the rifle, which, like all Tennessee boys, he had learned to fire with wonderful precision, and repaired to Murfreesboro, where he joined Capt. Ledbetter's company of Rutherford Rifles, and a few days later was incorporated with it at Nashville, into the famous 1st Tennessee infantry. With this heroic regiment young Davis served through the campaign in West Virginia, and in most of the engagements under Gen. Bragg in Tennessee; but soon after the battle of Stone River he was detailed to "Coleman's Scouts," a select company of about a dred men, who were the "eyes and ears" of Bragg's army. Admission to this corps was regarded as a distinguished promotion, for each individual was brought into personal relations with the general, and every one had to be of superior address, and such unflinching devotion to duty as would prefer death to its betrayal. It was commanded by Capt. H. B. Shaw, who was known to both armies under the name of "Coleman." He was a skilful and successful spy, and had frequently penetrated the Federal lines, under various disguises, and obtained so much valuable information that a high price was set for his capture. No documentary evidence exists of the fact, but it seems altogether probable that Gen. Bragg, directly after the battle of Chickamauga, planned a northwesterly movement to the Ohio. To the success of such a movement it was indispensable that he should be accurately informed as to the strength and character of the Union fortifications in Tennessee. It was long believed that to secure this information he suborned an officer high in rank in the U. S. engineer department, who agreed to furnish him by the latter part of October—about thirty days after the battle of Chickamauga—detailed plans and descriptions of all the Federal works that might imperil his progress. It has further been stated that from that picked corps of picked men, selected from his entire army, Gen. Bragg chose Samuel Davis, then a youth of barely nineteen years, as the most trustworthy messenger to receive these documents. From the testimony of surviving members of "Coleman's scouts," it is now established that the papers were stolen by Houston English, a negro boy belonging to Mr. English, a Giles county farmer, who lived near Pulaski. Davis received the documents from the hands of Capt. Shaw, and was dispatched to convey them to Gen. Bragg. With these papers concealed about his person, he set out for headquarters, but, early on the morning of Nov. 20, 1863, when within about fifteen miles of Pulaski, he fell in with a small body of Federal soldiers, who took him prisoner, and conveyed him to Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, then in command at that station. There he was searched, and in his boots were found detailed drawings of all the principal fortifications in Tennessee, apparently from the hand of some superior officer who was familiar with the works, and had an intimate knowledge of the engineer department. Gen. Dodge deemed it important to discover this traitor, and for his name he offered young Davis his life, and a safe pass into the Confederate lines. But the young scout refused to give any information. Questions about himself he answered freely, but neither threats nor persuasion could induce him to utter one word which would implicate his associates. His persistent refusal redounds all the more to his credit, when it is understood that the famous Shaw himself was captured on the same day, and was a fellow prisoner with Davis in Gen. Dodge's camp. The slightest slip might have betrayed the captain's identity, and with what results, Davis well knew. Even more touching was his faithfulness to the negro boy. An incautious word from Davis might have sealed the fate of English, and led to the discovery of the place of rendezvous and the capture of his comrades. There was no alternative for him save complete silence. When it was found that he persisted in his refusal, a court martial was convened which tried him as a spy, and condemned him to death by hanging. Three days were allowed him to prepare for execution, and often during that time the clergyman who attended him pleaded with him not to throw away his young life from a false sentiment of duty. But with the doomed prisoner it was not duty to any man. It was high allegiance to the cause in which he had enlisted, and so, refusing to speak, he was at the appointed time led to the scaffold. His arms

being pinioned behind him, he was placed in an open wagon, and drawn to the place of execution, seated upon his own coffin. Arrived there, he glanced unconcernedly at the coffin as it was being removed from the wagon, and asked Capt. Armstrong, who had charge of the execution, how long he had to live. The answer was: "Just fifteen minutes." Then, without the slightest apparent emotion, he remarked: "The rest of the battles will have to be fought without me." Capt. Armstrong then said that he was sorry to be compelled to perform so painful a duty, and the young man replied with a smile: "It does not hurt me, captain; I am ready to die. I do not think hard of you." As the fatal moment drew near, an officer belonging to Gen. Dodge's staff hurriedly approached the scaffold. He had been sent to make a last effort to save the life of the young Confederate, for he urgently entreated him to avoid his fate by revealing the name of the Union officer; adding that it was not too late to do so. Turning upon him with strong indignation, young Davis said: "Do you suppose that I would betray a friend? No, sir! I would die a thousand times first. I will not betray the confidence of my informant." The fifteen minutes had then expired, and, turning his back upon this offer of life, with a firm tread and a serene face, he ascended the scaffold. A prayer being then said, he stepped upon the fatal trap and passed into eternity with the sublime courage of a martyr, on Nov. 27, 1863. The similarity is striking between the death of this young man and that of Nathan Hale, whose memory the country has cherished for more than a hundred years as one of its most self-devoted heroes. Hale's last words were: "I only regret that I have only one life to lose for my country." Those of young Davis were that he would die a thousand times rather than betray a trust committed to him. But Hale merely faced, with heroic fortitude, the inevitable. From the moment of his arrest his fate was sealed. He had no hope of mercy. It was not so with young Davis, and yet he scorned to buy his life at the expense of his honor, and with no apparent consciousness of the vast heroism of his course, nor any hope of the fame future generations would accord to him, he was faithful even unto death. The singular beauty and purity of his character excited the sympathy and admiration of all, from the general to the executioner; and it is a fact worthy of record that over thirty years after his death a movement to erect a suitable monument to his heroic memory was first suggested by Rev. James Young, the Federal chaplain who had attended him in his last hours, and warmly seconded by Gen. Dodge himself. At the instance of Mr. S. A. Cunningham, editor of the "Confederate Veteran," a fund of over $2,000 was rapidly subscribed for this purpose, a goodly portion being contributed by Federal veterans. Gen. Dodge wrote a letter to the "Veteran," giving a full account of the trial and execution of young Davis, and at the same time subscribing a generous sum toward his memorial. Davis' military overcoat, originally intended for a Federal soldier, and unsuccessfully treated with black dye, was the most serious factor in securing his conviction. It was retained by Chaplain Young until 1897, when it was presented to Mr. Cunningham, and has since been preserved by him as a sacred relic. A fine portrait bust of Davis, by George Julian Zotnay, is represented in the illustration accompanying this article.

NEWMAN, William Henry Harrison, merchant, was born in New York city, Feb. 8, 1826. His father, John Newman (the son of Thomas B. Newman), was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1796, and while a youth removed to Oneida county, N. Y. At the age of twenty-one years he set out for the city of New York, making the passage from Albany down the Hudson river on a sloop. With abilities readily conforming to the demands of that day, he soon established himself in machinery and mechanical pursuits, and in the early days of steam-navigation became prominent, among others, in the development of an industry then new, the construction of steam-engines and boilers, and of other iron-work, in which he continued during his residence there. The urgent solicitations of the owners of the lake marine induced him, in the year 1833, to remove from New York to Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in his former occupation and continued in it until he retired, a few years previous to his death, which occurred Aug. 28, 1867. He left the record of a useful and honored life, widely known and held in high esteem by all. Wm. H. H. Newman has continued to live in Buffalo, N. Y., since his father's family removed there, June 30, 1833. At an early age he entered the office of his father's iron-works, assuming the numerous and essential duties consequent upon the position, for which he was well qualified by an intelligent taste for mechanical arts, and which he discharged with ability until his father's retirement, a part of the time having an interest in the business. In the meantime, he had secured important connections in other interests, and had engaged in the supplying of materials adapted to the wants of railroads and other industries. To better provide for the demands of an extending trade, in the summer of 1858 he established a store for such supplies, on the main street of the city, to meet the requirements of railroads, steamboats, manufacturers and mechanics. Liberal patronage from those to whom his services were of value resulted in a large and important trade. Energy untiring, with rigid correctness and promptness in all engagements, and a positive individuality in management, characterized his life's work. An honorable reputation thus maintained ensured ample success. He continued the business until Jan. 1, 1893, when he relinquished mercantile pursuits. He ever held a position of unquestioned responsibility among those who continued exempt from reverses through the several years of panic and general depression which marked a portion of this period. Since then the several objects and interests with which he continued to be identified have engrossed much of his attention, while leisure hours have been shared in part in the care and enjoyment of his library, noted for its rare and valuable collection of old manuscripts and early printed books. Avoiding positions of political preferment and personal emolument, Mr. Newman has always given the closest attention to more immediate duties which have fully occupied his time. He has been known among the earlier life members of numerous institutions of the city, and on corporation boards of direction, sharing in their active management much of the time. In the year 1849 he was married to Miss J. A. Burrows, daughter of the late Hon. Latham A. Burrows of Buffalo. His son, John B. Newman, who had been associated with him for several years, and who with him constituted the firm of Wm. H. H. Newman & Co., continues under the old name the business he succeeded to when his father retired from it. His daughter, Emily A., is the wife of Harry Walbridge, of the firm of Walbridge & Co., of the same city.

W. H. H. Newman

W. T. Coleman

COLEMAN, William Tell, pioneer and merchant, was born in Harrison county, Ky., Feb. 29, 1824, son of Napoleon B. Coleman, a prominent lawyer. He received his education in the public schools, early developing a remarkable memory and demonstrating his abilities as a leader by forming and commanding a regular military company among his playfellows. He began his life career as a surveyor in the employ of his uncle, and later engaged in the lumber business in St. Louis. At the age of eighteen he entered St. Louis University, and having completed the four years' course in two, was duly graduated and returned to the lumber trade. In this line he rapidly discovered great business capacity, and rose steadily in the confidence of his employers, being commissioned to carry through several delicate negotiations. In 1849 he followed the tide of gold-seekers to California, and finally locating in Sacramento, he opened a carpentering and building establishment on a small scale. For some time he drove a thriving business, making rockers for gold-washing; but having achieved a success in disposing of a quantity of patent medicine for fever and ague, he determined to advantage by the exceptional opportunies for mercantile enterprise. Continuing in general trading with varying success for about a year, he removed to San Francisco and set up as a shipping and commission merchant. By his activity and intelligence the business grew enormously; in 1852 he opened a branch in New York, and in 1856 started a line of ships between that port and San Francisco. During the panic of 1857, when the rate of discount was four and five per cent. per month, Mr. Coleman offered to retire his acceptances at six per cent. per annum, greatly to the astonishment of financiers, and by consistent observance of such excellent business policies, he did his full share in bringing the state credit to its present high standard. Among his greatest services to California, however, was his influence for law and order, as president of the vigilance committees of 1852 and 1856. In several cases where the indignation of the citizens would certainly have resulted in mob violence, he succeeded in persuading them to allow the accused men a regular formal trial according to legal procedure, and was thus frequently instrumental in saving the lives of persons falsely accused. He was, however, perfectly in sympathy with summary vengeance for those found guilty of atrocious crimes. His faculty for rapid action and his recognized talent as a leader again brought him to the front during the labor troubles of 1877, when he did much to quell disorder by raising and equipping within forty-eight hours a force of 5,000 persons to patrol the streets and protect property. Although a southern man, Mr. Coleman was unequivocally in sympathy with the Federal cause. At the close of the war he conceived a plan of organized assistance for the destitute in the South, which he put into operation through the assistance of Horace Greeley and Mr. Beecher. By the establishment of a line of sailing vessels he compelled a reduction of rates to general shippers by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. He projected an addition to the town of San Rafael, with thirty-four miles of streets, and planted 275,000 trees. At one time his firm controlled the fruit-canning industry of California, but was always noted for its just and honorable dealings with small growers. Mr. Coleman was married, in 1852, to Carrie, daughter of D. D. Page, founder of the historic banking firm of Page & Bacon of St. Louis. By the maternal line Mrs. Coleman is a lineal descendant of Peregrine White. They had two sons, Carlton C. and Robert L. Coleman. Mr. Coleman died in San Francisco, Nov. 22, 1893.

STOCKTON, Louise, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Rev. William S. and Emily (Drean) Stockton. Her father was an editor and temperance reformer, and one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant church, her half-brother, Rev. Thomas Hewlings Stockton, was a popular writer and famous as a pulpit orator, and Frank Richard and John Drean Stockton, her brothers, are familiar names in the literary history of the day. She was for four years one of the editors of the "Philadelphia Post," a daily paper founded by her brother John and John Russell Young, which had a brief but brilliant life. During the Centennial exposition of 1876 she was one of the editors of "The New Century for Women," published and printed in the Women's building. This newspaper became sponsor of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, one of the largest and most influential corporations of women in the country, which owes much of its success and development to her remarkable executive ability and power of organization. She has contributed largely to "Harper's," the "Atlantic," "Galaxy," "Christian Union," "St. Nicholas," "Wide Awake," and other magazines. The Scribners republished from the "Atlantic" her "Kirby's Coals of Fire" in their series of "Stories by American Authors," issued in 1884. Her first novel, "Dorothea," a story of the Centennial exposition in 1876, was published in 1882. She wrote for "Lippincott's Magazine" a novel, "Apple Seeds and Briar Thorn," published in October, 1887. A year or two later she wrote for "The Continent," published by Judge Tourgée, a series of papers on "Old Philadelphia," afterwards reprinted in book-form under the title of "The Sylvan City." In January, 1894, she established the Round Robin Reading Club, which was at once a pronounced success. The fundamental idea in this work is to give elective, systematic courses of reading to individuals and clubs. The work is carried on by correspondence, and differs from all other organizations of the class in giving the reader the choice of subject. It has members in all sections of the United States. Miss Stockton edited the "Woman's Edition" of the "Philadelphia Press," published Nov. 27, 1895, the largest and most important issue in this line of work. It contained forty-six pages, and had an edition of 200,000. In 1896 she was elected president of one of the largest centres in the University Extension Society, a position never before occupied by a woman. She is also the editor of the "Reading Club Department" in Scribner's "Book Buyer," and a contributor to various magazines. Her literary style is characterized by great constructive skill, originality and brilliant wit. A union of pathos and persiflage is one of her chief powers, and her light and delicate touch seems to be a family attribute.

INGRAHAM, Duncan Nathaniel, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 6, 1802, son of Nathaniel Ingraham, and nephew of Capt. Joseph Ingraham. He entered the U. S. naval service in 1812; was ordered to the frigate Congress in March, 1813, making a nine months' cruise in this ship, and in 1814 joined the ship Madison on Lake Ontario, serving until the end of the war of 1812. He was on board the Revenge in 1819, when St. Augustine, Fla., was transferred to the American flag. Mr. Ingraham served in the Mexican war in the blockading fleet of Vera Cruz, and was flag captain on board the Union, under Com. Conner, at the capture of Tampico. In 1850 he was made commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, and in 1852 was ordered to the command of the brig St. Louis and joined the

Mediterranean squadron. It was during this service that he made himself famous as the representative of the United States in the historic Koszta affair. In recognition of his services, South Carolina presented Capt. Ingraham with a magnificent sword, and the Democrats of New York gave him a handsome medal, and all over the country mass meetings were held to testify the appreciation which his countrymen entertained for his services. He was for four and a half years after his return from the Mediterranean on duty as chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography of the navy department. He was ordered to the command of the Richmond in 1860; and was on a cruise when South Carolina seceded. He at once returned to New York, resigned his commission in the U. S. navy, and entered the naval service of the Confederate States; was given the rank of commodore and assigned to duty at Richmond, Va., as chief of the bureau of ordnance. He was subsequently ordered to Charleston and placed in command of the naval forces and operations at that port. After the civil war Com. Ingraham lived quietly and took no active part in public life. He died in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 16, 1891.

JOHNSON, Ebenezer Alfred, lawyer and educator, was born at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 18, 1813. He was prepared for college at Mt. Pleasant School, Amherst, Mass.; and at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, matriculated at Yale College in 1829, and was graduated with distinction in the class of 1833. In 1835 he was appointed tutor of Latin at Yale College, continuing for two years; and meantime began law studies in the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1837. On the reorganization of the University of the City of New York, he was prevailed upon by the faculty to accept the position of assistant professor of Latin and Greek, and subsequently became professor of Latin, and for half a century continued his connection with that institution. For thirty years Prof. Johnson made his home in Westchester county, N. Y. He made some valuable contributions to literature, among which are an edition of Cicero's "Oration for Cluentius"; editions of Cornelius Nepos' lives, with exercises in Latin composition; and of Cicero's "Select Orations." He was a man of ability and sound judgment, and as an educator had few peers. In 1861 he was awarded the degree of LL.D. by the University of the City of New York. He died at Yonkers, N. Y., July 18, 1891.

HOUGH, George Washington, astronomer, was born at Tribes Hill, Montgomery co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1836, son of William and Magdaline (Selmser) Hough. His ancestors on both sides came from Germany at an early day and settled in Montgomery and Fulton counties, N. Y. He was educated at the academy at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and later at Union College, where he was graduated, in 1856, with the degree of A.B. He afterwards taught school one year, at Dubuque, Ia. In 1859 he became assistant astronomer at the Cincinnati observatory under Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel, and in 1860 was appointed assistant at the Dudley observatory, Albany, N. Y. Upon the death of Prof. Mitchel, in 1862, he received the appointment of astronomer in charge, and subsequently director, holding this position until 1874. In 1879 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the Chicago University and director of the Dearborn observatory. In 1887 the astronomical instruments of the latter were transferred to Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and he was elected professor of astronomy in that institution, retaining his connection with Dearborn observatory. In 1891 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union College. At the Dudley observatory Prof. Hough's principal astronomical work was upon the great meridian circle; many thousands of observations were made, of which few have been published. He devised automatic recording meteorological instruments, and in 1865, in vol. II. of the "Annals of Dudley Observatory," published the results of nine years, comprising a complete discussion of diurnal and annual meteorological constants. His special astronomical work at the Dearborn observatory has been a systematic study of physical phenomena of the planet Jupiter, begun in 1879 and continued annually, being the most complete series of observations hitherto made on that planet. He has also discovered and measured 550 new double stars, many of which are excessively close, and beyond the reach of any except the largest telescopes. He has been very prolific in valuable inventions pertaining to astronomy, meteorology and physics. These include a device for making maps of the star during observation, a recording and printing barometer, thermometer, evaporator, anemometer, a meteorograph, recording barometer, and wet and dry thermometers, a recording chronograph, a printing chronograph (the only invention of the kind in the world), an observing-seat for the equatorial telescope, now used in many of the leading observatories, an absolute photographic sensitometer, and an exposing case and a photographic plate-holder, an equatorial revolving dome, transmission dynamometer, and an electrical control for the equatorial driving clock. In addition to his "Annals of the Dudley Observatory" in two volumes, and annual reports of Dearborn observatory from 1880 to 1887, he has written numerous papers which have been published in the scientific journals of Europe and America, and in the transactions of learned societies. These alone, are sufficient to establish his fame as an astronomer. Prof. Hough was married, April 20, 1870, to Emma C., daughter of Jacob H. Shear of Albany, N. Y. They have two children: George Jacob and William Augustus.

TAYLOR, John Louis, first chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, was born in London, England, March 1, 1769, of Irish parentage. At the age of twelve years he was brought to Virginia by an elder brother, James, by whose aid he entered William and Mary College, where he remained two years. He then removed to North Carolina, and after reading law without a preceptor was admitted to the bar in 1788. He began practice at Fayetteville, then a borough town, and gained many clients as well as many friends. He represented Fayetteville in the legislature from 1792 to 1795, and in 1794 became a candidate before the general assembly for the office of attorney-general, but was defeated by Blake Baker. In 1796 he removed to Newbern, and in 1798 was elected a judge of the superior courts of law and equity, which had supreme jurisdiction. In accordance with a legislative act of 1799, the judges met twice a year at Raleigh to settle questions of law and equity arising on the circuits. In 1801 this act was continued for three years, and the meeting of the judges was called the court of conference. In 1804 this tribunal became permanent as the supreme court. In 1808 the judges were allowed to choose one of their own number as chief justice, and Judge Taylor was selected; and on the establishment of the supreme court in 1818, he, together with Judges John Hall and Leonard Henderson, was appointed—an office which he continued to hold until his death. Wheeler, in his "Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina," says of Judge Taylor: "There was not, perhaps, a better *belles-lettres* scholar in his day, while at the bar he possessed a singular felicity of expression and his efforts were distinguished by a benevolent humor, great ingenuity and skill in argument, and a most retentive memory. . . . His recorded opinions are models of eloquence and logic, whilst they are admired for their research and classical beauty." Judge Taylor published "Cases Determined in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of the State of North Carolina" (1802); two volumes entitled "The North Carolina Law Repository" (1814, 1816); and "Taylor's Term Reports" (1818). These three were reprinted as one volume, and are now known as the "4 N. C. Reports." In 1817 he was appointed, jointly with Judge Henry Potter, to revise the statute law of the state, and in 1821 what is known as "Potter's Revisal" was issued; and in 1825 he published a continuation of this work, including the acts of that year. He also published a treatise on the "Duties of Executors and Administrators." Judge Taylor was twice married: first, to Julia Rowan, who bore him a daughter who married Maj. Junius Sneed, and became the mother of John Louis Taylor Sneed, attorney-general of Tennessee; and secondly, to Jane, daughter of Judge William Gaston, who bore him a son and a daughter. Judge Taylor died at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 29, 1829.

CUTLER, Charles Frederic, financier, was born in Ashland, Middlesex co., Mass., July 22, 1841, son of Simeon Newton and Mary (Fitts) Cutler. His father, a mill owner by occupation, was a native of Holliston, Mass., and his mother was a daughter of David Fitts of Providence, R. I., and a native of that city. The Cutler family has been prominent in New England since 1637, when John Cutler, the earliest American representative, came from England and settled in Hingham. From him the line of descent runs through his son Nathaniel and Mary, his wife; their son Nathaniel and Elizabeth Underwood, his wife; their son Jonathan and Abigail Clark, his wife; their son Simeon and Elizabeth Rockwood, his wife; their son Elihu and Lavina Newton, his wife. His great-grandfather, Simeon Cutler, was a colonel in the Continental army in the revolution, and his grandfather, Elihu, was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1820, and long a member of the state senate and house of representatives. His father, Simeon Newton, was member to Massachusetts constitutional convention, 1853, also representative to general court several sessions. By his maternal line, Mr. Cutler descends from Robert Fitts, who settled in Ipswich in 1635. From him the descent runs through Abraham (1), Abraham (2), Abraham (3), Daniel (4), and David(5) Fitts. Educated in the Ashland and Holliston high schools and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Charles F. Cutler began life in 1865, in the grain-shipping business with his father and brother, Henry Cutler, whose house, known by the style of Cutler & Co., had branches in Chicago, Boston, and throughout New England. In 1879 he became largely interested in the telephone business, with which he has since continued official and proprietary relations. He has organized some of the first local companies operating lines in New England. He was elected president of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., upon its organization in 1883, and still holds the office. He was elected president of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co. in 1889, and is still president of its successor, the New York Telephone Co. These two companies control the entire telephone system of New York city and its suburbs. He has immeasurably benefited these concerns by his enterprise and high executive ability, and has done much to promote rapid development of the telephone industry throughout the territory covered by the companies in which he is interested. In addition, he is president of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone Co., the Empire City Subway Co. (which has constructed the subway system of the city), and other large corporations; is director in the East River Gas Co., the Washington Trust Co., Morristown (N. J.) Trust Co., and other smaller corporations. Mr. Cutler is a member of the Lawyers', the Electric, and the Morristown clubs, the Morris County Golf Club and the Washington Association of New Jersey and other social organizations. He is affable in manner and enjoys the high esteem and thorough confidence and respect of his numerous associates and friends. He has been twice married: first, in May, 1861, to Lydia M. Garside, daughter of Joshua Garside of Uxbridge, Mass., who died in 1881; and second, in May, 1885, to Ella S. Poole, daughter of Leonard Poole of Worcester, Mass. He has had three children, one son and two daughters, of whom the son and one daughter survive.

Chas F Cutler

PETERS, Hugh, clergyman and colonist, was born in Fowey, Cornwall, England, in 1599. He was graduated at Cambridge University in 1622, was ordained a clergyman in the established church, and preached in the Church of St. Sepulchre, London, until his free utterances caused him to be imprisoned for non-conformity by Archbishop Laud. After his release he went to Rotterdam, and with Dr. William Ames preached before an independent church until in 1635 he settled in Massachusetts Bay colony. There, as successor to Roger Williams in the pastorate of the church at Salem, he displayed against others all the same intolerance that he had suffered from others. He became one of the most prominent men in the colony, was an overseer of Harvard, a leader in financial and civil affairs, and in 1638 served on a committee appointed to collect and revise the colonial laws. He owned a farm of 200 acres, known as "Peters Neck," in what is now Northfield. In 1641 he, with Rev. Thomas Welde and William Hibbins, was sent to England to petition against the duties imposed on colonial trade. He was for a time extremely influential at the English court, having frequent interviews with Charles I., to whom he offered somewhat unpalatable advice, and under the protector he held several important offices. In 1651 he was appointed one of a commission to amend the laws, and in his clerical capacity he was a preacher to the parliamentary army, one of the "tryers" of ministers, and in 1658 a preacher to the English garrison at Dunkirk. Peters was described as "tall and thin, active and sprightly, and peculiarly forcible in language and speech." He wrote a number of works: "God's Doings and Man's Duty Opined in a Sermon Preached before the House of Commons" (1646); "Peters' Last Report of the English Wars" (1646); "A Word for the Army and Two Words for the Kingdom to Clear the One and Cure the Other, Forced in Much Plainness and Brevity from Their Faithful Servant, Hugh Peters" (1647); "A Good Work for a Good Magistrate, or a Short Cut to a Great Quiet" (1651), and "A Dying Father's Legacy to an Only Child" (1660). This last was written in the Newgate prison, where he was thrown after the restoration, on suspicion of having participated in the execution of Charles I. On this charge he was beheaded, in London, Oct. 16, 1660. Numerous accounts of the life of Hugh Peters have been written, notably "The History of the Life and

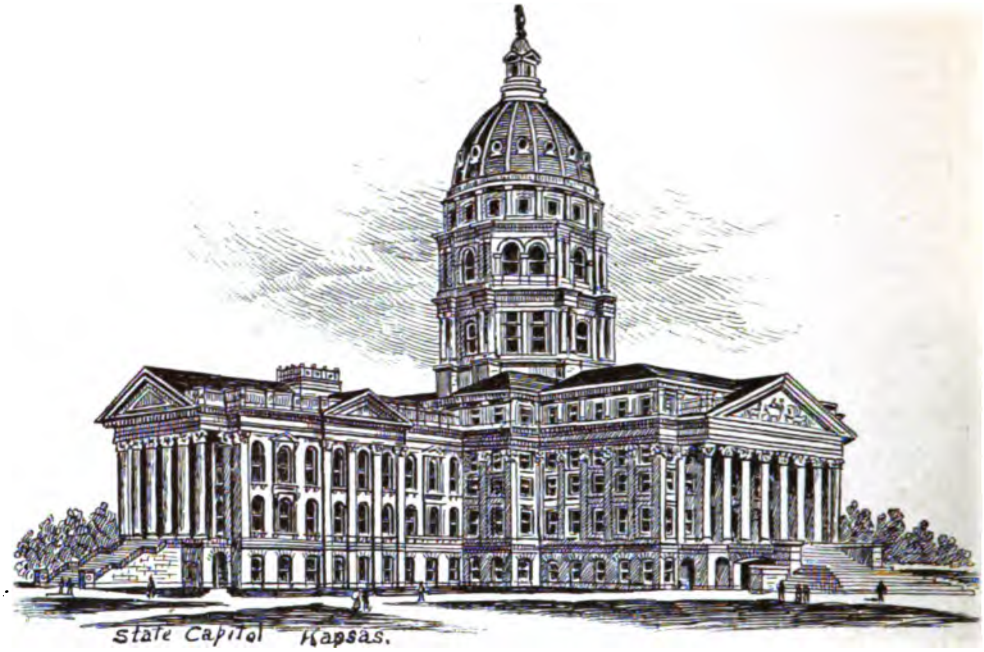
Death of Hugh Peters, that Arch Traytor, from the Cradell to the Gallowes," which was published in England by Dr. William Yonge in 1663.

PETERS, Samuel, loyalist clergyman, was born in Hebron, Tolland co., Conn., Dec. 12, 1735. He was a grandnephew of Hugh Peters. He studied at Yale College, and after his graduation there in 1757 went to Europe, traveled on the continent and in England, and in 1759 was ordained at London a clergyman in the established church. Returning to America in 1762 he assumed charge of churches in Hartford and Hebron, Conn. There, in the midst of growing discontent against the mother country, he maintained a loyal position, and preached and wrote vigorously against prevalent republicanism. In August, 1774, his house was invaded by 200 excited Whigs, who accused him of holding anti-American communication with England, and obliged him to make a written declaration that he had not "sent any letter to the bishop of London, or the venerable society for the propagation of the Gospel, relative to the Boston port bill, or the tea affair, or the controversy between Great Britain and the colonies, and design not to, during my natural life, as these controversies are out of my business as a clergyman." The next month he underwent further persecution on account of a pamphlet he had written, entitled "Thirteen Resolves," which related to the tea question. He then fled to Boston, and afterwards to England, where he was compensated for his property which was confiscated in America. In 1794 a convention held in Vermont elected him bishop of the diocese, but he he was not consecrated to that office. He returned to America in 1805, and after 1817 lived in poverty in New York city. He published a satirical work entitled "General History of Connecticut, by a Gentleman of the Province" (1781, 1782 and 1829), which originated the story of the New Haven "Blue Laws"; and also wrote a "Letter to the Rev. John Tyler Concerning the Possibility of Eternal Punishments and the Improbability of Universal Salvation" (1785); "History of Rev. Hugh Peters" (1807), and "History of Hebron." He frequently used Samuel Andrew as his Christian name. (See J. Hammond Trumbull's "The True Blue Laws of Connecticut.") He died in New York, N. Y., April 19, 1826.

CLARKE, Rebecca Sophia, author, was born at Norridgewock, Me., Feb. 22, 1833, daughter of Asa and Sophia (Bates) Clarke, both of whom were of English descent, through early settlers of New England. Much of her early life was spent in her native town. From childhood she enjoyed writing, particularly in rhyme, but nothing of hers appeared in print until 1860, when a story, written by request, was published in the Memphis, Tenn., "Daily Appeal." Soon after this, under the *nom de plume* of "Sophie May," she began contributing to Grace Greenwood's "Little Pilgrim" sundry sketches of a child named "Prudy Parlin," which attracted the attention of Charles A. Richardson, editor of the Boston "Congregationalist," and for him Miss Clarke continued her accounts of the little damsel whose name was thenceforth closely linked with that of "Sophie May." Beginning in 1864, four series of small books appeared, six volumes in each series, respectively known as the "Little Prudy," "Dotty Dimple," "Flyaway," and "Flaxie Frizzle" stories. Their sparkling humor and their fidelity to the ways and thoughts of children made them exceedingly popular with the young folk, for whom they were written; so much so, indeed, that Miss Clarke was aptly styled "the Dickens of the nursery." During the period 1894–96, a series of three volumes, entitled "Little Prudy's Children," and comprising "Wee Lucy," "Jimmy-Boy," and "Kyzie Dunlee," was published. Besides these juvenile works, Miss Clarke has written the "Quinnebasset Series," for young women, viz.: "The Doctor's Daughter"; "Our Helen;" "The Asbury Twins;" "Quinnebasset Girls;" "Janet;" and "In Old Quinnebasset." These were brought out from 1871 to 1881. Miss Clarke has written a novel, "Drones' Honey," which was published in 1887. She resides at Norridgewock, Me., with her sister, Miss Sarah Clarke, who is also favorably known as an author and writes under the assumed name of "Penn Shirley."

SCHUYLER, Eugene, author and diplomat, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1840, son of George Washington Schuyler. He was graduated at Yale in 1859 and at Columbia Law School in 1863, and practiced law in New York city until 1866, when he was appointed U. S. consul to Moscow. While there (1867) he made a translation of Turgeneff's "Fathers and Sons." After two years in that city and one at Revel on the Gulf of Finland, Mr. Schuyler was made secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, where he remained until 1876, several times acting as chargé d'affaires. In 1873 he obtained leave of absence and traveled through Russian Turkestan, Khokan, Bokhara, and Kuldja. Out of this journey came his valuable book on "Turkestan" (1876). In 1876 he was transferred to Constantinople as consul-general and secretary of legation. His report on the Turkish massacres of that year in Bulgaria, the result of personal inquiries and observations on the spot, made so powerful an impression on public feeling as to affect the history of Europe, facilitate the plans of Russia, and prevent Lord Beaconsfield's government from interfering in behalf of Turkey in the war of 1877–78. In 1878 he published a translation of Tolstoi's "Cossacks," and was sent as consul to Birmingham. He was consul-general at Rome, 1879–80, and for the next two years consul-general and chargé d'affaires at Bucharest, where in 1881 he negotiated commercial treaties with Roumania and Servia. To these countries and to Greece he was accredited as minister resident and consul-general in 1882. Though probably the most accomplished and widely experienced of American diplomatists in his time, he was allowed to retire to private life in 1884. Returning to his mother's home at Ithaca, he gave a course of lectures on diplomacy, at Cornell, and finished his largest work, "Peter the Great," which appeared first in the "Century Magazine," and in two volumes in 1884. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1882 and from Yale in 1885, besides decorations from Greece and from the four Slavonic governments, and elections to the geographical societies of America, England, Russia and Italy and to the Roumanian Academy. He was married, in 1877, to a daughter of Gov. John A. King of New York and sister of Mme. Waddington, wife of the French minister to England. He spent most of his later years at Alassio in Italy. He was a constant contributor to the "Nation" for twenty-five years, and wrote much for magazines in England and America. The free criticisms of his last book, "American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce," prevented his confirmation by the senate when named by Pres. Harrison in March, 1889, for first assistant secretary of state. He was sent soon after as consul-general to Cairo in Egypt; there his health gave way, and while holding the post he died at Venice, July 16, 1890.

Eugene Schuyler



State Capitol Kansas.

A. H. Reeder

REEDER, Andrew Horatio, first governor of Kansas territory (1854–55) was born at Easton, Pa., Jul. 12, 1807. He received an academical education at Lawrenceville, N. J., studied law, and entered upon professional practice in his native city. Here, after the customary vicissitudes of a young lawyer, he rose to a local eminence unsurpassed in eastern Pennsylvania. His political and business life was distinguished for energy, integrity and high intelligence, and as an ardent Democrat he was an active participant in its councils and campaigns previous to his appointment to the governorship of Kansas territory. He was not an applicant for the position and did not know that his name was under consideration until informed that Asa Packer and John W. Forney had interceded with the president on his behalf. When informed that Pres. Pierce had decided to tender him the appointment, he took the matter under advisement, and early in the fall of 1854 concluded to accept, setting out at once for Fort Leavenworth, the territorial capital. Gov. Reeder was supposed to be in sympathy with the administration, and in favor of extending slavery to Kansas territory, but his first public acts indicated that he was not prepared to use the power of his administration to this end. If his mind was not fully clear on this question, the lawlessness of the Missouri border ruffians satisfied him that the extension of slavery into Kansas would be a menace to civilization and leave a stain upon the fair name of the young territory whose destinies were for the time in his keeping. He, however, issued certificates for a sufficient number of the fraudulent election returns to allow the establishment of the pro-slavery convention on the ground that they were evidently correct in form and were not contested. Nevertheless, he showed himself entirely opposed to the policy of the pro-slavery party. As soon as his position was fully understood in Washington, the administration became dissatisfied, and after thirteen months of official life he was removed from office. Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, headed a delegation which demanded his removal from the president on the ground that he had engaged in various speculations and in the traffic of lots and lands in and near the various towns competing for the location of the territorial capitol. As a matter of fact he had owned but little land in the territory, had made no speculations whatever, and in all respects had been an upright man and honest executive. Gov. Reeder was not embarrassed by his removal from office. He felt that his cause was just, and he was endorsed by being nominated as the free-state candidate for delegate to congress. He received a majority of all the votes cast, but was never seated. A committee consisting of William A. Howard of Michigan, John Sherman of Ohio, and Mordecai Oliver of Missouri was appointed by the house of representatives to investigate the election, but the feeling in Kansas was so intense and the difficulty of securing evidence so great that the matter was not pursued. After a short stay in Kansas he made his way East, and, fearing mob violence at the hands of his pro-slavery enemies, traveled from Lawrence to Alton, Ill., disguised. In Alton, his presence occasioned the wildest enthusiasm, and at every town on the way he was detained, and crowds assembled to welcome him and promise protection from any attempt to return him to the territory. Arriving in Easton, he at once entered the campaign for John C. Frémont for president, and in 1860 he was a prominent candidate for vice-president before the national Republican convention. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army by Pres. Lincoln, but declined. Gov. Reeder was married, in 1831, to Amelia Hutter of Easton, Pa. They had eight children. He died at Easton, Pa., Jul. 5, 1864.

SHANNON, Wilson, second governor of Kansas territory (1855–56), was born in Belmont county, O., Feb. 24, 1802, grandson of an Irish merchant, who emigrated to America with his wife and one child in 1700. The wife died during the voyage, and the father, leaving the boy with an Episcopal minister at Wilmington, Del., sailed for Ireland and was lost at sea. The boy, the father of Gov. Shannon, married a Miss Bradford of Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio territory in 1794, and in 1803 was frozen to death while on a hunting expedition. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of nine children. At the age of nineteen young Shannon commenced the study of law, afterwards taking a thorough college course at the Ohio University at Athens. Returning from college, he entered the practice of law at St. Clairsville, his native town in Ohio. In 1832 Mr. Shannon had become so well known and popular that the Democrats of his district nominated him for congress. The district was thoroughly Whig, but Shannon reduced the majority to thirty-seven, which was received by his opponent, Gen. James M. Bell. In 1832 he was elected county attorney of Belmont county, and in the year 1838 he was nominated by the Democratic convention of Ohio for governor, defeating "Honest old Joe Vance." He was the first native governor of that state. In 1840 Shannon was defeated for re-election by Thomas Corwin, the Whig candidate, but two years later the same candidates were before the people, and he was again elected governor. In 1844 Pres. Tyler appointed Gov. Shannon minister to Mexico, which position he accepted and held until diplomatic intercourse was suspended, in May, 1845, when he returned home, settling in Cincinnati, O., and once more entered upon the practice of law. In 1849, excited over the discovery of gold in California, he went there, with a number of poor young men, whose passage he generously paid, but the venture was not profitable and in two years, with about the same amount of money he had in starting, he returned to Ohio. In the fall of 1852 he was elected to congress in the district in which he was born. He was placed third on the committee on foreign affairs, and was regarded as one of the strong men. On Aug. 10, 1855, shortly after the expiration of his congressional term, he was commissioned governor of Kansas territory by Pres. Franklin Pierce. The period at which Gov. Shannon entered upon his duties was a very exciting one, making the governor's office one of great trial. The interest of the whole nation became enlisted in the Kansas struggle, which was a partisan one of the greatest magnitude. The Democratic party of the country was committed to the work of establishing slavery in Kansas. The opposing party was equally determined that slavery should be excluded. He was thus confronted with a condition which taxed his energies, and no matter how determined he was to pursue a conservative course, the administration at Washington was not satisfied with anything less than an open and avowed sympathy with the effort to make Kansas a slave state. At the end of one year he voluntarily resigned, preferring private life to the worry and turmoil connected with the office. He was twice married. His first wife lived only a few years; his second, Sarah Osbun, of Cadiz, Harrison co., O., shared his eventful career, and died at Lawrence, Jan. 5, 1881. He continued to reside at Lecompton, where the capital was then located, later removing to Lawrence, where he practiced his profession, and where he died Aug. 30, 1877.

GEARY, John White, third governor of Kansas territory (1856–57). (See Vol. II., p. 291.)

WALKER, Robert James, fourth governor of Kansas territory (1857–58). (See Vol. VI., p. 269.)

J.W. Denver

DENVER, James William, fifth governor of Kansas territory (1858), was born in Winchester, Frederick co., Va., Oct. 23, 1817. He lived on the home farm until he became of age, in the meantime acquiring an excellent education at the common schools, and a thorough training in theoretical and practical engineering. In the spring of 1841 he went to Missouri and tried to obtain a contract for surveying public lands, but not succeeding he taught school for a year. In 1842 he went to Ohio, and commenced the study of law, being graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in the spring of 1844. In 1847 he was appointed a captain of a company raised by himself for the 12th U. S. infantry, and served under Gen. Scott to the end of the Mexican war. He then returned to Platte City, Mo., where he had previously practiced law, but in 1850 crossed the plains to California, locating in Trinity county. In 1851, without consulting him or his wishes, the people, on one week's notice, elected him state senator. While in the senate he was challenged to a duel by ex-Congressman Edward Gilbert, editor of the San Francisco "Alta," and the latter was killed. In 1852 Gov. Bigler summoned him to take charge of the train of supplies for the emigrants then surging over the untracked region to the Pacific coast. Many had suffered greatly, partly from a misunderstanding as to getting supplies at the military posts. The legislature of California had voted $25,000, and vested it in the governor to furnish relief to the immigrants. Through Denver's instrumentality hundreds of lives were saved. He was appointed secretary of the state of California in 1853, and in 1854 was elected representative to the 34th congress, taking his seat in December, 1855. He was chairman of the special committee on the Pacific railroad. In the spring of 1857 he was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, by Pres. Buchanan, and while occupying that position was sent to Kansas to make treaties with the Indians. He was subsequently appointed to succeed Robert J. Walker as governor of Kansas, his duties as commissioner to be discharged by the chief clerk, Maj. Mix, during his absence. Proceeding at once to his post, he found the territory overrun with organized bands of jayhawkers, thieves and cut-throats, and a chronic condition of political feuds and violence growing out of the Kansas and anti-slavery political questions. The prospect was unpromising, and might well appall the stoutest heart, but after several decisive proclamations, Gov. Denver moved actively through the territory regardless of threats, restoring order, courage and confidence everywhere. In less than twelve months, in October, 1858, he was able to resign the office and leave the territory with an established civil government and a peaceful, law-abiding, happy people. On his return from Kansas he resumed the office of commissioner of Indian affairs but resigning March 11, 1859, he returned to California, and then settled in Ohio. When, in 1858, the separation of Colorado from Kansas was first agitated, Gov. Denver suggested the name, and was otherwise helpful in its erection into a separate territory. The capital city, at first known as St. Charles, was called Denver in his honor. Pres. Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861, but after more than a year of active service, principally in the western states, he resigned from the army in March, 1863. After the war he practiced law in Washington, D.C., for several years, and then returned to his old home in Wilmington, O. He always took an active interest in politics and public questions, but after resigning from the army held no office. Throughout a long and varied career he enjoyed a remarkable popularity; literally having honors forced upon him. His only defeat was as candidate for congress from his Ohio district in 1870. In 1884 his name was prominently mentioned for the Democratic presidential nomination. Gov. Denver died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 8, 1894.

S. Medary

MEDARY, Samuel, sixth governor of Kansas territory (1858–60), was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 25, 1801. He learned the trade of a printer, and was subsequently editor of the "Ohio Statesman" of Columbus for many years, during which the paper ranked as one of the ablest Democratic journals of the West. In politics he was a stanch adherent of Jacksonian Democracy throughout his whole life, and very active in the councils of his party. He was appointed governor of Minnesota by Pres. Buchanan in March, 1857, and on its admission as a state, in May, 1858, became postmaster of Columbus, O. He was appointed governor of Kansas, Nov. 19, 1858; took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his duties, December 20th. Compared with the administrations of his predecessors, his was uneventful. The country was in a comparatively peaceful condition, and little opportunity was afforded for the display of administrative ability. He resigned the office Dec. 20, 1860, and returned to Columbus, O., where he remained until his death engaged in editing a journal called "The Crisis." His remains were interred in Green Lawn cemetery, Columbus, and a handsome monument to "the old wheel-horse of Democracy" was erected with the following inscription:

Samuel Medary
Born in Montgomery County, Penn.,
February 25, 1801.
Died at Columbus, Ohio,
November 7, 1864.
In commemoration of his Public Services, Private Virtues,
Distinguished Ability and Devotion to Principle,
This Monument is Erected by the
Democracy of Ohio.

STANTON, Frederick Perry, seventh governor of Kansas territory (1860–61), was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1814, son of Richard and Harriet (Perry) Stanton. His education was begun under a Quaker teacher, Benjamin Hallowell, who prepared him to enter Columbian University in Washington. Here he was graduated at the age of nineteen, having shown such aptitude in his studies that, in spite of his youth, he was immediately afterwards made professor in a college in North Carolina. While filling this position he studied theology, intending to devote himself to the Baptist ministry, but he only preached once, and, altering his plans, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar before he had attained his majority, and in 1834, began to practice in Memphis, Tenn. Rapidly rising in his profession, he became known as a prominent citizen, and in 1847 was induced to enter upon a political career, as a candidate for congress. His success in being elected greatly enraged his Whig opponent, Dr. Christian, who made an attack upon his life, wounding him severely by a pistol-shot in the neck, and then fled the country. Mr. Stanton was re-elected each succeeding term during a period of ten years, at the end of which his services were required as secretary of the territory of Kansas. Upon the retirement of Samuel Medary, he became governor. At this time the questions of slavery and the admission of the territory as a state, rendered the administrative duties particularly arduous, but Gov. Stanton was equal to the emergency, and filled the office with wisdom and judgment. When his term expired, he became a candidate for the U. S. senate, but was defeated by one vote. This closed his political career, although he was considered as a possible member of Pres. Lincoln's cabinet during the war, and was afterwards frequently mentioned by the press of New York as a possible member of Gen. Grant's cabinet. In 1861 he settled in Washington, D. C., practiced at the bar of the U. S. supreme court, and soon became one of the most prominent lawyers of the capital. At the inception of the International Peace League he was chosen president and served efficiently for a short period. His last public service was as a delegate to the Richmond convention in 1882. In 1885, his health beginning to fail, he removed to Stanton, Fla., where he resided for the remainder of his life. Frederic P. Stanton was possessed of intellectual and moral qualities of an unusually high character. He was a profound reader, and himself master of a clear and elegant literary style, which enhanced the value of his official writings, and was further embodied in his occasional lyrics. He was married in 1834, to Jane Harriet, daughter of Rev. William Lamphier of Alexandria, D. C. He died at Stanton, Fla., June 4, 1894.

ROBINSON, Charles, first state governor of Kansas (1861), was born in Hardwick, Mass., Jul. 18, 1818; received a good common-school and academic education, and at the age of eighteen entered Amherst College. He was obliged to leave college on account of ill health and failure of his eyes, and walked forty miles to Keene, N. H., to consult a celebrated physician. The consultation so impressed him with the common quackeries of medical practice, that he determined to study medicine for himself. He took a medical course at Woodstock, Vt., and later at Pittsfield, Mass., where he was graduated with the highest honors in 1843. He practiced his profession in Belchertown, Springfield and Fitchburg, Mass., and was at one time associated with Dr. J. G. Holland in the management of a hospital. In 1849 he joined an overland California colony as physician, arriving at Kansas city in April of that year. After a month's rest, the party left with ox and mule teams for the journey across the plains. On May 11, 1849, while riding his horse in the lead of the company of gold seekers, he ascended Mount Oread, at Lawrence, the present site of the State University of Kansas, which six years later he pre-empted and held for a long time. Arriving in California, he located in Sacramento where, during his two years of residence, he followed a variety of occupations, such as miner, restaurant-keeper and editor of the "Settlers and Miner's Tribune," a daily paper. He took an active part in the troubles in Sacramento between the settlers and the speculative land grabbers and participated in the squatter riots of that time. In one of the conflicts he was shot through the body, but managed to shoot his assailant before falling insensible in the street. He was then taken to a prison ship, where it was hoped he would die of neglect, but being possessed of a sturdy constitution and a thorough knowledge of medicine he quickly recovered. During his confinement of ten weeks, his admirers elected him to the legislature, where he made a gallant and effectual fight for

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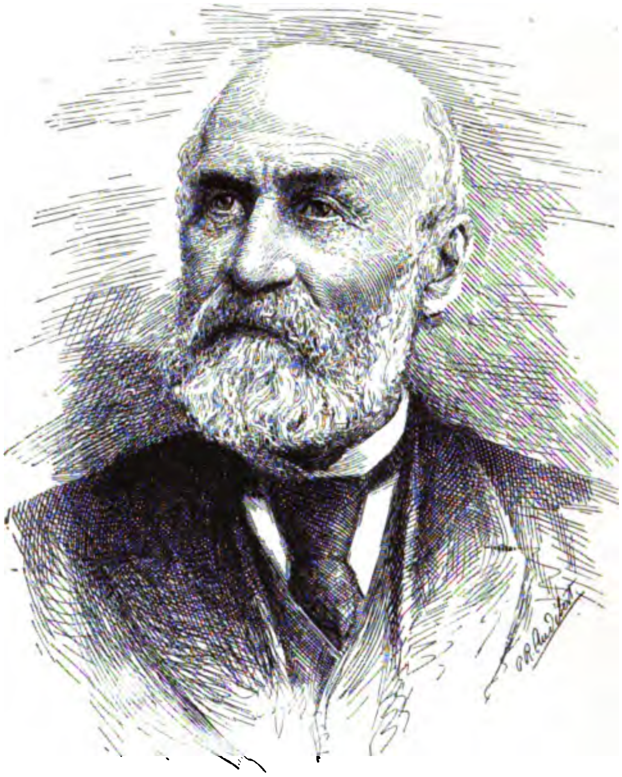

C. Robinson

C Robinson

the settlers. He was a prominent supporter of John C. Frémont in his candidacy for the U. S. senate. The latter, shortly before his death, declared that Charles Robinson more than any other man kept California from being a slave state. The charge of murder brought by his enemies could not be sustained, and was finally dropped. In 1852 he returned to Massachusetts, and for two years edited the Fitchburg "News." At the beginning of the intense excitement that followed the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, he was sent to Kansas as the accredited agent of the New England Aid Society, especially charged with "saving Kansas to freedom." In the darkest hours of the long struggle and conflict, as well as in the brightest moments of victory, Mr. Robinson proved a safe counselor and leader of the free-state forces. His California experiences had rounded and ripened a robust nature, and the perils that the hero of the squatter troubles had passed through in that strange combination of craft and cunning, of virtue and vice, bravery and pusillanimity that marked the incipient stages of California society, fitted and schooled him for his new work. He made his home in Lawrence, where he quickly became the leader of the free-state party, and was made chairman of its executive committee, and commander-in chief of the Kansas volunteers. In the "Wakarusa war" he showed remarkable military genius as a negotiator, pacificator and diplomat. In 1855, the free-state men were driven from the polls. Robinson repudiated, disowned, and fought against the bogus laws, and was chosen a delegate to the Topeka convention which formulated free-state government. In the following year he was elected governor under its provisions. He was at once arrested for treason and usurpation of office, indicted by the Federal grand jury, and imprisoned in Lecompton, from May until September, 1856. Being finally tried by a jury, he was acquitted on the latter count, and discharged without trial on the indictment for treason. He was again elected governor under the Topeka constitution in 1858, under the Wyandotte constitution in 1859, and finally, in June, 1861, after all his vicissitudes, became state governor. Gov. Robinson organized most of the Kansas regiments for the civil war, and at the close of his term he was sent to the legislature, first as representative, then for two terms as senator. In 1882 he was again a candidate for governor. In 1887 he became superintendent of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., the government Indian school. He was also for many years regent of the state university, which was fostered by him and his wife in its infancy, its start being chiefly due to their gifts and interest, and he was given the degree of LL.D. by that institution, in 1887. Gov. Robinson was twice married: first in November, 1843, to Sarah Adams, daughter of William Adams, of West Brookfield, Mass. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Robinson died Jan. 17, 1846. On Oct. 30, 1851, he married Sarah Tappan Doolittle Lawrence, daughter of Hon. Myron Lawrence, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts—a lady of very high literary culture. She was educated in the Belchertown Classical School and the New Salem Academy, and was an able helper and counsellor to her husband. She wrote "Kansas, its Interior and Exterior Life," a work which attained a wide circulation and had great influence. It is one of the best books written on the early history of Kansas. Mrs. Robinson resides on her estate, a short distance from Lawrence, the town in which occurred so many exciting events. Gov. Robinson published "The Kansas Conflict" (1892). He died at Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 17, 1894, bequeathing his large landed interests to his wife, and on her death to the state university.

CARNEY, Thomas, second governor of Kansas (1861–65), was born in Delaware county, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1827. His father, James Carney, died when the subject of this sketch was four years old. His early life was spent on the farm and in mercantile establishments as a clerk. In 1852 he went to Cincinnati, where he secured a position, and soon after became a partner in the firm of Carney, Scrift & Co. In the spring of 1857 he was forced to relinquish his interest on account of failing health. He purchased a farm in Illinois, but soon sold that and removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he engaged in the wholesale drygoods business. In the fall of 1861 he was elected governor. In this position his energy and financial skill secured great advantages to the state. Entering on the duties of the office at a time when Kansas was without credit, without means to carry on its government, or to protect its citizens from lawless guerrillas and the calamities incident to war, his labors were great; but he conquered all difficulties and established its credit on a firm foundation. He advanced his private means to pay the interest on the public debt, and to support the troops called into service for the protection of the homes and lives of the people. Gov. Carney was devoted to his state and to his family and friends, and in every way a valuable citizen. He died in 1889 at Leavenworth.

Thos Carney

CRAWFORD, Samuel J., third governor of Kansas (1865–69), was born in Lawrence county, Ind., Apr. 10, 1835. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education acquired in the district school and Bedford Academy. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He entered the law school of Cincinnati College in 1857, and was graduated from that institution in 1858, removed to Garnett, Kan., and commenced the practice of law in 1859. He was elected a member of the first Kansas legislature, which convened at Topeka, March, 1861, but resigned his seat in May and organized a company of volunteers for the pending war. He was chosen captain of the company and assigned to the 2nd Kansas volunteers. His regiment did valiant service in Missouri under Gen. Lyon, participating in the famous battle of Wilson's Creek, and other important battles. Until October, 1864, Mr. Crawford took an active part in the war. He was promoted to a colonelcy and breveted a brigadier general, and displayed rare courage and patriotism as a soldier. He was elected governor of Kansas in November, 1864, resigned his commission in the army and was inaugurated Jan. 9, 1865. He was re-elected in November, 1866, and served until Nov. 4, 1868, when he resigned to take command of the 19th Kansas cavalry regiment in an expedition against the Indians on the frontier. The two months remaining of his term were filled by Lieut.-Gov. Nehemiah Greene. At the close of the campaign Gov. Crawford resumed the practice of his profession, locating permanently at Topeka.

HARVEY, James Madison, fourth governor of Kansas (1869–73), was born in Monroe county, Va., Sept. 21, 1833. His education was received in the public and select schools of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. On leaving school, he became a practical surveyor and civil engineer. He removed to Kansas territory in 1859, settling on a farm in Riley county. He was a firm Federalist and offered his entire services in the struggle to make Kansas free. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, serving as captain successively in the 4th and 10th regiments of Kansas volunteer infantry, and was mustered out in 1864. In 1865 and again in 1866 he was elected to the Kansas legislature, where he displayed ability and power, attracting the attention of the leading men of the new state. In 1867–68 he served as state senator. In 1869 he was inaugurated governor of Kansas and in 1870 was re-elected. The duties of these various offices were discharged with ability and fidelity, and in 1874 he was elected to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell; serving until March 4, 1877. Gov. Harvey was possessed of rare strength and simplicity of character; devoid of the qualities of vanity and assertion too common in those who have been honored in public office, and to the end he remained the same sturdy and unaffected man. His administration in Kansas was marked by a steady growth and development in all the resources of the state. Gov. Harvey was married Oct. 4, 1854, to Charlotte R. Cutter, of Adams county, Ill. Upon the expiration of his term in the senate, he lived several years, for the sake of his health, near Norfolk, Va., but he returned to his home in Riley county, Kan., where he died, Apr. 15, 1894.

James M Harvey

OSBORN, Thomas Andrew, fifth governor of Kansas (1873–77), was born at Meadville, Pa., Oct. 26, 1836. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood during his early years, and at the age of fifteen entered a printing office and learned the trade. He served a full apprenticeship, and from his earnings at the case paid his way for some time at Allegheny College. In 1856 he commenced the study of law with Judge Derrickson of Meadville, and the following year removed to Michigan, and was there admitted to the bar. In November, 1857, he migrated to Kansas, and began his career in the territory as a compositor in the office of "The Herald of Freedom," in Lawrence. He continued to hold various positions on that paper until the spring of 1858, when he removed to Elwood, and commenced the practice of law. He soon acquired a reputation as a lawyer of ability. He was a strong Republican, and his advocacy of the cause of the free-state men gave him prominence, and gathered about him many warm friends. In 1859 he was elected senator from Doniphan county, In 1862 he was chosen president *pro tem.* of the senate, he then being the youngest member of that body, and in the fall of 1862 he was elected lieutenant governor. In 1864 he was appointed U. S. marshal for Kansas by Pres. Lincoln, and held that position until 1867. In 1872 he was elected governor by 34,000 majority. In 1874 he was re-elected, serving in all four years. He was commissioned as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chili, May 31, 1877, by Pres. Hayes. His residence was Santiago. In 1881 he was promoted to the Brazilian mission, his residence being Rio de Janeiro. In the spring of 1886 he returned to Kansas, making his home at Topeka, where he resided until the time of his death. In 1888 he was elected state senator from Shawnee county by an almost unanimous vote. Gov. Osborn died at Meadville, Pa., Feb. 4, 1898.

Thomas A. Osborn

ANTHONY, George T., sixth governor of Kansas (1877–79), was born at Mayfield, Fulton co., N. Y., June 9, 1824, of orthodox Quaker parents. His education was received in the schools of his county, and during the summers, until eighteen years of age, he worked on a farm. He served an apprenticeship at the tin and coppersmith trade at Union Springs, N. Y., following that occupation for five years. In 1850 he removed to Medina, N. Y., and there engaged in the hardware, stove and tin business. He also manufactured agricultural implements for several years, subsequently removing to New York city, where he engaged in the commission business. He was selected as one of the committee of seven, by request of Gov. Morgan, of New York, to raise and organize troops in the 28th district of the state, embracing the counties of Orleans, Niagara and Genesee, under the call of July 2, 1862. He was authorized, Aug. 18, 1862, to recruit an independent battery of light artillery of six guns, subsequently known as the 17th New York independent battery; filled the ranks of the maximum number in four days, and was mustered into the service as captain, with the battery, Aug. 26, 1862, and proceeded at once to Washington. He served with this battery until the close of the war, between Washington and Richmond, and in front of Petersburg and Richmond, being with the 18th army corps during the last year of the war. He was brevetted major for services in the last campaign, and was mustered out of the service at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1865. In November, 1865, Gov. Anthony removed from Rochester, N. Y., to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth, where he became editor of the "Daily Bulletin," and subsequently the "Daily Conservative." Later, he became editor and proprietor of the "Kansas Farmer," publishing that paper six years. He was appointed assistant U. S. internal revenue assessor in December, 1867, and collector of internal revenue Jul. 11, 1868. He was president of the state board of agriculture for three years, and of the board of centennial managers for the state of Kansas for two years, holding the three last-named positions at the time of his election to the office of governor, on Nov. 7, 1876. Gov. Anthony's administration of the office of governor was marked by ability, integrity and fidelity to the state and to the people. With a rare executive capacity in the discharge of his official duties, he had always in view the welfare, dignity and good name of the commonwealth. For several years after the close of his administration he was employed in a responsible position in connection with the extension of the great Santa Fé Railroad through New Mexico and into old Mexico. In the spring of 1889 he was elected a member of the state board of railroad commissions, a position he filled with credit to himself and honor to the state. On May 5, 1892, ex-Gov. Anthony was nominated by the Republicans for congressman at large, but was defeated at the polls in November by W. A. Harris. In 1895 the ex-governor was appointed superintendent of insurance by Gov. Morrill, an office which he was holding at the time of death, Aug. 5, 1896. He was married Dec. 14, 1852, to Rosa A. Lyon, and is survived by her and one son, George H. Anthony, traveling freight agent of the Wisconsin Central railway.

ST. JOHN, John Pierce, seventh governor of Kansas (1879-83), was born in Brookville, Franklin co., Ind., Feb. 25, 1833. He is of Huguenot stock. His early life was spent on his father's farm and as clerk in a store; his education derived principally from his own efforts and industry. At the age of twenty he crossed the plains to California, where he followed any employment that offered, finally taking a voyage to South America, Mexico, Central America and the Sandwich Islands. In addition to these experiences he served in the Indian wars in northern California and southern Oregon, during which he was twice wounded. He cast his first presidential vote for Frémont, and continued to vote for, and work with, the Republican party until 1884. During his career on the Pacific coast he began the study of law while engaged in mining, and in 1859 went to Charleston, Ill., finished the studies begun in his miner's cabin, and was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was admitted to partnership in the firm of Starkweather & McLean of Charleston, and rapidly rose to prominence. In 1862 he was indicted and tried on a criminal charge under the old "Black Laws" of Illinois, which imposed a fine of $1,000 and two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary on any person convicted of feeding or harboring a colored person. After a tedious trial he was finally acquitted. He organized company C of the 68th Illinois volunteer infantry, and was elected captain. At Alexandria, Va., he was detached from his command and assigned to duty under Gen. John P. Slough. In 1864 he was placed in command of the troops at Camp Mattoon, Ill., and afterward elected lieutenant-colonel of the 143d Illinois volunteer infantry, serving chiefly in the Mississippi Valley. At the close of the war he returned to his law practice in Charleston; thence removed to Independence, Mo., where, during a four years' residence, he became known as a good lawyer, and won in addition reputation as a political orator. He settled in Olathe, Kan., in 1869, where he formed a law partnership with M. V. B. Parker, and where he still continues to reside. He served in the state senate in 1873-74, declining a re-election, and was chosen governor of Kansas by the Republican party in 1878; re-elected in 1880; nominated for a third term in 1882, but was defeated. During his incumbency of the office occurred the great negro immigration into Kansas from the South. Gov. St. John was foremost in his efforts in behalf of these refugees, and spared no efforts in colonizing them and supporting the homeless and mendicant. In 1884 he was nominated for president of the United States by the Prohibition party, but while he polled 151,809 votes throughout the country, failed of an electoral majority. During his canvas for the presidency he traveled extensively, delivering addresses. During fourteen years of public life Gov. St. John traveled over 800,000 miles by rail, during which time he never had an accident, nor was sick a day, and made an aggregate of more than 4,000 speeches, missing but four engagements. In politics he is a pronounced Prohibitionist, a believer in free trade, the government control of railways, free and unlimited coinage of silver, the election of the president and U. S. senators by a direct vote of the people, and the enfranchisement of women. He was married in 1860 to Susan J., daughter of Nathaniel Parker of Charleston, Ill.

John P. St. John

GLICK, George Washington, eighth governor of Kansas (1883-85), was born at Greencastle, Fairfield co., O., July 4, 1827, son of Isaac and Mary V. (Sanders) Glick. His great-grandfather, George Glick, a soldier in the revolutionary war, was one of five brothers, who came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania about the middle of the last century. His paternal grandfather, George Glick, was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Sanders. Isaac Glick, a farmer by vocation, was active in local and state politics, having held the office of county treasurer and other trusts. The son was reared on the farm, where he was early inured to labor, and acquired the habits of industry, economy and self-reliance, so valuable to him in after life. In his early years his parents transferred their residence to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), O., where he received a common English education in the local district schools. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of law in the office of Ralph P. Buckland and Rutherford B. Hayes, but at the end of two years went to Cincinnati, where he was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterward Mr. Glick returned to Fremont, where he began the practice of his profession, and soon won an enviable reputation as a hard-working and successful lawyer. In 1858 he was nominated for congress by the Democracy of his district, but declined, and in the same year was nominee for state senator against his former law preceptor, Gen. Buckland; being defeated, although running 1,750 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1858 he was appointed by Gov. Salmon P. Chase judge-advocate-general of the 17th division, Ohio militia, with the rank of colonel. He located at Atchison, Kan., in 1859, and there formed a partnership with Alfred G. Otis, under the style of Otis & Glick, which at once took a leading position at the bar. He quit active practice in 1874, on account of a throat affection that almost resulted in the loss of his voice. In 1864 he enlisted in the 2d Kansas regiment, and participated in the battles on the border—the battle at the Blue, Byrams Ford and Westport—with the forces under Gens. Marmaduke, Fagan and Shelby. Mr. Glick is a natural leader of men and a natural politician. In 1863 he was elected to the legislature without opposition, and re-elected in 1864, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1874, 1876 and 1882. He was made speaker, *pro tem.* of the house in 1876, although that body was strongly Republican, and presided most of the session, proving himself eminently fair and an expert parliamentarian. When the laws of the state were revised and codified in 1868, he served as chairman of the committee on judiciary, and to him, more than all others, is given credit for the "Revised Statutes of Kansas," the work being completed in fifty days. In 1872 he was elected to the senate, and in 1856, 1868, 1884 and 1892 he was sent by his party as a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and for a number of years served as commissioner and auditor of his county. In 1868 he was nominated for governor, and led the forlorn hope in obedience to the call of his party, and in 1882, although not a candidate for the nomination, was made the unanimous choice of his party for the same office, and was elected over the Republican and Prohibition advocate, Gov. John P. St. John, by 9,000 votes. His administration was marked by dignity, intelligence, careful and discreet management, and great devotion to the material and financial welfare of the state. Aided by his long experience as a legislator and an intimate knowledge of public needs, many valuable reforms were accomplished under his administration.

In his first message to the legislature he earnestly recommended more efficient provisions to prevent the exactions of railroad companies so oppressive to the agricultural classes, and, after a memorable fight in the legislature, a law creating a railroad commission was passed. Among his recommendations, whose adoption has proved beneficial, were the one making void ballots cast for judges, except for judicial office; the one for the establishment of a live-stock sanitary commission, with a veterinary surgeon to aid it; and the one for the better care of public moneys. He introduced reforms in the management of the state educational institutions which have resulted most beneficially, and made them equals of any. Mr. Glick was renominated in 1884, but was defeated by Col. John A. Martin of Atchison. In 1885 Pres. Cleveland appointed Mr. Glick pension agent at Topeka, which position he filled with satisfaction to the old soldiers and credit to the administration, and in 1893 he was again appointed, without solicitation on his part, and still (1896) holds that office. Mr. Glick has written many articles on various subjects for the journals of his state, and essays on agriculture, stock-raising and kindred matters. He has been a Mason for forty years, and is one of the original members of the commandery and Knight Templar order at Atchison. Since 1870 he has been engaged in farming and in raising thoroughbred shorthorn cattle. His farm, known as "Shannon Hill Stock Farm," contains 640 acres, and is well known throughout the West for some of the finest stock recorded in the herd books. Mr. Glick was married, in 1857, to Elizabeth Ryder of Massillon, O., and they have two children.

G. W. Glick

MARTIN, John Alexander, ninth governor of Kansas (1885–89), was born at Brownsville, Pa., March 10, 1839, son of James and Jane Montgomery (Crawford) Martin. His family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, his father being a native of Maryland and his mother of Pennsylvania. A maternal grandfather was Thomas Brown, founder of Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa., and the family was related to Gen. Richard Montgomery. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade when he was fifteen, and in 1857 he removed to Atchison, Kan. He purchased the "Squatter Sovereign" of that city, and, changing the name to "Freedom's Champion," continued its publication until his death. He was an ardent and stalwart free-state man, a firm and uncompromising Republican, and for twenty-five consecutive years chairman of the Atchison county Republican central committee. He was the secretary of the Wyandotte constitutional convention; was elected state senator from the district comprising Atchison and Brown counties before he had reached his twenty-first year, and was a delegate to the territorial convention at Lawrence, Apr. 11, 1860, and to the national Republican convention which followed shortly afterward. In the summer of 1861 he assisted in organizing the 8th Kansas infantry, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. He served with his regiment on the Missouri border during the fall and winter of 1861. Early in 1862 he was appointed provost marshal of Leavenworth, and in March of the same year was ordered with his regiment to Corinth, Miss., and was brigaded with the division that formed a part of Gen. Buell's command in Tennessee. During the whole war he served in the army of the Cumberland. On Nov. 1, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, and was assigned to duty as provost marshal of Nashville, Tenn., which place he filled with credit and distinction from December, 1862, to June, 1863. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Lancaster, Ky., in the famous campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga, the battle of Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, the storming of Mission Ridge, the campaign in East Tennessee in the winter of 1863–64, the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the subsequent pursuit of Hood northward. In the latter part of 1864 Col. Martin was placed in command of the 3rd brigade, 1st division, 20th army corps, on the second day of the battle of Chickamauga, and during the siege of Chattanooga. Subsequently he commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps from August, 1864, until his muster out at Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1864. Col. Martin filled numerous and important civil and political positions. He was commander-in-chief of the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic; a delegate from Kansas to the national Republican conventions of 1860, 1868, 1872 and 1880; a member of the national Republican committee from 1868 to 1884, and from 1880 to 1884 secretary of that committee. He was a member of the U. S. centennial commission, and one of the vice-presidents of that body. He was one of the incorporators of the "Kansas Magazine"; member of the Kansas state historical society, and its president for one term; president of the State Editors' and Publishers' Association in 1878. In 1878 he was elected by both houses of congress one of the board of managers of National Soldiers' Home; re-elected in 1882 and in 1886, and at the time of his death was the second vice-president of that body. He was elected mayor of the city of Atchison in 1865; he was the third postmaster of the city, a position which he held for twelve years; and was elected governor of Kansas in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. He was married to Ida Challiss, June 1, 1871, and had eight children. Gov. Martin died in Atchison, Kan., Oct. 2, 1889.

HUMPHREY, Lyman Underwood, tenth governor of Kansas (1889–93). (See Vol. I., p. 456.)

LEWELLING, Lorenzo D., eleventh governor of Kansas (1893–95), was born in Salem, Henry co., Ia., Dec. 21, 1846, son of William Lewelling, a minister of the Society of Friends, which had a large settlement at Salem. His parents died when he was a mere lad, and he worked for neighboring farmers and attended a country school during the winter season until he was sixteen years old. In 1863 he found employment as a laborer on the construction of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad. Soon after he drove cattle for the quartermaster's department of the Federal army in Tennessee. He then joined a bridge-building corps at Chattanooga, and

State Capitol Kansas.

was mustered out of service at the close of the war. In 1865 he taught a negro school at Mexico, Mo., under the Freedmen's Aid Society, and had day and evening classes; being obliged to have a friend guard the doors against threatened assaults of prejudiced neighbors. He then attended Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was graduated. Not finding an opening in commercial life, he drove on the Erie canal, and then went to Toledo, O., where he worked as a carpenter. He then worked as a section-hand on the railroad, until he secured enough money to carry him back to his home in Iowa, where he engaged as a bridge-builder on the Burlington and Missouri River railroad near Ottumwa. He then entered Whittier College, a Quaker institute at Salem, where he studied, and taught preparatory classes, thus earning his entire school education by hard work and self-denial. Upon leaving Whittier College he taught in the Iowa State Reform School, and was promoted to be assistant superintendent. In 1870 he resigned, cultivated a farm, and started the "Salem Register," a weekly paper. The same year he was married to Angie Cook, a school teacher. In 1872 he, with his wife, was employed in conducting the girls' department of the Iowa State Reform School, where he continued for fifteen years. He represented the state in the national conferences of charities, held at St. Louis, Mo., Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky., and was a member and, for a time, president of the Iowa State Normal School board. In 1880 he started, at Des Moines, the "Capital," an anti-ring Republican newspaper, and edited it for two years, when the failing health of his wife necessitated his return to the Reform School. In 1887 he removed to Wichita, Kan., where he engaged in commercial business. He gained a wide reputation as a public speaker and as a reformer in politics. In 1883 he was the unsuccessful Liberal candidate for the nomination of secretary of state. His conservative views, however, gained for him the nomination by the Democratic and Populist parties of the fusion candidacy for governor of Kansas in 1892, and he was elected by a plurality of 5,432 over Abram W. Smith (Republican) and J. O. Pickering (Prohibitionist). In 1894 he received the nomination of the Populists for re-election, but did not receive the support of the Democratic party, which nominated its own candidate, and E. N. Morrill (Republican) was elected in the great Republican tidal wave that carried the state for that party.

MORRILL, Edmund N., twelfth governor of Kansas (1895–97), was born at Westbrook, Cumberland co., Me., Feb 12, 1834. His family is very well known in that state, by reason of the prominent part its members have taken in public affairs. His early education was received in the common schools, and later he took a thorough course in Westbrook Seminary. He has been a close reader through life, and has devoted his spare time to study, fitting himself for public service. He learned the trade of tanner and currier in his father's shop, and has been all through life a man of industry and a hard worker. In March, 1857, Mr. Morrill removed to Kansas, settling in Brown county. In October, 1857, he was elected to the first free-state legislature ever assembled in Kansas. In 1858 he was elected a member of the legislature, under the Lecompton constitution. On Oct. 5, 1861, Mr. Morrill enlisted as a private soldier in company C, 7th Kansas cavalry. On Aug. 9, 1862, he was promoted by Pres. Lincoln to commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain. and in 1865 was promoted and mustered out, with the rank of major, by brevet, for meritorious services. Returning home, he located at Hiawatha, and engaged in business. He held various county offices, including the position of state senator, serving two terms. During the last term he was president *pro tem.* While a member of the senate he held important positions on the principal committees. In 1882, without personal solicitation, he was nominated by the Republican convention for congressman-at-large, and was elected by a handsome majority. He was re-elected in 1884, 1886 and 1888 in the first congressional district, and declined a renomination in 1890. Mr. Morrill had been an active, earnest and devoted business man, but when chosen to represent the state in congress he felt that his services and entire time belonged to his constituents. He was always ready and willing to serve his people, and it may be truthfully said that he wrote more letters and secured more pensions for Union soldiers than any other man who ever occupied a seat in congress. This work was not confined to his district or state, but extended into every state of the Union. His position as chairman of the committee on invalids' pensions made his correspondence burdensome, but he did not falter in the task. He was glad to be able to aid any worthy and unfortunate comrade. So devoted was he to this work, that he framed and secured the passage of the present pension law, known as the Morrill bill, June 27, 1890. In the house it was left almost entirely to his judgment. The senate conference committee yielded largely to Mr. Morrill's wishes, while the president and speaker of the house relied upon him to frame a bill that would relieve the Republican party from the charge of having been faithless to the old soldiers. When the bill passed, Cabot Lodge and other leading men warmly thanked Mr. Morrill for the service he had rendered the Republican party. Maj. Morrill is a citizen who has the confidence of the people of Kansas. He has always been on the side of right. He has worked to build up at home schools and colleges that shall be the equal of any in the land. His affections begin with the home, the school, the church, the county and the state, and his influence has been exerted on the side of temperance, good morals, education and law. His public and private acts stand the test of scrutiny. By industry, good habits, honest dealing with his neighbors and close attention to detail, he has gained a competency. For several years he has been in the banking business at Hiawatha and Leavenworth. In 1894 he was nominated for governor by the Republican state convention, on a platform advocating protection of the products of the farm as well as of the factory, and was elected by a plurality of over 30,000.

ENMorrill

LEEDY, John W., thirteenth governor of Kansas (1897–) was born in Richland county, O., March 8, 1849. His ancestors came from Switzerland many generations ago, settling in Pennsylvania. Some of their descendants subsequently removed to Ohio. They were all members of the religious sect called Dunkards, so distinguished for the simplicity of their manner of life, their consistent piety, strength of character and sterling integrity. Mr. Leedy was thrown upon his own resources at a tender age by the death of his father, and began the battle of life as a farm hand. His opportunities for obtaining an education were extremely limited; the rudiments obtained by attendance at the public schools a few months, during the winter seasons, covered the whole course of his instruction. In 1864, at the age of fifteen, he attempted to enlist in the Federal service.

in a company of volunteers then leaving Richland county for the army of the Potomac, but on account of his age and the protest of his mother he was not accepted. He remained with the company, however, and participated in the campaigns and battles of the regiment to which it was assigned until the close of the war. After his return, in 1865, he went to Pierceton, Ind., where for three years he was engaged as clerk in a store. This occupation proved too confining; his health failed, and he was compelled to seek employment of a different nature. In 1868 he went to Carlinsville, Ill., where he obtained work upon a farm, and continued in this employment for five years. Having improved the opportunities that were afforded him, and saved his small earnings, at the close of this term of labor, with health renewed, he was able to purchase a small farm and begin business on his own account. In 1875 he was married to Sarah J. Boyd, of Fredericktown, O., and in 1880 removed to Coffey county, Kan. He prospered for a time here at farming and stock-raising, and accumulated a competence; but later met with business reverses, and in settlement with his creditors turned over to them all the property he possessed. Gov. Leedy was reared a Republican, but joined the Democracy in 1872 and affiliated with that party until the birth of the People's party, or Populists, when he cast in his fortunes with that organization, and began his successful political career. He was elected state senator for the fifteenth senatorial district in 1892, and became a conspicuous figure in that body. He had charge of the Australian ballot bill in the senate, and, as its champion, secured its passage in its present form. He has been a consistent advocate of the various reforms that have, from time to time, been put forth by his party, and has ably contended for state regulation and control of railroad rates and corporations. He was elected governor of Kansas in 1896. His home is at Lawrence, Kan.

GREENE, Samuel Stillman, educator, was born in Belchertown, Mass., May 3, 1810, son of Ebenezer and Sybil (Hitchcock) Greene. He was brought up on his father's farm, receiving such advantages for early culture and mental discipline as the short winter terms of the district school afforded. His fondness for study, and especially for arithmetic, led him to procure what books he could upon this subject. At the age of eighteen, in the winter of 1828, he attended a private school taught by his brother, Rev. John Greene. The following winter he was employed in his native town to teach a district school, and for the two succeeding winters taught in Leicester, meanwhile preparing for college. In the fall of 1833 he entered Brown University, and was graduated there in 1837, with valedictory honors, selecting as a theme for his commencement oration "Caution Requisite in the Character of a Philosopher." Immediately upon graduation he was employed, first as assistant, and then as principal, of the Baptist Academy in Worcester, Mass. Here he taught with the most gratifying success three years, when he was appointed superintendent of public schools in Springfield. This was the first position of the kind ever given in Massachusetts, and the second of the kind in the United States. From 1842 until 1844 he taught in the English High School of Boston. He was principal of Phillips Grammar School of that city, from 1844 until 1849, when he was appointed agent of the Massachusetts board of education. This, too, was the first office of the kind ever filled. Upon the resignation of Nathan Bishop he was elected to fill his place as superintendent of the public schools of Providence, and in 1851 he was appointed professor of didactics in Brown University. He at once commenced a course of lectures to teachers, which resulted in the establishment, in 1853, of the Rhode Island Normal School, the first principal of which was Dana P. Colburn, an intimate friend and associate. In 1855 Mr. Greene was appointed professor of mathematics and civil engineering, when he resigned his position as superintendent. For eighteen years he was a member of the school committee, and during most of the time he was chairman of the committee on qualifications. He was president of the Rhode Island Teachers' Institute, of the American Institute of Instruction, and of the National Teachers' Association. In religious matters he was especially active, magnifying and making honorable the office of deacon in the church. He was president of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday-school Convention, and president of the Rhode Island Baptist Educational Society. In 1870 Brown University conferred upon him her highest degree, that of LL.D. Prof. Greene was widely and favorably known as an author of text-books. He published in 1848, "Analysis of the English Language," also, "First Lesson in Grammar"; in 1852, "Elements of English Grammar"; in 1867, "English Grammar"; and in 1868, "Introduction to English Grammar." He was married in 1839, to Edna Amelia Bartlett, of Worcester, who died in 1851. He married for his second wife, August, 1854, Mary Adeline, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Bailey, of Salem, Mass., a distinguished educator. Prof. Greene's sons, Frank Bartlett, Percival Bailey, John Stimson, and Samuel Stuart, entered Brown University. Prof. Greene died in 1883.

DE WOLF, James, senator, was born in Bristol, Bristol co., R. I., March 18, 1764, son of Mark Anthony and Abigail (Potter) De Wolf. His opportunities for education were limited, and during the revolutionary war he left his home and shipped as a sailor boy on a private armed vessel. He participated in several naval encounters, was twice captured by the enemy, and was confined for some time on the island of Bermuda. His zeal and ability quickly brought him into notice. Before he was twenty years of age he was made the master of a ship. His earliest voyages as captain were made to the coast of Africa in the slave trade. His employers were Providence merchants of the very highest commercial and social standing. Mr. De Wolf retired from the sea at an early age, and, settling in Bristol, engaged in extended commercial ventures that soon made him one of the wealthiest men in the United States. His principal business was with Cuba and the other West India islands. He also built up a large trade with the ports of both northern and southern Europe, especially with those of Russia. He entered somewhat into the China trade, and when the whale fishery was revived, many of his ships were transformed into whalers. In 1804 the ports of South Carolina were opened for four years for the importation of slaves; and of the two hundred and two vessels that entered the port of Charleston during that period, ten and their African cargoes belonged to Mr. De Wolf. When the war of 1812 broke out, he eagerly took part in it, and eleven days after war was proclaimed, his private-armed brig of war, the Yankee, was ready for sea. Mr. De Wolf was one of the pioneers in the business of cotton manufacturing. In 1812 he built in Coventry, R. I., the Arkwright Mills. Like all his enterprises they were immediately and continuously successful. For nearly thirty years Mr. De Wolf represented Bristol in the general assembly of his native state. In 1821 he entered the U. S. senate as one of the members from Rhode Island. In the senate his unequalled business experience made him the recognized authority in all matters purely commercial. He was a strong Protectionist, and was the first to propose the "drawback system," which has since become so popular. He resigned his seat in 1825. Until his death he continued to represent Bristol in the general assembly of Rhode Island. As a citizen he filled a position no one had ever held before. It may be questioned whether the interests of a town were ever more completely identified with those of an individual than were Bristol's with his. Mr. De Wolf married a daughter of William Bradford. He died in New York city, Dec. 21, 1837.

MITCHELL, Henry, scientist, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 16, 1830, son of William Mitchell, a banker, who won considerable reputation in astronomy. His family were Friends; the earliest representatives in America having come to this country about 1650, and none later than 1706, on either side. His education was obtained under tutors and in private. He, however, received the degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1867. The bent of his mind and studies determined him to adopt the profession of hydraulic engineer. In this department he early showed such aptitude and ability that in 1850 he was appointed on the U. S. coast survey. His valuable observations on tidal phenomena on the Massachusetts coast and in New York harbor were embodied in the coast survey reports from 1854, and contain many valuable additions to the science of physical hydrology and statements of striking originality. At the direction of the navy department, he prepared an article on "Tides and Tidal Phenomena," which was issued at the time congress made an appropriation for the issue of a manual of scientific inquiry. Mr. Mitchell was requested to make an inspection of the Suez canal before its opening in 1869, and did so under the authority and at the expense of M. de Lesseps. His report, published in the "North American Review," has since been frequently quoted by various scientific periodicals. In the course of his labors as assistant to the commissioners on harbor encroachments in New York, he first discovered the under-flow of the Hudson, since shown by him to be a restitution of equilibrium between the river and sea waters of different densities. As consulting engineer to the U. S.. commission on Boston harbor, he wrote numerous papers on the physical conditions observed by him, which were published in the city documents between 1860 and 1867. He was a member of the advisory council on Portland, Me., harbor, (1873); of the U. S. advisory boards and commissions of Providence (1877); of Norwich and Portsmouth, Va. (1876–84); and on Philadelphia harbor (1880–85). In 1874 he was appointed by Pres. Grant a member of the board of engineers that decided on the construction of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river; and subsequently served as a member of Mr. Eads' advisory board in the work of construction. Mr. Mitchell is a fellow of the American Academy of Sciences of Boston; of the National Academy of Sciences; of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and other kindred societies. He was appointed one of the first professors of the Agassiz Field School, and gave a course of lectures as professor of physical hydrography in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His contributions to the literature of hydrology have been voluminous, and consist of articles and monographs, mostly published in the reports of the U. S. coast survey from 1854 to 1888. He also wrote a biographical notice of his sister, Prof. Maria Mitchell, at the request of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1890. He retired from active work in 1888, and has since resided in Boston. He was married, in 1875, to Mary Chilton Hayward of Boston, a descendant of the earliest colonists.

CHITTENDEN, William Lawrence, the "poet ranchman of Texas," was born at Montclair, N. J , March 23, 1862, son of Henry and Henrietta (Gano) Chittenden. The family in this country has an unbroken record for thrift, energy and culture, running back to the year 1639, when Lieut. William Chittenden of the English army came with the prosperous colony headed by his brother-in-law, Rev. Henry Whitefield, to found Guilford, Conn. Lieut. Chittenden was one of six planters appointed to buy from the Indians the site called by the savages Menunkatuck, and for his own portion obtained an estate that is still in the possession of his descendants. It is known as "Mapleside." His service in the army in the Netherlands and elsewhere had fitted him for military duty in the New World, but during the rest of his life he was peaceably employed as a magistrate and as a deputy to the general court. His namesake is a grandson of Maj. Daniel Gano, a member of an old Huguenot pioneer family of Kentucky, whose wife was a Lawrence. The best qualities of his ancestors were inherited by William Lawrence Chittenden: courage, independence, vigor of mind and body, business ability, winning address, a love of learning and a poetic nature. Even when a boy he excited admiration by his expertness in riding and swimming and in athletics, and later in life (1891), he distinguished himself by rescuing two young ladies from drowning in the surf at Spring Lake Beach, N. J. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Chittenden left school and entered the wholesale drygoods house of his father and uncle, and afterwards became connected with Tefft, Weller & Co., for whom he travelled, as a salesman. In 1886 he went to Texas, making his home near Anson, where he engaged in ranching with his uncle, Simeon Baldwin Chittenden of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Chittenden ranch comprises 10,000 acres of the best agricultural land, fenced, stocked with choice breeds of cattle and horses. Mr. Chittenden began his career as a writer as early as 1880, doing reportorial work for the New York "Telegram" and "Herald." His first poems appeared in the New York "Mail and Express" and the Galveston-Dallas (Texas) "Daily News," and those descriptive of ranch and frontier life quickly gave him a place beside Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller. In 1893 he published "Ranch Verses" (New York), which has passed through several editions. Its reception by the press both of the United States and Great Britain was most cordial. "He gives us Flemish pictures of Texas life," said the "Post" of Chicago, "the realism of which is never vulgar and the habit of which is rich, rare and racy." The London "Saturday Review" declared the poems to be "tuneful, manly in sentiment and musical in flow . . . full of spirit and vivacity." Mr. Chittenden must not be judged by his humorous verse solely, for he has reached a higher level in his love sonnets, and in such poems as "Neptune's Steeds," in which the grandeur and terrible power of nature are depicted. He has also composed a number of airs for his verses.

W L Chittenden

JUDD, Orange, journalist, was born near Niagara Falls, Niagara co., N. Y., July 26, 1822. He was educated at Wesleyan University, and being graduated in 1847, accepted a position as teacher in the high school of Portland, Conn., where he remained a year, 1847–48. He taught chemistry and natural science in Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., 1848–49, and the following year was principal of the high school at Middletown. In 1850 he became a student of analytical and agricultural chemistry in the laboratory of Yale College. He remained there three years; at the same time lectured on agriculture in Windham county, Conn., and was afterwards connected with several agricultural papers. He was editor of the "American Agriculturist" from 1853 to 1883, becoming sole proprietor of the journal in 1856. From 1855 to 1863 he was agricultural editor of the "New York Times." In 1863 Mr. Judd served with the U. S. Christian commission at Gettysburg, and the following year represented the U. S. sanitary commission in Gen. Grant's army from the Rapidan to Petersburg. In 1883 Mr. Judd removed from New York to Chicago to assume the business and editorial management of the "Prairie Farmer," published in that city. In 1888, in connection with his two sons, he purchased "The Farmer," published at St. Paul, Minn.; they subsequently changed the name to the "Orange Judd Farmer" and the paper is now published in Chicago by the business firm styled the "Orange Judd Farmer Company." Of this he was both editorial and business manager. Mr. Judd made several extended tours abroad. He founded the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science at Wesleyan University in 1869. The corner-stone was laid in 1870, and the building was dedicated in 1871. He was a trustee of Wesleyan University, president of the New York and Flushing railroad, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He wrote numerous essays upon topics connected with agricultural science, statistics and domestic economy, which were published editorially in his paper. Mr. Judd died at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 27, 1892.

Geo. P. Harrison

HARRISON, George Paul, lawyer, was born at Monteith plantation, twelve miles from Savannah, Ga., March 19, 1841, son of George P. and Adelaide (Guinn) Harrison. He is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a large rice planter near Savannah, and for years an influential member of the Georgia legislature. When the civil war began, father and son, both bearing the same name, entered the Confederate army and both rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He was graduated at the Georgia Military Institute with first honor, and as captain of company A. He entered the Confederate army as second lieutenant of the first Georgia regulars, and was successively promoted first lieutenant, major, colonel and brigadier-general, being the youngest brigadier-general commissioned by the Confederate government. He was a colonel before he was twenty years old and a brigadier-general before he was twenty-two. After the close of the war he removed to Alabama, and for several years was a planter, and then served one year as commandant of cadets at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala. During and after the war he had devoted his leisure to the study of law, and in 1871 entered upon its active practice. He served as delegate to the constitutional convention of Alabama in 1875; as state senator from 1876 to 1884; as president of the state senate from 1882 to 1884, and as delegate to the national Democratic convention in Chicago in 1892. On Nov. 6, 1894, he was elected to congress from the third Alabama district to fill out the unexpired term of W. C. Oates (resigned) in the fifty-third congress, and at the same time and by the same vote to the fifty-fourth congress. He was a Democrat of the sound money tariff reform school, and a strong supporter of Pres. Cleveland. In 1896 he refused nomination and returned to the practice of his profession, in which he has been counsel for two railroad companies for twenty years. He has been a devoted Mason for thirty years, and from December, 1894 to 1896 he was most worshipful grand master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Harrison was married, at Coldstream, Sumter co., Nov. 11, 1896, to Frances Louise, daughter of Hamilton and Nancy Witherspoon. He has one daughter, Mary Addie, by a former marriage.

THOMAS, Allen, diplomat, was born in Howard county, Md., Dec. 17, 1830, son of Allen and Eliza (Dall) Thomas. His father's ancestors were among the early settlers of Maryland, and not a few were active as patriots during the revolution. Many of the name have also been distinguished as governors, members of the U. S. congress, secretaries of the U. S. treasury, and in other official capacities, while the Dalls, who are related to the Ridgely and Holliday families, hold an equally honorable place in the state. Gen. Thomas was graduated at Princeton College in 1850, and having commenced the study of law in his native state, was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1854. Three years later he removed to Louisiana, and in 1859–60, having been appointed colonel by Gov. Moore, he assisted in organizing troops in western Louisiana, then entering the Confederate service with the rank of major. His battalion having been merged into the 28th Louisiana infantry, he was made colonel, and participated in the engagements in and around Vicksburg, most of the time having command of the lower defenses. When Gen. Sherman made his disastrous attempt to turn Vicksburg by the right flank, Thomas was sent to make a reconnaisance of the enemy's position and force, and held the latter in check for five hours, a feat which won him high commendation for efficiency and gallantry on the field. After the fall of Vicksburg he was selected by Gen. Pemberton to convey his dispatches to Richmond, and later he was ordered to organize the paroled prisoners west of the Mississippi. In 1863 he was promoted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services, and succeeded to the command of Polignac's division in Buckner's corps, holding the front of the trans-Mississippi department with headquarters at Alexandria. There he remained until the army was ordered to take up the line of march to Texas. The surrender of Lee occurring shortly afterwards, Gen. Thomas' command with the forces of that department surrendered, among the last of the Confederate troops commanded by Gen. E. Kirby Smith. After the war Gen. Thomas abandoned the practice of the law, and to rehabilitate his fortunes engaged in planting in Louisiana. He was twice elector, once for Horace Greeley and once for Gen. Hancock. He was also, in 1876, tendered the nomination for congress in the third congressional district of Louisiana, but for business reasons was obliged to decline. He has attended as a delegate all the state Democratic conventions, and has served many years as a member of the Democratic committee for the state at large. For ten years he was president of the Democratic committee for the parish of Ascension. He served for a short time as professor in the State University, and was coiner of the U. S. mint at New Orleans during Pres. Cleveland's first term and during a part of Pres. Harrison's. Subsequently he was appointed consul at La Guayra, and on the recommendation of prominent men, nonpartisans, and for peculiar fitness he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela. His conciliatory and conservative course did much to avert trouble between that country and Great Britain, and he was complimented by the Venezuelan president in his message to congress. Gen. Thomas was married at New Orleans, La., on Jan. 8, 1857, to Octavie Bringier, a member of one of the oldest Creole families of Louisiana of noble descent.

TUDOR, William, author and diplomat, was born in Boston, Jan. 28, 1779, son of William Tudor, soldier and lawyer. Graduating at Harvard in 1796, he entered the employ of John Codman, was sent to Paris, and traveled in Italy. Returning to Boston, he was a founder of the Anthology Club, and wrote foreign letters and other articles for its magazine, the "Monthly Anthology" (1803–11). In 1805 he went to the West Indies, to establish an agency for the traffic in ice, originated by his brother, Frederic. In 1807 Mr. Tudor helped found the Boston Athenæum, which was an outgrowth of the Anthology Club. He delivered the city oration, July 4, 1809, and that before the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Harvard in 1810. He projected the "North American Review," established it as a bi-monthly in 1815, wrote most of the contents of its early numbers, and conducted it for several years. He suggested the Bunker Hill monument, interested his wealthy neighbors in the project, and saw the ground secured and the work initiated. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, U. S. consul to Lima in 1823, and in 1827 chargé d'affaires at the court of Brazil, where he negotiated a treaty—his last public service. In addition to several orations and his voluminous contributions to periodical literature, he published "Letters on the Eastern States" (1819); "Miscellanies" (1821); a "Life of James Otis" (1823), and "Gebel Teir" (1829). Webster's characterization of him as "an accomplished scholar, a distinguished writer and a most amiable man," leaves out of the account his organizing faculty and the energies which he turned to such various and useful ends. Mr. Tudor died in Rio Janeiro, March 9, 1830.

RELLSTAB, John, jurist, was born in Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1858, of Swiss and German parentage. His father, a Swiss, emigrated to this country in 1842, and his mother came from Bavaria in 1856. They were married in Trenton, N. J., Aug. 29, 1857, by the Rev. George F. Gartner, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of that city. At an early age the son was sent to the school controlled by the Lutheran Church, where he learned the German language, and then attended a public school until his twelfth year, when he left to assist his father in one of the potteries of the city. For two years he did various kinds of work, and then began his apprenticeship as a hollow-ware presser potter, becoming a journeyman before he was twenty-one years of age. In the meantime he continued his studies, and took an evening course in a business college. In 1877 he took an active part in the notable potters' lockout, and lost his bench when the struggle was over. After a time, however, he succeeded in regaining employment and continued his apprenticeship. It was after this contest, and while he was being kept out of employment, that he conceived the idea of studying law, and during the summer of the same year he entered his name as a student with Levi T. Hannum, Esq., counselor at law. He continued working at his trade in the day time and studying law at night until the early part of the year 1880, when his health becoming impaired by overwork he took a position as invoice and pay clerk with the New Jersey Pottery Co., in Trenton. In this position, where the work was lighter and the hours shorter, he continued his studies, and in the following year he was given charge of the New York office and warerooms of the company, which he managed with signal success. When his preparatory studies were almost completed he was surprised, and for a time disconcerted, by the sudden and rigid enforcement by the New Jersey supreme court of a rule refusing examination for the bar to all applicants who had not served a clerkship of at least three years in the office of a practicing attorney. As Mr. Rellstab had prosecuted his studies while actively engaged in earning a livelihood, the enforcement of this rule prevented him seeking admission at the time intended. For a time it appeared as if all his labors had been in vain, and he accepted the offer of his employers to become a traveling salesman in the West and South. While on the road a law was enacted by the legislature of 1881 directing the examination by the supreme court of all applicants complying with certain specified requisites; and upon his return Mr. Rellstab made application for examination and was admitted an attorney at law, at the November term, 1882, of the supreme court. In 1884 he was appointed municipal adviser of the borough of Chambersburg, and held the position until the annexation of the borough to the city of Trenton, in 1888. In 1889 he was elected corporation counsel of the city of Trenton, and in 1894 was reelected. During his administration he was required to solve many difficult problems, but his decisions were uniformly respected, and when appealed, were always sustained by the courts. In 1896 he was appointed, by Gov. Griggs, judge of the city district court of Trenton, a position which he still holds with credit and ability. Judge Rellstab has always been a Republican in politics and active in state and national campaigns. He is a ready speaker, and prior to his appointment as judge was frequently heard on the stump in both English and German. He is a member of the principal secret fraternal societies, being a strong believer in the usefulness of fraternities. In former years he was quite prominent in lodge work, and honored with the appointment to high offices in state and national grand lodges, but of late his increasing practice has prevented active participation, although he continues membership and is always ready to assist in all beneficent efforts. Mr. Rellstab was married, in 1880, to Mary L. Francis of Trenton. They have had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

John Rellstab

ADAMS, Charles Francis, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1807, third son of John Quincy and Louisa Catherine (Johnson) Adams. As is recorded in his father's diary, his first name was given in memory of a deceased uncle, and the second "as a token of honor to my old friend and patron," Francis Dana, whom, in 1780, the elder Adams had accompanied on a diplomatic mission to Russia. When, in 1809, John Quincy Adams was appointed by Pres. Madison first U. S. representative at the court of St. Petersburg, he took with him Charles Francis, then a child of two, and he, accompanying his parents in Russia and England, returned to America in 1817. His education during that period was somewhat desultory, but his familiarity with French was so complete that it was, indeed, his native

Charles Francis Adams

tongue. Having prepared for college in the famous Boston Latin School, Mr. Adams entered Harvard in 1821, and, being graduated in 1825, spent the next two years studying law in Washington. Returning to Boston in 1827, he became a student in the office of Daniel Webster, and in 1828 was admitted to the bar. During the succeeding ten years Mr. Adams resided in Boston, devoting himself to study and the care of the family property. He also wrote many newspaper and magazine articles on current political and financial topics, and several pamphlets, notably one entitled "An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs" (1835), in which he treated the much discussed question of the power of the president to remove officials without the consent of the senate. In 1841 Mr. Adams was chosen a representative from Boston in the Massachusetts legislature, being re-elected in 1842 and 1843, and in 1844-45 represented Suffolk county in the state senate. He was prominent in the discussion of all the issues of the incipient abolition movement, especially the Latimer case; the expulsion of Samuel Hoar from Charleston, S. C., in December, 1845, and the annexation of Texas. Mr. Adams was president of the Boston Young Men's Whig Club during the Polk-Clay campaign of 1844, but when the party began to disintegrate, identified himself with the branch known as "Conscience Whigs," in distinction from "Cotton Whigs," on account of regarding slavery, rather than the tariff, as the real issue of the day. In 1845 he became editor of the Boston "Whig," a struggling daily paper; he was subsequently its principal proprietor, making it at once the organ of the Conscience Whigs. Under his editorial leadership, the party first assumed definite shape in 1848, under the name of Free Soil party, and in 1856 was finally crystallized into the Republican organization. When, in June, 1848, Gen. Taylor was nominated as the Whig candidate for president, as opposed to Gen. Lewis Cass, candidate of the pro slavery Democracy, the Conscience Whigs of Massachusetts, with the Boston "Whig" as their organ, refused to accept him, and, with the anti-Cass element of the Democratic party, calling a convention at Buffalo, formed the Free Soil party. Mr. Adams presided at this convention, and, upon the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the presidency, Mr. Adams was unanimously selected for the vice-presidency. Though it carried no state, the Free Soil party in Vermont, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin threw more than one-fifth of the entire vote cast, while in Massachusetts it astonished friends and opponents by a poll of nearly thirty per cent. of the whole. Such a display of strength on the part of a new organization was certainly unprecedented, and no single man contributed in greater degree to the result than did Mr. Adams. On the death of his father, in 1848, he removed to the family homestead in Quincy, and in 1852 was the Free Soil candidate for congress in the Norfolk district. As the Democrats, at the special election which shortly after followed, refused to support Mr. Adams, his Whig opponent was elected by a few hundred plurality. At this time also he was thrown out of touch with his party, through its famous "coalition" with the Democracy—a political move, engineered with great skill by Henry Wilson, later vice-president of the United States, and resulting in the choice of George S. Boutwell, Democrat, as governor, and Charles Sumner, Free Soiler, as U. S. senator. Regarding this move as a piece of manipulation in which he would have no part, it was well understood, although he made no open opposition, that he, Dr. Palfrey and others were quietly relegated into retirement. A petty village intrigue, springing from this cause, defeated Mr. Adams at the election of delegates to the state constitutional convention in March, 1853, but later, in concert with Dr. Palfrey, he was active in defeating the work of that body at the polls. By the formation, in 1854, of the Native American, or "Know-nothing" movement, which swept both the Free Soil and Whig parties out of existence, Mr. Adams, who was wholly opposed to both its principles and methods, was politically stranded; he no longer belonged to any organization. He made good use of his enforced political inactivity, however, and devoted himself assiduously to the preparation of an authentic biography of his grandfather, John Adams, to accompany his writings and papers, which appeared in ten volumes (1851-56). In 1856, upon the virtual dissolution of the Know-nothing party and the reemergence of the anti-slavery agitation, through the repeal of the Missouri compromise two years previously, Mr. Adams resumed his political activity. He was a delegate to and vice-president of the Republican convention in Philadelphia, and an earnest supporter of Frémont and Dayton during the ensuing campaign. The Norfolk district, however, still continuing a stronghold of Know-nothingism, he was not again successful as a candidate for political office until 1858, when he was elected as a representative in congress. During the first session of the thirty-sixth congress he attained but small distinction, but during the session of 1860-61 came rapidly to the front. As a personal friend and warm supporter of Gov. Seward, Mr. Adams was disappointed at Lincoln's nomination; but, accepting the decision of his party, he was active in the ensuing canvass, making an electioneering tour as far west as St. Paul, Minn. In October, 1860, he was re-elected to congress by a large majority. His course in congress, during the session which preceded the inauguration of Lincoln, then strongly commended, has since been, by some, sharply criticized. Coming at once into prominence as a leader, he represented Massachusetts on the famous committee of thirty-three, specially appointed to devise, if possible, some solution of the impending trouble, and in this position he acted in close harmony with Gov. Seward, already recognized as the secretary of state in the coming administration. Like Gov. Seward, Mr. Adams did not believe that rebellion and actual warfare would occur, but held that, in any event, every device must be adopted to postpone acts of overt warfare until the national government had been transferred to loyal hands. To this end, he strongly advised the extreme limit of concession, short of the sacrifice of any real issue involved, in his memorable speech of Jan. 31, 1861, which excited extraordinary notice. Although Mr. Lincoln had intended to appoint Gen. Frémont as minister to France and William L. Dayton to Great Britain, they having been the Republican nominees in 1856, he was induced to alter his plans by the advice of Sec. Seward, who felt the necessity, in the critical condition of foreign relations, of having representatives at both London and Paris upon whom he could place absolute dependence, and consequently, Mr. Dayton being transferred to France, Mr. Adams was nominated for Great Britain. Leaving for his post early in May, he represented the United States at the court of St. James through the civil war and the greater part of Johnson's administration, returning home in May, 1868. His diplomatic life in England was at first troubled and anxious; but, after the close of the war, his position was probably more important and gratifying than has ever been that of an American foreign minister. The belligerency of the Confederate states had been recognized by both Great Britain and France as early as May 13, 1861, and it, therefore, devolved upon him, from the start, to deal with continued violations of the neutrality laws. His position was a most trying one, both socially and officially, as the sympathies of the commercial and financial classes, as well as of the aristocracy, were strongly with the Confederacy. By temperament, as well as by descent and education, however, Mr. Adams was peculiarly fitted for his duties. His limitations even—an habitual restraint, a frigidity of outward manner, the lack of what is known as personal magnetism—which always operated against him at home, were at that juncture positive and great advantages. He possessed also a certain sturdiness and simplicity, which strongly appealed to the English mind, and twenty-five years later, his successor, James Russell Lowell, said of him: "None of our generals in the field, not Grant himself, did us better or more trying service than he in his forlorn outpost in London." His services were especially important in September, 1863, when, as the result of his urgent and persistent representations, the government stopped at Liverpool the Laird iron-clad rams, built for the Confederate authorities, and then on the point of putting to sea. So far as the danger of foreign intervention was concerned, this was the turning-point of the war, and it may be said that the Confederacy at no time received a severer blow. It was in this connection, and in reply to the announcement from Lord Russell that the government were "advised that they cannot interfere in any way with these vessels," that Mr. Adams used the memorable expression: "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your lordship that this is war." Returning to America in May, 1868, Mr. Adams at once addressed himself to the task of preparing for publication the "Memoirs" of his father, Pres. John Quincy Adams, drawn from the copious diary kept by him throughout his life. This appeared in twelve volumes between 1874 and 1877, completing the work he had assigned to himself in connection with the family papers he had inherited. Meanwhile, in 1872, he was again drawn into active public life. The treaty of Washington had been negotiated in the spring of 1871, and in it provision was made for what was subsequently known as the Geneva arbitration, to dispose finally of the so-called "Alabama claims," which had already, in 1865, been the subject of a long diplomatic correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams. In the autumn of 1871 he was appointed by Pres. Grant representative of the United States on the tribunal of arbitration, and in November he sailed for Europe. The question of "indirect damages" was then unexpectedly injected into the American case, and for a time the whole arbitration was in imminent danger. It was, finally, through the management and resource of Mr. Adams that the difficulty was overcome, and the work of the tribunal brought to a successful issue, in August, 1872. The sum of $15,500,000 was awarded as the indemnity in money to be paid by great Britain to the United States. The dissatisfaction felt in certain Republican quarters with the first administration of Gen. Grant, having led to the calling of a convention of so-called "Independents," at Cincinnati, in May, 1872, Mr. Adams' name was widely mentioned as possible presidential candidate. At the same time he was offered the nomination of vice-president on the Republican ticket, which he declined, and the Cincinnati convention, by a narrow margin of votes, nominated Horace Greeley. After his return to America, in November, 1872, Mr. Adams was not again in active public life. In the election of 1876 he supported Samuel J. Tilden, at whose urgent intervention he was nominated for governor by the Massachusetts state Democratic convention. He consented to run, but neither expected nor desired an election. Had Gov. Tilden become president, Mr. Adams would probably have been called upon to fill the position of secretary of state. In addition to editing the "Letters of Abigail and John Adams" (1840–41), the "Works of John Adams" (1850–56), and the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams" (1872–76), Mr. Adams delivered Fourth of July orations at Boston (1843), Quincy (1856), Fall River (1860), and Taunton, Mass. (1876); an address before the New York Historical Society on the "Struggle for Neutrality in America" (1870); a memorial address before the legislature of New York on William H. Seward (1873); an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Harvard University (1873), and numerous others. In 1868 he was offered, and declined, the presidency of Harvard University, immediately before Charles W. Eliot was chosen to that position. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1864; declined the degree of D.C.L. offered him by the University of Oxford in 1867, and was made LL.D. by Yale in 1872, on the occasion of the Geneva award. Mr. Adams was married, in 1829, to Abigail Brown, youngest daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks of Boston. They had seven children, five of whom, four sons and one daughter, survived him. He died at Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1886.

ADAMS, Charles Francis (2d), soldier, financier and author, was born in Boston, Mass., May 27, 1835, the son of Charles Francis and Abigail (Brooks) Adams, and grandson of John Quincy Adams. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1856; studied law for two years in the office of Richard H. Dana, Jr., and was admitted to the bar in 1858. When the civil war broke out in 1861 he obtained a commission as first lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and after serving through the campaigns in South Carolina and Virginia, was promoted to the rank of captain in 1862. He served as chief of squadron through the campaign of Gettysburg and in the advance upon Richmond in 1864. In the autumn of that year he was transferred to the 5th Massachusetts cavalry (colored) as lieutenant-colonel, and remained with that regiment at Point Lookout, Md., until January, 1865, when he was ordered home because of failing health. While at home he was offered, by Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphrey, the position of assistant inspector-general in the 2d army corps, but declined the appointment, as at the same time he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 5th Massachusetts cavalry, and felt under obligation to remain with his regiment. He entered Richmond at its head and in command of an independent detachment, April 9, 1865, but shortly afterwards resigned, his health being wholly broken down. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, subsequently receiving the brevet of brigadier-general. After the war he connected himself with various railroad enterprises in the North and became noted as a railroad commissioner and arbitrator. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners of Massachusetts, and served upon it, by successive reappointments until 1879, acting for seven years as chairman. In 1879 he was elected a member of the board of arbitration of the Trunk Line Railroad Organization, and served as either chairman of the board or sole arbitrator until

Charles F. Adams

June, 1884, when he was made president of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. He held this position until 1890. In 1892 he was appointed a member and acted as chairman of the advisory commission which planned the Massachusetts park system; and a year later, he was appointed on the permanent commission, which he served as chairman until June, 1895. He was elected to the board of overseers of Harvard College in 1892, and was re-elected in 1895. Mr. Adams delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge in 1883, and in 1895 Harvard recognized his scholarly achievements by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. He had for thirty years previous to receiving this honor been a frequent contributor to periodical literature through the pages of the old "North American Review," the "Forum" and the "Nation," and had published the results of his scientific investigations along various lines in a series of works, "Chapters of Erie and Other Essays," published in conjunction with his brother, Henry Adams, in 1871; "Railroads, their Origin and Problems" (1878); "Notes on Railroad Accidents" (1879). Of the last of these the "Nation" said: "What might be sensational reading if the narrative stood alone is dignified by the clear purpose of humanity and progress with which the book is written, so that we have the attractiveness of a novel with the value of a work of science." In 1874 the author's attention was turned to the investigation of matters connected with New England history, and to these he subsequently more and more devoted himself, preparing from time to time numerous addresses, essays and miscellaneous papers. In 1890 he published a biography of "Richard Henry Dana"; in 1892 "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," and in 1893 "Massachusetts, its Historians and its History." He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1875; was made vice-president of the society in 1890, and president in 1895. Mr. Adams was married in November, 1865, to Mary Hone, daughter of Edward Ogden of Newport, R. I.

Robert C. Sands

SANDS, Robert Charles, author, was born at Flatbush, N. Y., May 11, 1799, son of Comfort Sands, a merchant of New York, who was distinguished for his patriotism during the revolutionary war, and for many years was a member of the state legislature. Robert Sands was graduated at Columbia College in 1815, and then entered the office of David B. Ogden to study law. During his college course he devoted considerable time to literary composition, and with a classmate, James Wallis Eastburne, conducted for a year a periodical entitled "Academic Recreations." He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and about that time declined the chair of *belles-lettres* in Dickinson College; but having a passion for literary composition, he gave more and more time to it. His first book, a poem entitled "The Bridal of Vaumond," was published in 1817, and was followed by "Yamoyden" (1820), a poem written with Eastburne, and published after the latter's death. It was founded on the life and exploits of the Indian chieftain, Philip. Associated with three other authors, Sands contributed a series of essays entitled "The Neologist," and another called "The Amphilogist," to the "Daily Advertiser" (1817-1819); also articles on various subjects to the "Literary Review," a monthly periodical published in New York city; and published seven numbers of the "St. Tammany Magazine." In May, 1824, he began the "Atlantic Magazine," which became the "New York Review," and edited that periodical for three years, having as associate in 1825-27 William Cullen Bryant. From 1827 until his death he was editor of the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1828 he wrote an "Historical Notice of Hernan Cortes," which was published in Spanish, and, after the author's death, in English. With Bryant and Gulian C. Verplanck he wrote a series of essays, published as an annual, "The Talisman," (1828-30); afterwards issued in accordance with the original plan of the author as "Miscellanies." "The Talisman" contains a long poem in blank verse, "The Dream of the Princess Papantzin," considered one of the best specimens of Mr. Sands' poetic powers. In 1831 Sands published the "Life and Correspondence of Paul Jones," and in 1832 was associated with Bryant, Paulding, Miss Sedgwick and others in contributing to "Tales of the Glauber Spa" (2 vols.). His last finished composition was a poem entitled "The Dead of 1832," printed in the "Commercial Advertiser." During the latter part of his life Mr. Sands lived at Hoboken, N. J., and there he died, suddenly, Dec. 17, 1832, while engaged in writing an article for the "Knickerbocker Magazine." His complete works, with memoir by Verplanck, appeared in 1834.

HATCH, William Henry, soldier, lawyer and legislator, was born in Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 11, 1833, son of William and Mary Reed (Adams) Hatch. His father, a native of Exeter, N. H., and a graduate of Bowdoin College, was at one time a successful physician, but relinquished his profession to become a Campbellite minister. Through his mother, Col. Hatch is descended from Henry Adams, who came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1630. His grandfather, Samuel Adams, was a surgeon in the revolutionary war. As a child, William H. Hatch was of an affectionate disposition; particularly fond of animals and all things connected with farm life. To this and to an experience of forty years on a farm, may be traced the interest he afterwards evinced in the welfare of the farmer class. His school life in Georgetown and Lexington, Ky., was brief, and at an early age he went to Richmond, Ky., where he earned a living in a drug store, and at the same time studied law in the office of Judge Turner. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar at Harrodsburg, Ky., soon removed to Missouri, and four years later was elected circuit attorney of the sixteenth judicial circuit, to which office he was re-elected in 1860. Between his first and second term, however, he had relinquished all other pursuits to enter the Confederate army; being commissioned captain in 1862, and in the following year he was appointed commissioner of exchange of prisoners. In the latter office, it devolved upon him to supervise the exchange of prisoners at Richmond, Va., and in the discharge of his duty he showed a kindness and consideration that endeared him to friend and enemy alike. For efficient service he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Mr. Hatch was elected to congress in 1878, and served continuously for sixteen years, during which time he was author of most of the important measures for the benefit of agricultural interests. He is perhaps best known as the originator of the oleomargarine agricultural station, and the anti-option bills. His professional and political life was characterized by integrity and firm conviction, and by a lovableness of disposition which was most strongly marked in all his private relations. He was twice married: in 1855, to Jenny L. Smith, of Boyle county, Ky.; and in 1861, to Thetis Clay Hawkins of Marion county, Mo. He died near Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 23, 1896.

SCRIVEN, George Percival, soldier, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1854. His father came of an English family whose members have for generations belonged to the navy, the army, and the church, and won distinction during the early wars of the century. On his mother's side he comes of early residents in Pennsylvania, her maternal descent being derived from the royalist family of Avery, whose estates, now in the heart of Philadelphia, were confiscated by congress during the revolution; and her paternal, from the early Dutch settlers. Capt. Scriven's father, the son of an English naval officer, came to America about 1850, and having lived for a time in Philadelphia, where he was married, settled in Chicago about 1856. Here both parents died early, while their only son George was still very young. After his father's death, George entered the University of Chicago, where he remained three years, and then went to the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., with the intention of becoming a civil engineer. At the end of two years of study there, he received, on Sept. 1, 1874, a long-desired appointment to West Point from the first district of Illinois. A "distinguished cadet" at each annual examination, Scriven was graduated fifth in his class in June, 1878, and was assigned to the 8th regiment, U. S. infantry, then serving on the Pacific coast. In June, 1879, he was transferred to the 3d regiment of artillery with station at New York harbor. In August, 1880, Lieut. Scriven was ordered back to West Point as instructor in the department of modern languages, and there remained until 1884, when he rejoined his regiment in Florida. In April, 1885, he was promoted first lieutenant of the 3d artillery, and served with his battery at Mt. Vernon, Ala., Fort McHenry, Md., and Washington, D. C. In 1886 he was transferred to light-battery F, 3d artillery, then in Texas, and there he remained two years. Having become convinced of the importance of a thorough knowledge of Mexico, he formed the project of riding from the Rio Grande through Mexico to the Pacific, living amongst the people, and studying the country for himself. In this he was joined by two cavalry officers, and the little party left the Rio Grande early in the month of October, 1888, and crossing the plains of northern Mexico and the forests east of the Sierras, ascended by the Tula pass to the central plateau; after many difficulties reaching the capital. From here Lieut. Scriven continued his journey over Gen. Scott's old line of march to Vera Cruz, where he joined a party about to cross the isthmus of Tehuantepec. From the Pacific coast with no companion but an Indian guide, he rode northward across the mountains and the deserts of Oaxaca many hundred miles to Puebla, and completed the horseback journey from Texas to Tehuantepec. He then returned to Washington, where he was detached from his regiment and assigned to duty in the adjutant-general's office. He was later sent to the West Indies, and in 1890 was assigned to duty with the department of state as a commissioner of the Columbian exposition to the governments of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, being attached to the U. S. legation in those countries. In 1891 Lieut. Scriven was transferred to the signal corps, then newly created, and in June, 1892, was promoted to captain. He remained on duty in Washington until early in 1894, when he was sent to Mexico as the first military attaché of the United States to that country. Relieved from this duty at his own desire, he was, in October, 1894, assigned as military attaché to the U. S. embassy at Rome, and while in this service, in May, 1896, he was sent to Russia as one of the representatives of the United States at the coronation of the emperor, Nicholas II. After this he returned to Rome and resumed the duties of military attaché in Italy. In 1897 he was detailed by the U. S. government as military observer with the Turkish army in the war between Turkey and Greece, and military attaché to Turkey as well as Italy. Capt. Scriven has been a writer on military subjects, and is a gold medalist of the Military Service Institution. In February, 1891, he was married to Bertha, third daughter of Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, and on her mother's side a great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Rochester of Virginia, who was a founder of the city of Rochester, N. Y.

GOULD, Hannah Flagg, poet, was born at Lancaster, Worcester co., Mass., Sept. 3, 1789, daughter of Benjamin Gould, a captain in the revolutionary army. Benjamin Apthorp Gould, the astronomer, was her nephew. Her father removed to Newburyport, Mass., in 1800, and there her life was spent; a life that was uneventful but happy. Her wit, her genial nature, her hospitality, and her popularity as a writer made her many friends, and she was visited frequently by authors of more note than herself. Her poems had a high moral tone, a patriotism and a sprightliness that made them great favorites, and one of them, "The Frost," may be found in many an old school "reader." Her first volume, "Poems," appeared in 1832; her last, "Hymns and Poems for Children," in 1854; "Gathered Leaves," prose articles, was published in 1846, and at least one other prose work came from her pen. Miss Gould died at Newburyport, Sept. 5, 1865.

FOX, Gustavus Vasa, naval officer, was born in Saugus, Essex co., Mass., June 13, 1821. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, Jan. 12, 1838, and served for eighteen years on various stations on the coast survey, in command of U. S. mail steamships and in the war with Mexico. He then resigned and became agent of the Bay State woolen mills, at Lawrence, Mass. In February, 1861, Gen. Scott sent for him to come to Washington to organize an expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter, but Pres. Buchanan refused to give his sanction to the plan. Soon after the inauguration of Lincoln, Fox was sent to Fort Sumter, to confer with Maj. Anderson, and on his return another attempt to furnish troops and supplies was made, but the Confederates had been warned of the expedition, and before the vessels reached Charleston harbor, Sumter had surrendered, and all that was left for Fox to do was to bring away Maj. Anderson and his seventy brave men. Not long after this Mr. Fox was appointed assistant secretary of the navy, and although the fact was not generally known at that day, much of the efficiency of Sec. Welles' administration was due to him. It was he who selected Farragut to command the expedition that resulted in the capture of New Orleans and the opening of the Mississippi. The value of his services was recognized by Gen. Grant who frequently consulted him, and, fortunately for the country, he remained in office until the war closed. In 1867 he was sent

G. V. Fox.

on a special mission to Russia to bear the congratulations of the U. S. congress to the czar, Alexander II., who had narrowly escaped assassination by a Pole in Paris, and crossed the ocean in the Miantonomoh, the first monitor to make such a voyage. During his stay in Russia he took an active part in the negotiations by which Alaska was transferred to the United States. Returning to business life, he was for some years manager of the Middlesex mills in Lowell, Mass., and a member of the firm of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co. in Boston. He died in New York city, Oct. 29, 1883.

COLLIER, Peter, scientist, was born in Chittenango, Madison co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1835, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Mary Collier. Educated in the elementary branches at a district school and the village academy, he entered a drug store in his native place at the age of fourteen, where he remained a year and then was engaged in the sale of general merchandise the following four years, which was abandoned upon his entering the Yates Polytechnic Institute, preparatory to Yale College, which he entered in 1857, and from which he was graduated in 1861. After graduation he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, where he remained for six years as instructor in general and analytical chemistry and a private student, mainly under Prof. S. W. Johnson. In 1867 he left New Haven to accept a professorship of general and analytical chemistry in the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College at Burlington, and the professorship of general chemistry and toxicology in the medical department of the university, and upon the retirement of Dr. S. W. Thayer, he was appointed dean of the medical department. In 1872, upon the establishment of the state board of agriculture, manufacture and mining, he was elected secretary of the board and at once established a series of farmers' institutes to be held throughout the state. It is believed these were the first of these institutes established in this country. In 1873 he was appointed by Pres. Grant as one of six scientists to attend the world's exposition at Vienna on behalf of the general government. In 1877 he was called to Washington, D. C., by Gen. William G. Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, to take charge of the chemical work of the department, and mainly to investigate the possibilities of sorghum as an economical source of sugar. In 1883 he left the department of agriculture and prepared a work of 570 pages entitled "Sorghum; its Cultivation and Manufacture Economically Considered as a Source of Sugar, Syrup and Fodder." In 1887 he was elected by the board of control as director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y. His literary work, with the exception of his annual reports which embody the results of his work at Burlington, Washington and Geneva, consists largely of articles prepared for the press during the past quarter of a century. After an illness of two years, due to excessive mental activity, he died at Ann Arbor, Mich., June 29, 1896.

Peter Collier

AINSLIE, Hew, poet and brewer, was born in Bargeny Mains, Ayrshire, Scotland, Apr. 5, 1792. His father, George Ainslie, was a farmer, and was for many years in the employ of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton. He was ambitious for his son, and gave him the advantage of a private tutor and the best schools at Ballantrae and Ayr. Hew was a studious boy, devoted to reading not only the ballads of his own country, but also the best things in the literature of other nations; and even when obliged to discontinue his studies at the age of fourteen, he spent his time of leisure in improving mental pursuits. When seventeen years old he was apprenticed to an attorney in Glasgow, but the law proving uncongenial, he obtained work as a landscape gardener in Roslin, then the home of his parents. This also failing of his expectations, he engaged himself as an amanuensis to Sir Dugald Stewart, whose last work he copied for the press, and was employed in the register house, Edinburgh. In July, 1822, he landed in New York city, shortly after purchasing a small farm at Hoosick, Rensselaer co., N. Y., but three years later, yielding to the golden promises of Robert Owen's social paradise, he removed to New Harmony, Ind. At the end of a year he became convinced that the great socialist had failed to realize his era of human perfection, and removing again to Shippingsport, Ky., he engaged in the brewery business. In 1829 he built a brewery at Louisville, which was ruined by an inundation of the Ohio river three years later, and then erected a similar establishment at New Albany, Ind., which prospered until its destruction by fire in 1834. Satisfied that his career as a master-brewer was a failure, he occupied himself thereafter as a contractor in the building of breweries, mills and distilleries throughout the West. As though practical demonstration of his peculiar place in life were necessary, Mr. Ainslie made but small success in all ventures save literature. His best-known book was published previous to coming to America; it is "A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns" (1820), suggested by a visit to his early home in Ayrshire. He continued constantly writing Scottish dialect ballads and short poems, many of them bearing a comparison with those by better known bards, and in 1855 they were collected and published in book-form by his friend, William Wilson, as "Songs, Ballads and Poems." His reputation in Scotland had already preceded his visit there in 1864, when he received gratifying ovations in the highest literary and social circles. His poems had brought him the high esteem of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns, and it was one of the proudest of his many gratifying experiences on that visit to be permitted to kiss the latter's widow. Several of Ainslie's songs appear in the collection called "Whistle Binkie" (1853), and in Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (1876). One of his best productions is "The Ingle Side," a catching song, whose metres declare:

"Glens may be rich wi' gowans rare,
  The birds may fill the tree,
An' haughs hae a' the scented ware,
  That simmer's growth can gi'e;
But the cantie hearth where cronies meet,
  An' the darling o' our e'e:
That makes to us a warld complete,
  O, the ingle side's for me!"

Mr. Ainslie died in Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1878.

STRANG, James Jesse, Mormon leader, was born in Illinois, about 1820. In his youth he was obliged to face all the obstacles of poverty, but, being unusually clever and ambitious, he succeeded in acquiring an academic education, and was admitted to the bar. His energy and enthusiasm attracted the attention of Joseph Smith, who invited him to visit Nauvoo, and once there, Strang fell under the influence of the Mormon prophet, renounced his promising career as a lawyer, and linked his fortunes with the new sect. He was baptized into the Mormon fold on Feb. 25, 1844, and in the following March was ordained an elder. Strang had the fascinating power of the religious fanatic, was a fervid and impassioned orator, and was full of personal magnetism. He soon exercised a powerful influence over the Mormon congregation, and became the trusted and confidential friend of the prophet. When the two Smiths were killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., he produced what purported to be an autograph letter by Joseph Smith, in which he declared that God had appeared to him in a vision, and commanded that Strang should be his successor. It was foretold that the new stronghold was "to be established on White river, in the lands of Racine and Walworth. And I will have a house built to me there of stone, and there will I show myself to my people by many mighty works; and the name of the city shall be called Voree, which is, being interpreted, Garden of Peace and Rest, and there will they wax fat and pleasant in the presence of their enemies." Strang's pretensions caused him to be cast out indignantly from the main community of Mormons, but he easily found followers among the more credulous and ignorant, and with them he established the new community. It grew rapidly, for the leader was a clever organizer, and was able not only to control absolutely his original disciples, but rapidly increased their numbers. He soon determined to plant a second colony. For this purpose he chose, in 1847, Beaver Island, a wild, romantic spot, northwest of the lower peninsula of Michigan. Attracted by the personality of Strang, converts flocked to Beaver Island by hundreds, and, being ignorant and rough, they came entirely under the control of their brilliant leader. He pretended to discover tablets of commandments which had been delivered to the ancient Israelites, and ruled the community according to these laws. By them the disciples were allowed three wives and the prophet four, but in other respects they were moral and progressive. Prohibition was one of the most vital rules. The new settlers drove out the native islanders, and established what was first known as "The City of James," which was afterwards called St. James, and was organized into a kingdom, with Strang as king. He instituted a system of tithing, for the support of the poor in the community, and published a newspaper, called the "Northern Islander." It was a cleverly-conducted journal, which he owned himself, and issued weekly at first, and afterwards as a daily. Rumors concerning the monarchy and its strange doings reached the government at last, and the warship Michigan entered the island harbor suddenly one day, and carried King Strang off to Detroit. There he conducted his own case, declared in a dramatic speech that he was being persecuted for religion's sake, and argued so eloquently and convincingly that he was acquitted. Soon after his return, however, he was involved in disturbances arising from the plots of his assistant, Dr. H. D. McCulmoch of Baltimore, and as a result of these he was shot by assassins in ambush, while on his way to visit the officers of the steamer Michigan, on June 16, 1856. He was taken to Voree, and there tenderly nursed by his legal wife, who had refused to join the community. He died July 9, 1856, and lies buried in an unmarked grave in the cemetery of the Saints, at Spring Prairie. Immediately after his assassination his followers were driven from the island, and compelled to disorganize. The manner of his death caused many, even of his enemies, to elevate him to the glory of a martyr.

Henry F. Shoemaker

SHOEMAKER, Henry Francis, banker and railroad president, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., March 28, 1845, son of John Wise and Mary Ann (Brock) Shoemaker. His father was a prominent coal-operator of Tamaqua, Pa., and his mother was a daughter of William Brock of Schuylkill county, Pa. The Shoemakers are of Dutch extraction. The earliest American representatives of the family came to Philadelphia from Holland, in June, 1683, with Francis Daniel Pastorius, a German Quaker, who founded the colony of Germantown. For many generations they have been prominent in business and public affairs in and about Philadelphia and along the valley of the Schuylkill. John Shoemaker, great-grandfather to the subject of this sketch, served with distinction in the revolutionary army, and both his grandfathers, Henry Shoemaker and William Brock, fought in the war of 1812. Members of his family have long been actively engaged in the mining and shipping of coal; his great uncle, Col. George Shoemaker of Pottsville, Pa., having been the first to introduce anthracite coal to the general public. Henry F. Shoemaker was educated at Tamaqua, Pa., and at the Genesee Seminary, Lima, N. Y. He early developed fine business ability, and at the age of nineteen entered the coal-shipping house of Hammett, Van Dusen & Co., of Philadelphia. Although dissuaded from enlisting, on the outbreak of the civil war, in 1863 he gathered a company of sixty miners at his father's colliery, for service in preventing the threatened Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania, and he was immediately made first lieutenant. The company being mustered into the 27th Pennsylvania, was attached to the 6th army corps, and served until after the battle of Gettysburg. In 1866 Mr. Shoemaker began the coal-shipping business on his own account, forming the firm of Shoemaker & McIntyre. In 1870 he engaged in anthracite coal mining in Tamaqua, Pa., under the style of Fry, Shoemaker & Co. The firm owned the "Newkirk" colliery, one of the largest in the locality, and continued to operate it successfully until it was sold to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., in 1875. He then temporarily withdrew from the coal business, and gradually transferred his attention to railroad and financial interests. In the development of these extensive railroad interests, large coal mines were opened up for the purpose of furnishing a greater amount of business for the respective roads. In 1877 he became secretary and treasurer of the Central railroad of Minnesota, and in 1878 figured prominently in building the Rochester and State Line (now the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg) railroad, and in extending it through the coal regions of Pennsylvania. These widening connections gradually brought him into more purely financial enterprises, and in 1881 he formed the banking firm of Shoemaker, Dillon & Co. in New York city, a house which made a specialty of large issues of railroad bonds and extensive operations in corporation securities. In 1866 he became interested in the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad; in 1887 he was elected president of the Mineral Range railroad; and in 1888, having bought a large interest in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, he became one of its chief owners, and chairman of its executive committee. Beginning with these great operations, he rapidly became an important factor in a number of railroad corporations. With his associates he purchased, in 1893, a controlling interest in the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Co., which has since become one of the most prosperous coal roads in Ohio. Mr. Shoemaker is now (1897) president of the Dayton and Union; president of the Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton; vice-president of the

Indiana, Decatur and Western; chairman of the executive committee of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and a director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis, of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, of the Alabama Great Southern and of others. His interest was prominently manifested in the construction of the Rochester and Ontario Belt railroad, now incorporated with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and forming its terminal point at Rochester. He was also a large stockholder in the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Co., now a member of the U. S. Rubber Co., and was at one time an extensive coal-operator in the Kanawha Valley, W. Va. Mr. Shoemaker's career is an interesting instance of high business success as the direct outcome of strong qualities of mind and character, and an unswerving earnestness of purpose, which knows no difficulties. His great genius for organization, comprehension of detail and vigorous grasp of affairs, have naturally carried him into the positions of high responsibility which he holds in all his business connections. Personally he is esteemed for his social qualities, is very popular as a host, and is a member of the Union League and Lotos clubs, of the Riverside and American Yacht clubs, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married, in 1874, to Blanche, daughter of Hon. James W. Quiggle of Philadelphia, and they have three children.

John D. Champlin

CHAMPLIN, John Denison, author, was born at Stonington, Conn., Jan. 29, 1834, son of John Denison and Sylvia (Bostwick) Champlin, and a descendant in the ninth generation of Geoffrey Champlin, one of the early settlers (1639) of Newport, R. I. His middle name is derived from William Denison of Bishop Stortford, Herefordshire, England, through his youngest son, Capt. George Denison, who fought under Cromwell at Marston Moor and Naseby in 1645, and who virtually ended King Philip's war in 1676 by the capture and execution at Stonington, of Canonchet, chief of the Narragansetts. On his mother's side Mr. Champlin is descended from Arthur Bostock of Torporley, Chester, England, who settled at Southampton, L. I., about 1643, and at Stratford, Conn., before 1650. He is a descendant, also, of four of the Mayflower pilgrims and of several colonial patentees and governors. He was fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., entered Yale College in 1852, was graduated in 1856, and received the degree of M.A. in 1866. He studied law in the office of Gideon H. Hollister, at Litchfield, Conn.; was admitted to the bar there in 1859, and soon after formed a law partnership with Mr. Hollister in New York, under the firm-name of Hollister & Champlin. While in this connection he assisted Mr. Hollister in writing a tragedy on the death of Thomas à Becket, which was accepted by Edwin Booth, and played by him in 1861 in New Orleans, the only original play ever produced by that actor. It was published in 1866 under the title of "Thomas à Becket, a Tragedy; and Other Poems," among the latter of which were some early effusions of Mr. Champlin. This and other literary associations with Mr. Hollister had much influence in effecting his change of profession from law to letters. In the autumn of 1860 he went to New Orleans, and witnessed there the opening scenes of secession. In September, 1861, he returned to New York, and finding the times unpropitious for the practice of law, began to write for periodicals. In 1864 he became the associate editor of the Bridgeport "Evening Standard," with general charge of the literary department, and in 1865 he established in Litchfield, Conn., the "Litchfield Sentinel," a weekly paper in the interest of the Democratic party, which he edited until 1869, when he sold it, and removed to New York to engage in general literary work. In 1873 he wrote, from the journal of Joseph F. Loubat, the "Narrative of the Mission to Russia" of Gustavus Vasa Fox, assistant secretary of the navy, who was sent by the U. S. government, in 1867, with a fleet, to congratulate the emperor, Alexander II., on his escape from assassination. He was associate editor of the "American Cyclopædia" (1873–77); editor of the "Young Folk's" cyclopædias (1878–81); editor of the "Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings" (1881–87), and of the "Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians" (1888–91); associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary" (1892–94); and editor (with Rossiter Johnson and George Cary Eggleston) of "Liber Scriptorum," the book of the Authors' Club, in 1893. Mr. Champlin is author also of the following works: "Young Folk's Cyclopædia of Common Things" (1879); "Young Folk's Catechism of Common Things" (1880); "Young Folk's Cyclopædia of Persons and Places" (1880); "Young Folk's Astronomy" (1881); "Young Folk's History of the War for the Union" (1881); "Chronicle of the Coach" (1886); "Young Folk's Cyclopædia of Games and Sports," with Arthur E. Bostwick (1890). He has contributed also to many periodicals and to important works of collaboration, such as the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Memorial History of New York," the "Yale Book," etc., and has done much other literary and editorial work. He is a member of the Yale Alumni Association, of the Authors', the Century, and the Barnard clubs, and a corresponding member of several historical and literary associations.

WILLETS, Samuel, merchant, was born in Westbury, L. I., June 15, 1795, the son of Robert and Mary Willets. Leaving his father's farm at an early age he went to New York city, and was there employed in subordinate positions in various mercantile establishments. At the age of twenty, however, he became a junior member of the firm of A. & S. Willets, his elder brother, Amos, being the senior partner. They began by doing business as hardware merchants on a small scale, but by their ability and uniform success soon became one of the wealthiest and most important firms in the city. They extended their operations from general hardware to other interests, made large investments in the whale fishery, and formed trade connections with California, Mexico, where their trade embraced shipments of cotton, and with Texas. In 1850 the elder partner retired, and Samuel Willets associated with himself his brother Robert and other members of his family, under the firm name of Willets & Company. In 1862 they relinquished the hardware department, and the business of the house was limited to commission work and a large leather interest. Mr. Willets withdrew from active participation in the business in 1867, but remained in the firm for a few years as special partner. As long as he continued his business activity, he was identified with many important financial institutions in the city: he was for thirty-five years a director of the American Exchange Bank, and at one time its president; was a trustee of the Union Trust Company, a director of the Second and Third Avenue railroads, vice-president of the Stuyvesant Insurance Co., and president of the Williamsburgh Gas Light Co. He was throughout his life actively interested in numerous philanthropic undertakings. Before the outbreak of the civil war he was an ardent member of the "Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated," in connection with which he was instrumental in procuring the liberty of a number of persons. With his friend, Isaac T. Hopper, he endeavored to secure the passage by the legislature of a law granting trial by jury to persons claimed as slaves. He acted as governor of the New York Hospital, president of the New York Infant Asylum, of the Working Women's Protective Union, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and was one of the advisory committee of the Association for the Relief of Colored Orphans. He made large bequests to the Woman's Medical College and Swarthmore College, and by his will left $460,000 to be divided among these and other institutions of similar nature. Mr. Willets was married in 1816, to Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Hicks, a farmer of Westbury, L. I. They had four children. He died in New York city, Feb. 6, 1883.

LORING, Frederick Wadsworth, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1848, son of David and Mary Hall (Stodder) Loring. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1870. Having, even in his college days, become known as a writer of unusual ability, he was employed during the following year (1871) in writing for several newspapers and for the "Atlantic Monthly," "Appleton's Journal," "Old and New," the "Independent," and "Every Saturday." In the spring of 1871, he was sent by "Appleton's Journal" as its correspondent on the U. S. exploring expedition in Arizona, under Lieut. George M. Wheeler. From San Francisco, he sent to the "Journal" a sketch of his experiences with the Chinese, entitled "Je Horge," and during his subsequent wanderings he wrote "A Council of War," "A Glimpse of Mormonism," "Silver Mining in Nevada," "The Valley of Death," and a number of poems. The party made explorations in places formerly unknown to white men, and suffered terribly from privations and the attacks of Indians. On the way home their stage-coach was attacked by a band of Apaches near Wickenburg, Ariz., and six of the party, including Loring, were killed. His death caused universal sorrow in literary circles, where the leading authorities had looked upon him as one of the most promising of young American writers. He had published "Cotton Cultivation in the South" with Charles F. Atkinson, in 1869; "The Boston Dip and other Verses," and "Two College Friends," a novel, in 1871. The date of his death was Nov. 5, 1871.

DARLING, John Augustus, soldier, was born in Bucksport, Hancock co., Me., June 7, 1835, son of Amos Buck and Caroline (Hooper) Darling. His family settled in New England in 1632, and have since been prominent in public life both under the colonies and the republic. He received a liberal education and was graduated at the State Military Academy of Pennsylvania. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 2d U. S. artillery, Aug. 5, 1861. His first service was at Fort McHenry, Md., and in the autumn of 1861 he was ordered to Sedalia, Mo., to command light battery F, of his regiment. He was engaged in active operations before New Madrid, Mo., and in the capture of Island No. 10, and in addition to the command of his battery, was detailed in charge of two companies of volunteer engineer troops, to make gabions and fascines and to construct a field work. The behavior of his battery, while under fire, called forth special mention in Gen. Pope's report. On May 31, 1862, he was promoted first lieutenant, and appointed aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix. He was engaged in active field-service before Suffolk, Va., and on the peninsula, and conducted the first exchange of prisoners of war. In March, 1863, he was appointed major of the 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery. He organized the regiment and commanded it and Camp Hamilton, Va., until June, then being transferred to Fort Monroe, Va. While in command of that post he held as prisoners, Jefferson Davis and Sen. C. C. Clay of Alabama. In October, 1864, he was detailed as acting assistant inspector-general for the eastern district of Virginia, and on being relieved, returned to Fortress Monroe, remaining until September, 1865. In 1865 he was brevetted captain and major for "gallant and meritorious services," was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, and joined his regular regiment, the 2d U. S. artillery at Alcatraz island, San Francisco harbor, commanding that post until December, 1867. In 1867 he took military possession of Yerba Buena (Goat) island in that harbor, under orders of the war department; and he commanded the post at Point San José (now Fort Mason), San Francisco, until February, 1868. Promoted captain on Dec. 9, 1867, he was removed to Fort Stevens, Ore., where he was in command until honorably mustered out of the service upon the reduction of the army in January, 1871. By special act of congress he was recommissioned captain of artillery, with former rank and date of commission, and assigned to the first U. S. artillery. From May, 1878, to July, 1879, he was on duty at the artillery school, Fortress Monroe, Va., then at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., until November, 1881, when his regiment was sent to Fort Mason, San Francisco, and in command there until February, 1889, with short terms of duty at the Presidio and on Alcatraz island. In May, 1890, his regiment was ordered East and he took post at Governor's island, New York harbor. Here he remained on duty in command of his battery, until promoted major and assigned to the 5th U. S. artillery, which he soon afterward joined at the Presidio of San Francisco. He commanded for four years, the light and heavy artillery battalions at that important post; was transferred to the 3d U. S. artillery in October, 1896, and in June, 1897, after a long and faithful service, he was, at his own request, retired from the active list of the army. He has since resided at Madrone Villa, near Rutherford, in the beautiful Napa valley, Cal. Maj. Darling is well-known in the musical world, and under the *nom de plume* of August Mignon, has published, both in this country and in Europe, many vocal and instrumental compositions of high merit and great originality. Among his best-known works are the "Etudes Melodiques, Echos d'uni Casemati"; "Village Reminiscences, Songs Without Words"; "In Memoriam, Marcia Funebre"; "Gavotte Militaire," for the piano, and the songs, "Recompense," "Adrift," "Together," "In the Old Church Tower," and "Blessed Dreams."

Jno. A. Darling

University of Nebraska

A. R. Benton

BENTON, Allen Richardson, first chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1871–76), was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1822, son of Allen and Deborah (Willey) Benton. He studied in the schools of his native county and at Elbridge and Fulton academies, in New York state, and in 1845 entered Bethany College, West Virginia. After graduation, in 1847, he opened an academy at Fairview, Rush co., Ind., which, during the six years of his management, became favorably and widely known. He then entered Rochester University, pursuing higher studies, and while there was elected to the chair of ancient languages in the North Western Christian University, Indianapolis, Ind. In 1861 he was elected president, and, having filled the position with credit for seven years, was appointed professor of Latin at Alliance College, Alliance, O. He succeeded to the presidency in 1869, but in the spring of 1871 accepted a call to organize the State University of Nebraska, and became its first chancellor. The sessions of the university opened in September, 1871, and during the first year the total enrollment was 130 students, all, but eight, being in the preparatory department. By an amendment of the act of incorporation, the state legislature provided for its support three-eighths of a mill per dollar, upon the grand assessment roll of the state. In addition there was appropriated the income from all land leases and sales, which, by the congressional land grant act of 1862, had been devoted to the support of an industrial college in the territory. During the five years of Chancellor Benton's administration, the institution grew steadily in attendance, and in the number of its regular courses and teaching force. The Palladian, the oldest of the undergraduate literary societies, was organized during this period—in 1871. In 1876 he accepted the chair of philosophy and Biblical literature in Butler University, and in 1886 he was elected its president, resigning, however, in 1891, in order to give his whole time to the duties of his professorship. In addition to his college work, Prof. Benton has been active in educational associations, in writing for the press, and in giving public addresses on a great variety of subjects. For nearly fifty years he has been a successful instructor in three states of the Union, and is known as an earnest and able teacher, and a forcible public speaker.

E. B. Fairfield

FAIRFIELD, Edmund Burke, second chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1876–82), was born at Parkersburg, Va., Aug. 7, 1821, son of Micaih and Hannah Weathers (Winn) Fairfield. His father was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and Andover Theological Seminary, and his mother, a Virginian, a daughter of the revolutionary captain, Minor Wynn, who was also a great-grandfather of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. His father removed as a missionary to Troy, O., then an outpost of civilization, and in that place his boyhood was spent. A precocious student, in his efforts to obtain an education, he learned the printer's trade at twelve, working at it constantly until he was fifteen years of age, and, indeed, relying upon it as his principal means of support until he was twenty-four. He first attended Denison University, Granville, O., and afterward Marietta and Oberlin colleges, and was graduated at the latter in 1842, after severe struggles with poverty in accomplishing his cherished purpose. He remained three years at Oberlin as tutor and student of theology; then preached at Canterbury, N. H., 1845–47, removing to Boston, where he had a pastorate, and thence to Michigan, in two years, to take charge of Hillsdale College. The institution was an academy with twenty scholars, but, by his energy and devoted labor, it became a chartered institution, with ample buildings, a considerable endowment and 600 students. In 1853, in the temporary employ of the American Temperance Union of New York, he delivered seventy-five addresses in the western part of that state, securing, as was claimed, the election of Myron Clark for governor on a prohibition platform. In 1856 he was elected to the state senate of Michigan; beginning his career by a speech of two hours in support of resolutions, introduced by him, to instruct the state senators at Washington in regard to their action upon the question of slavery; 50,000 copies of this speech were printed for circulation. As chairman of the committee on distribution of railroad lands, he drew up the bill which is substantially the law to-day. In 1858 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Moses Wisner, and prior to and during the civil war took an active part in every political campaign, speaking (in the states of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana) and writing in the interest of the Republican party. In 1863–64 he traveled in Europe and the East, on account of failing health, and in 1873 and 1883 he again visited the Continent, lecturing, on his return, in the principal northern cities from Portland, Me., to Denver. On resigning from Hillsdale College, he was, for five years, pastor of a Congregational church at Mansfield, O.; then, for a short time, was at the head of the State Normal School of Pennsylvania. In 1876 Mr. Fairfield was inducted chancellor of the University of Nebraska. The years 1873–1875 had been trying ones for the state, the ravages of the grasshopper and drought having been disastrous, and, naturally, institutions of learning suffered greatly; nevertheless, the university continued to advance surely, though slowly, through improvements in all the departments of instruction and through increased attendance. In 1881 the list of students contained nearly 300 names, and the faculty had increased from six to fifteen. Military drill was introduced in 1876. On leaving the university, Pres. Fairfield became pastor of the Congregational church at Manistee, Mich., and remained seven years. In 1889 he was appointed U. S. consul at Lyons, France, and held office four years. On his return, he settled in Grand Rapids, Mich., and devoted his time to preaching and to lecturing, having gained great popularity by his recitals of travels and experiences in Europe, Egypt and Palestine; a few years later becoming for the second time pastor of the First Congregational Church at Mansfield, O. He has published a book on the subject of baptism, and numerous speeches, sermons and articles in quarterlies. He looks back, with justifiable pride, on his record as a zealous worker for the overthrow of slavery, an educator of 7,000 students, and a preacher of the Gospel for fifty years. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Denison University and Indiana University; that of LL.D. by Colgate University; and that of D.C.L. by Hillsdale College. He has been thrice married: At Oberlin, O., in 1845, to Lucia A. Jenison of New York state; at New York, in 1859, to Mary A. Baldwin; and in London, England, in 1883, to Mary A. Tibbits of Manistee, Mich. He has seven children living.

Henry E. Hitchcock

HITCHCOCK, Henry Ethan, acting chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1882–84), was born at Vergennes, Addison co., Vt., May 3, 1822, son of Alured and Sarah W. Hitchcock; the former, a native of Brimfield, Mass.; the latter, of Claremont, N. H. After the death of his father, who was a farmer, Henry went to live with his eldest sister, Mrs. N. H. Losey, at Potsdam, N. Y., her husband being a professor in the academy there, in which he began his preparation for college. He removed with the family to Oneida county, N. Y., for the purpose of attending Oneida Institute, to which Prof. Losey had been called. Here young Hitchcock pursued his studies until 1836. At that date there were several institutions for Christian education in the valley of the Mississippi (Illinois), but Rev. George W. Gale, founder of Oneida Institute, was moved to establish another, and, securing the coöperation of a number of enthusiastic friends, among them Prof. Losey, he established the town of Galesburg, Ill., and founded Knox College. To that place came Mr. Hitchcock's mother and her family, after a brief residence in Michigan. In this institution Mr. Hitchcock assisted in teaching, and completed his own course, in 1846, being a member of the first graduating class. Upon the organization of a woman's college, in connection with Knox College, a few years later, he was elected to the chair of mathematics, where he remained twenty-two years. He resigned in 1872, to accept the professorship of mathematics in the University of Nebraska, then being organized, and this position he held for twenty-three years. Thus it was his privilege to be a pioneer worker in the building up of two important institutions of learning. Possessing rare qualities as an instructor and great kindliness of spirit, he endeared himself to the many students in both institutions, who enjoyed the benefits of his scholarly and Christian influence for so many years.

J. Irving Manatt.

MANATT, James Irving, third chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1884–89), was born near Millersburg, O., Feb. 17, 1845, son of Robert and Jemima (Gwin) Manatt. Five years later the family removed to Iowa. He was graduated at Iowa College in 1869. He had already seen service as a soldier in the war for the Union, and done some work in journalism, and after leaving college was, for a year, on the staff of the Chicago "Evening Post." But his life-work was to be that of an educator, for which he fitted himself by several years of advanced study, under Prof. William D. Whitney at Yale, and George Curtius, at Leipzig. He was for two years professor of Greek at Denison University, Ohio, and for seven years at Marietta College (1877–84), and chancellor of the University of Nebraska for the five years following. His administration there was marked by extraordinary progress and prosperity, and brought the institution up to the high rank for which it is now distinguished. The faculty was enlarged and strengthened; three new buildings were added to the solitary hall existing before; the biennial income was trebled; and the institution was placed in close working relations with the rest of the public school system of the state. In 1889 his enthusiasm for Hellenic studies induced him to accept the post of American consul at Athens, which he occupied for the next four years. These were years of rich and varied opportunity, improved by study, travel and literary work, as well as by most effective and acceptable official service, and with this unique preparation he returned, in 1893, to take the chair of Greek literature and history at Brown University which he still occupies. Dr. Manatt has published an edition of Xenophon's "Hellenica" (1888), and, in collaboration with the distinguished Greek archæologist, Tsountas, "The Mycenæan Age" (1897). This is not only the first American work on the subject, but the first in any language to attempt a complete and systematic survey of primitive Greek culture, on the basis of its monuments, as brought to light by Schliemann and other explorers in the past twenty years. In addition to these works, Dr. Manatt has long been a prolific contributor to the best periodicals, and is an acknowledged authority on the living Greeks, as well as their ancestors. He received the degree of Ph.D. on examination, from Yale, in 1873, and that of LL.D. *causa honoris* from Iowa College in 1886. Dr. Manatt was married, in 1870, to Arletta Winifred, daughter of Nathaniel W. Clark.

BESSEY, Charles Edwin, acting chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1889–91) and botanist, was born at Milton, Wayne co., O., May 21, 1845, son of Adnah and Margaret Bessey. He is descended on both his father's and mother's sides from mingled French and German ancestry. His father was a teacher and a farmer in eastern Pennsylvania, but in 1834 removed to Ohio, and there Charles Bessey was brought up on a farm. He was given every educational advantage by his father, and received his early education in the common schools and in the academies at Seville and Canaan, O. After a scientific course in Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, where he was graduated in 1869, he studied at Harvard University under Prof. Asa Gray. From 1870 until 1884 he was professor of botany in Iowa Agricultural College, and during 1882 was acting president of the college. In 1884 he was appointed to the chair of botany in the University of Nebraska, and still holds the position. He became associate-editor of the department of botany of the "American Naturalist" in 1880, retiring to accept a similar position on "Science"; was president of the Iowa Academy of Sciences from 1875 until 1884; president of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, 1883–85; president of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, 1891–94; is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Botanical Society of America, and its president in 1895–96, and president of the department of science of the National Educational Association, 1895–96. In 1879 he received the degree of Ph.D., conferred by the University of Iowa. He has contributed largely to the scientific periodicals, and his "Botany for High Schools and Colleges" (1880) is a valued text-book. As an author his works are numerous, and are valuable contributions to science. "Reports on Insects" was published in 1873, and succeeding works are: "Geography of Iowa" (1876); "The Erysiphei of North America" (1877); "Essentials of Botany" (1884); "Reports of State Botanist of Nebraska" (1887–97); "Preliminary Report on the Native Trees and Shrubs of Nebraska" (1891); "Elementary Botanical Exercises" (1892); "The Phylogeny and Taxonomy of Angiosperms" (1897). He is associate-editor of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia," in charge of the department of botany, 1893–98.

Charles E. Bessey

CANFIELD, James H., fourth chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1891–95). (See vol. VII., p. 417.)

MAC LEAN, George Edwin, fifth chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1895–), was born in Rockville, Conn., Aug. 31, 1850, son of Edwin W. and Julia H. (Ladd) MacLean. His father, a man of public spirit, was a successful merchant, postmaster of Rockville, a member of the I. O. O. F., and later a deacon in the Congregational Church of Great Barrington, Mass. The earliest American representatives of the family settled in Hartford and Vernon, Conn., before the revolution. The genealogy in Scotland reaches back to the eleventh century, with a legendary line for several centuries beyond. The Ladd family first came to this country in 1632. Dr. MacLean received his preparatory education in Westfield Academy and Williston Seminary, Massachusetts. He entered Williams College from which he was graduated in 1871; completed a course of study at Yale Divinity School in 1874, and then accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian and Congregational Society of New Lebanon, N. Y. From 1877 to 1881 he was minister of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y. Going abroad in the latter year, he studied at the University of Leipzig until 1883, with the exception of two semesters at the University of Berlin, devoting his attention especially to philology and history, Biblical exegesis and Old English literature. He collated several Old English manuscripts in the British Museum, and at Oxford and Cambridge. He received the degree of Ph.D. at Leipzig. After a tour through Europe, he returned to the United States, and shortly thereafter accepted the chair of English language and literature in the University of Minnesota. At the expiration of seven years' service he obtained a leave of absence, and spent eleven months in studying in the British Museum, and in making bicycle tours through England. Facilities were everywhere afforded him for becoming acquainted with English life and thought, especially at the great universities. He resumed the duties of the professorship in December 1892; but again in 1894 he began researches in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Philological Society of London and also of the American Philological Society; and in 1895 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College. In the same year he was elected chancellor of the University of the State of Nebraska, and president of the university senate, positions he still (1898) holds. He is also a director of the U. S. agricultural experiment station at the university, and during the summer of 1896 traveled in England, Holland and Germany, studying the work done at the stations in each country. Under him strenuous efforts have been made to unite more closely the university and the schools of the state. In 1895 a summer school for teachers, principals and superintendents, was opened at the university; also, a school of mechanic arts with a two years course, and a school of agriculture. Dr. MacLean is an earnest scholar and an enthusiastic worker, and no labor seems too arduous, and no research too difficult, for him to undertake. In addition to numerous shorter articles and reviews, he has published "Ælfric's Anglo-Saxon Version of *Alcuini Interrogationes Sigewulfi Presbyteri in Genesin* (Halle, 1883); "An Old and Middle English Reader," by Zupitza (Boston, 1886); "An Introductory Course in Old English" prepared by Prof. Wilkin and K. C. Babcock (Minneapolis, 1891); "A Chart of English Literature with References" which has passed through several editions, the last in New York and London (1892), and "An Old and Middle English Reader with Introduction, Notes and Glossary" (New York and London, 1893). Dr. MacLean was married, May 20, 1874, to Clara S., a daughter of Charles J. Taylor of Great Barrington, Mass. Through her father she is descended from the Dwights, Pyncheons and Ives', of Colonial times. Having studied at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and being a woman of ability, she has assisted her husband in his own studies.

George E. MacLean

EDGREN, August Hjalmar, dean of the graduate school of the University of Nebraska, was born in the province of Wermland, Sweden, Oct. 18, 1840. His early training was received in the

Chemical Laboratory

public schools of Carlstad. Later his studies were continued in the Lyceum of Stockholm where he completed his course at the age of eighteen. Having passed his examinations for entering the University of Upsala in 1858, he chose instead the military profession, and was graduated in 1860 at the Royal Military School of Sweden, and soon after crossed the ocean to enter the U. S. army during the civil war. His previous military training secured for him a second lieutenancy in the 99th New York volunteers. For meritorious conduct at the siege of Suffolk he was promoted to first lieutenant, and shortly after detailed to staff duty, serving on the engineer corps of the army of the Potomac. He planned and had complete charge of the work of reconstruction of the fortifications at Yorktown. The greater part of the summer and fall of 1863 was spent in this work. The unhealthful surroundings at Yorktown, due to the ravages of war, affected the health of the young officer, and at the close of the year he was obliged to resign. Returning to Sweden, he served as officer in the regular army until 1870, when again he sailed for America to devote himself to study. He was graduated Ph.B. the following year at Cornell University, New York, and after spending a year teaching at the military academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he entered Yale University, where he received the degree of Ph.D., in 1874, having studied under the distinguished philologist, Prof. William Dwight Whitney. At Yale he was appointed instructor in French, and, also, during Prof. Whitney's absence, of Sanskrit and philology. In 1880 he was elected docent in Sanskrit in the old University of Lund, Sweden, where he remained until 1885; being then called to the chair of modern languages in the University of Nebraska. The work of the C. L. S. C. greatly interested Prof. Edgren, and he wrote articles, setting forth its advantages, for the Swedish press. For three summers he taught Sanskrit and comparative philology at Chautauqua. Again, in 1891, he accepted a call from his native land as professor of Germanic languages in the new University of Gothenburg, and on his arrival was elected first president of that institution, whose records officially recognize his very efficient services. In 1893, however, he listened to an urgent invitation from the authorities of the University of Nebraska to return there as professor of Romance languages and instructor of Sanskrit and comparative philology; and he was later made the dean of the graduate school of that university. The published works of Prof. Edgren cover a wide field, and have won for him recognition as a scholar of rank. Besides many contributions to scientific periodicals in Sweden, America and Germany, on Romance, Germanic, Sanskrit, and comparative philology, he has published various works now used as standard text-books in these fields; among them, Sanskrit, French, Spanish and Italian grammars, and, in conjunction with Prof. Whitney, an etymological German dictionary. He has also published in book form a series of articles on the educational system of the United States (1879), and "On American Belles-Lettres" (1878), both in the Swedish language; the latter volume contains sketches of American authors with translations of their most popular writings in prose and poetry. He has also made several translations into English and Swedish from Sanskrit writers. Perhaps his most important works in translation are a version of Longfellow in Swedish, and of the Hindoo drama "Sakuntala," in both Swedish and English. Prof. Edgren is also the author of two volumes of poems that have been received with unanimous favor by the Swedish press. In 1880 he was married to Marianne, daughter of C. Steendorff, artist, of Copenhagen, Denmark. They have three children.

DAVIS, Ellery Williams, educator, was born at Oconomowoc, Waukesha co., Wis., March 29, 1857, son of Lothrop Wilson and Sarah Angeline Davis. His early education was chiefly obtained from his father, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin with the degree of B.S., in 1879, and during the following winter studied astronomy under the noted Prof. James Craig Watson. In January, 1881, he entered Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md.; won a scholarship and a fellowship there in 1882, and held the latter for two years, taking the degree of Ph. D., in June, 1884, his principal subject being mathematics; the subordinate one, physics. In the summer of 1884 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Florida Agricultural College at Lake City, where he remained until appointed to the corresponding chair in the University of South Carolina. He has contributed to the "Popular Science Monthly," "The Annals of Mathematics," "The Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society," "The University Studies," and the "American Journal of Mathematics," and has published "An Introduction to the Logic of Algebra" (1890). In June, 1886, Prof. Davis was married to Annie T. Wright of Lake City, Fla. He became professor of mathematics in the University of Nebraska, September, 1893.

SHERMAN, Lucius Adelno, educator, was born at East Douglas, Worcester co., Mass., Aug. 28, 1847, son of Asahel and Eunice (Walker) Sherman. He was fitted for college at East Greenwich and Andover and then entered Yale, where he took high rank as a scholar, and was held in great esteem by his classmates, although known as a devoted student rather than as a participant in their amusements and sports. He was graduated with the de-

New Library Building

gree of A.B. in 1871, and then became teacher of Greek and French in Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, studying meanwhile in literary and philological lines and taking the degree of Ph.D., under Profs. Whitney and Lounsbury, in 1875. In 1877 he published a translation from the Swedish, of Esaias Tegnér's "Frithiof's Saga," and since that time reviews and critical papers from his pen have appeared in print. In 1882 Dr. Sherman resigned his position in the grammar school to become professor of English literature in the University of Nebraska, and in 1891 he was made dean of the college of literature, science and the arts. In 1893 he published "The Analytics of Literature," a book designed to serve as the scientific basis of literary interpretation. He is editor of the "University Studies," issued by the institution. He was married at Athens, Pa., Sept. 3, 1878, to Anna Barber, daughter of Gen. Horace Williston of that town. They have three children.

BARBER, Grove Ettinger, educator, was born in Freedom, Portage co., O., Nov. 1, 1843, son of Myron Alphonso and Marinda L. (Streeter) Barber. His paternal grandfather, Myron Barber, was a native of Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather, Charles Streeter, was born in Vermont and removed to Ohio in 1816. Grove Barber spent two terms, 1860–61, at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, now Hiram College. He enlisted in the 104th Ohio volunteer infantry, Aug. 11, 1862, and served until June 30, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out, in North Carolina. He was at the siege of Knoxville and in the Atlanta campaign; also in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was not wounded once nor taken prisoner, and was never absent from the regiment with the exception of a short period in North Carolina, when he was ill. After the war he resumed his studies at Hiram College, and was graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1874. He was superintendent of village schools in Morgan, Ashtabula co., O., one year, 1871–72, and then was appointed professor of Greek and Latin in Hiram College, where he remained nine years. During the year 1881–82 he was superintendent of city schools at Grand Island, Neb., and then resigned to become professor of Latin in the University of Nebraska, the position he now holds. He served in that year also as a member of the first state board of examiners for teachers' certificates. In 1885–86 he was dean of the academic college of the university. In the spring of 1889 he was granted a leave of absence, and spent five months in study and travel in Europe. He has published one work: "Latin Charts" (1893), and has others in preparation. Prof. Barber is a member of the Christian church, sometimes called the Disciples of Christ, and holds the office of elder in a local organization. Prof. Barber was married at Freedom, O., June 24, 1868, to Esther Bates, daughter of Ira and Olive (Curtiss) Gardner, who died in 1895, leaving three sons and a daughter.

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REESE, Manoah Bostic, dean of the college of law of the University of Nebraska, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., Sept. 5, 1839, son of Simon Reese, formerly of Winchester, Va. He was reared on a farm, and his early education was limited to the opportunities furnished by the district school in what was a new and sparsely settled country. In 1856 his parents, with their children, removed to Clark county, Ia., and opened a farm, where he remained until he attained his majority. During this time he attended the public schools of the vicinity, and when about twenty-one years of age entered a seminary at Osceola, Ia., which he attended about two years. He attempted to enlist in the Union army during the civil war, but, owing to an injury which he had received in his youth, he was rejected. Upon his return home he began the study of law in the office of James Rice, at Osceola, Ia.; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and began the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with his preceptor. In 1871 he removed to Nebraska, finally locating at Wahoo, in that state, in 1874. In 1875 he was elected and served as a delegate to the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of Nebraska. In 1876 he was elected to the office of district attorney for the fourth judicial district, and in 1878 and 1880 was re-elected; and in 1883 he was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of his state, holding the office for six years, during the last two of which he was chief justice. In 1889 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and in 1891 was appointed lecturer on the subjects of real and personal property in the college of law of the State University. He held the position for two years, when he was made dean of the college; and is still (1898) in office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has served as Grand Master of that order in Nebraska. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and represented the Nebraska conference of that church in 1888 as a lay delegate to the general conference held in the city of New York. He was married, Jan. 1, 1862, to Caroline Burrows, formerly of Mooresville, Ind.

PRESCOTT, Mary Newmarch, author, was born at Calais, Me., Aug. 2, 1849, daughter of Joseph N. and Sarah (Bridges) Prescott, and younger sister of the brilliant novelist and poet, Harriet Prescott Spofford. Her father was a lumber merchant, and subsequently a lawyer. The literary gifts and cultured tastes which distinguished her and her elder sister, Harriet, were in a large measure inherited from their parents, both of whom possessed more than usual intellectual powers. When Mary was quite young she accompanied her family to Derry, N. H., and afterward to Newburyport, Mass., where she subsequently lived. Her early years were marked by many privations, for her father had become a helpless invalid, and with the breadwinner incapacitated the family resources had to be husbanded with the strictest care. Owing to her very delicate health, Mary was educated chiefly at home by her mother and her sister. The latter's success in literature, fired her with ambition to work for literary honors, and while still very young she submitted her first story to "Harper's Magazine." It was accepted, and from that time forward the young authoress wrote continuously for the leading American magazines, her contributions consisting for the most part of poems and short stories, all of which are more than usually pleasing. Although in the course of her life Miss Prescott published a voluminous quantity of fugitive writings, she never attempted to publish them in separate volumes, and the only work of hers that has as yet appeared in book form is a juvenile story entitled, "Matt's Follies," published in 1873. Miss Prescott spent the closing years of her life at Deer Island, Amesbury, Mass., the home of Mrs. Spofford. She died June 14, 1888.

MORRELL, William, clergyman, was born and brought up in England, where he received a classical education, and was admitted to holy orders in the established church. In 1623 he was given a commission by the ecclesiastical court in England to exercise a superintendence over all the New England churches, and joining the company sent out by the Plymouth council under Capt. Robert Gorges in September of that year he came to America. Gorges made an effort to settle his colony at Wessagusset, now Weymouth, in Massachusetts, but the enterprise was not successful, and the colony soon dispersed. Morrell then remained for a short time at Plymouth, and wrote there a Latin poem descriptive of "Nova Anglia," with an English translation, both of which he published on his return to England in 1625. The verses were addressed to King Charles I., and described in particular the animals and native inhabitants of North America. Morrell seems to have made no attempt to exercise the authority invested in him over the churches of the colony, and apparently never returned to America. His poem, with both the Latin and English versions, was reprinted in the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, first series, I. 125–39. Portions of it are marked by much beauty of diction and imagination, and the poem leaves a pleasing impression of the scholarly and enthusiastic author.

CURTIS, Joseph Bridgham, soldier, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1836, son of George and Julia (Bowen-Bridgham) Curtis. He entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University; was graduated in the department of engineering in 1856; and then, in the discharge of his duties as an engineer, went to Chicago immediately and from Chicago, in the spring of 1857, to a post upon the Allentown railroad, in Pennsylvania. When the civil war broke out he obtained a commission as an engineer, with the rank of captain, in the 9th regiment of the New York state militia, and had a place on the colonel's staff. He remained an unpaid volunteer in this regiment for a few months, and then went to Washington, and for a short time occupied a post in the working corps of the sanitary commission. When the 4th Rhode Island regiment was formed, he was appointed first lieutenant. In November, 1861, the regiment, which was attached to Gen. O. O. Howard's brigade, was ordered to join Gen. Sumner's division. In a few weeks it joined Burnside's forces, and was in the battle of Roanoke island. Succumbing to the hardships and fatigues to which he had been exposed, Col. Curtis was compelled to return to Providence to recuperate for a time. As soon as his strength began to return he was impatient again to be on duty, and several days before his furlough expired he was on his way to rejoin his regiment. He was at the siege of Fort Macon, which, after a month's onset upon it by the Federal troops, surrendered April 26, 1862. When Col. Rodman was promoted to the rank of brigadier, Curtis was commissioned his assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain; and soon after, he was made lieutenant-colonel. After a series of adventures in which the bravery of Col. Curtis exhibited itself most strikingly, there came the great battle of Antietam, in which the 4th Rhode Island regiment performed so gallant a part. Lieut.-Col. Curtis took command of the regiment in the place of Col. Steere, who was wounded. The regiment was now in the 9th army corps. He was killed on Dec. 13, 1862, on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, while marching with his regiment to take part in the assault on the confederate works. His body was taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

SCHULTZE, Augustus, educator, was born at Nowawes, near Potsdam, Germany, Feb. 3, 1840, son of Lewis and Frederica (Haeseler) Schultze. When he was nine years of age, his parents removed to the Moravian settlement at Gnadenberg, Silesia, where they took charge of the household affairs of the Brethren's house. Their son, who had first attended the public schools of his native town, entered the Moravian school, taking a four years' preparatory course at the Gnadenberg Academy; then a five years' classical course at the Moravian College at Niesky, followed by a three years' theological course at the Theological Seminary of Gnadenfeld. Upon his graduation, in 1861, he was appointed teacher in the Moravian Boarding School for Boys at Lausanne, French Switzerland. The following year he was called to a professorship in the college at Niesky, at which he had been graduated in 1858. After teaching here from 1862 to 1870, his special line being the ancient languages, Hebrew, Greek and Latin, he accepted a call tendered him by the Unity's Elders' conference (the general executive board of the Moravian church) to become a professor in the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and he has been identified with that institution ever since. The branches assigned to him were exegesis and dogmatics in the theological department, and the advanced classes in Hebrew, Greek and German in the collegiate department. Since 1885 he has held the office of president of the college and seminary. During this period new and commodious buildings have been erected with funds contributed by the friends of the institution, and the sphere of its usefulness has been greatly enlarged. For a number of years Pres. Schultze combined with his professional duties the office of a member of the Provincial Elders' conference, an executive board of three presiding elders, elected by the synod of the Moravian church, to have charge of the general supervision and direction of this denomination in America. He served in this capacity for three synodical terms. For a number of years he edited the two German papers of the church in America, "Der Brueder Botschafter" and "Der Missionsfreund." He compiled the first Danish edition of the "Daily Text Book of the Church" (1888); and wrote in German the first complete "History of the Foreign Mission Work of the Moravians," with illustrations and maps drawn by himself (1889). In English he wrote a small volume, entitled "The Books of the Bible Analyzed," which has seen its fifth edition; also the first "Grammar and Vocabulary of the Alaskan-Eskimo Language," that has ever been printed. In 1896 he published the "Theology of Peter and Paul in their own Words," and the same year, as chairman of a committee appointed by the synod, he compiled a new English and a new German catechism, which have received the endorsement of the church authorities. In 1893 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette College. Dr. Schultze was married, in 1871, to Julia A. Reck of Bethlehem, who died in 1874, leaving one son. In 1876 he was married to Adelaide E. Peter of Gnadenhütten, O.

Augustus Schultze

TAYLOR, Robert Love, twenty-seventh and thirtieth governor of Tennessee (1887–91; 1896–), was born July 31, 1850, in Happy Valley, Carter co., Tenn., on the spot where the soldiers of John Sevier rendezvoused for their descent upon King's mountain. His paternal great-grandfather, Nathaniel Taylor, was at the battle of King's mountain, and was with Sevier in all the Indian wars. He was with Jackson at New Orleans, a brevet colonel, and after that was general in chief of the Tennessee militia. Nathaniel's son, James Patton, was a lawyer of distinction and attorney-general of the Wautaugua district. He married the daughter of John Carter, one of the earliest compeers of Sevier, whose son, Landon Carter, figured most conspicuously in early governmental affairs. Gen. Robert E. Lee's mother was a Carter, and of this family. James P. Taylor's son, Nathaniel Greene, was the father of Robert L. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and a man of much erudition and polish, who distinguished himself both as statesman and preacher. He was noted as an orator of surpassing power and eloquence. He was commissioner of Indian affairs under Pres. Johnson and represented his district in congress. Robert Taylor's mother was Emmeline Haynes, a woman of most brilliant accomplishments. She was sister to Landon Carter Haynes, a Confederate senator, and reputed to be one of the most eloquent orators the South has ever produced. Robert L. Taylor was the fourth of ten children, six of them boys, all of whom became distinguished. They were equally divided in politics, three of them being Republicans and three Democrats. He was educated at Pennington, N. J., with his brother Alfred A., who was afterwards his opponent for governor; read law with Judge Kirkpatrick at Jonesboro, and was licensed to practice in 1878, and was then immediately nominated by the Democrats for congress in a district with a usual Republican majority of about 6,000. He was elected after a most exciting and unique canvass in which fiddling and dancing played a conspicuous part. He was nominated in 1880 and again in 1882, but was defeated in close finishes. His maternal uncle, Landon Carter, represented that district in congress, then his father, then himself, and afterwards his brother Alfred, each of different political affiliation. In 1884 he canvassed the state as elector-at-large on the Cleveland ticket and was appointed pension agent at Knoxville after the election. In 1886 the Republicans nominated his brother, Alfred A., the Democrats called upon Robert to oppose him, and then ensued the most remarkable political canvass in the history of American politics. The state was brilliant with bonfires and people flocked to their speakings sometimes from a distance of over one hundred miles in wagons, horseback and afoot. It resulted in the election of Robert Taylor. He was renominated in 1888 and elected over Samuel W. Hawkins; polling more votes than ever before accorded one man. When his term ended he retired to Chattanooga, and formed a law partnership with Hon. Frank M. Thompson, now railroad commissioner, but he abandoned it in a few months for the lecture platform, where he has served with most brilliant success, realizing both fortune and fame. It is said that his equal as a pleasing platform orator has never been known. He was chosen elector-at-large again in 1892. In 1896 the Democratic party again nominated Gov. Taylor for governor, and he was elected over Hon. G. N. Tillman, being still the incumbent. His administration is characterized by ability, but chiefly by the humanity and kindliness with which he dispenses executive affairs. In personal appearance Gov. Taylor ranks among the handsomest men, being tall and well proportioned, very active and graceful, full of life, laughter and fun, and is, moreover, a most delightful story-teller. He was married, in 1878, to Sarah L. Baird, of Ashville, N. C., a cousin of Gov. Zebulon Vance, and to them have been born eight children, five of whom are living. His house is at Johnson City, near the place of his birth, and among his many kindred. Gov. Taylor has never solicited candidacy for elective office, and was nominated for governor both times over his protest.

RANDOLPH, Sir John, lawyer, was born at Turkey Island, Va., 1693, the sixth son of William and Mary (Isham) Randolph. His father, a member of an ancient family of Morton Morrell, Warwickshire, England, arrived in Virginia in 1674, and acquired a large plantation on James river. He aided in founding William and Mary College, and of his ten children six sons were among the earliest of William and Mary graduates. John was one of these, and afterwards he went to England and studied law at Gray's Inn, London. Soon after his return he became attorney-general of Virginia. He was knighted in 1730, while in England on a commission to obtain a renewal of the charter of William and Mary College, which he represented in the house of burgesses. In 1736 he became speaker of the Virginia house of burgesses, and in the same year served as recorder of the city of Norfolk. He wrote a "Breviate Book," selections from which are given in the "Virginia Historical Register" for 1848, and collected materials for a history of the constitution and government of Virginia, which were afterwards utilized by his nephew, William Stith. Frequent mention is made of Sir John in the records of William and Mary College, and a notice of him was published in the "Virginia Law Journal" for April, 1877. He died at Williamsburgh, Va., March 9, 1757.

WORMELEY, Katharine Prescott, author, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, Jan. 14, 1830, second daughter of Ralph Randolph and Caroline (Preble) Wormeley. Her father, who was a Virginian by birth and a grandson of Attorney-general John Randolph, was an admiral in the British navy; her mother was niece of Com. Edward Preble, the founder of the navy of the United States. Miss Wormeley was living in Newport, R. I., when the civil war broke out. Her patriotic spirit led her to take a practical interest in the work of the sanitary commission, and after serving on the hospital transports of the commission on the Pamunkey and James rivers she was appointed by the surgeon-general of the United States, superintendent of nursing at the Lovell, U. S. A., General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Letters written by her during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, from the headquarters of the sanitary commission, were published by the Massachusetts commandery of the Loyal Legion under the title, "The Other Side of War." She has translated works of Alexander Dumas the elder, but is best known as translator of the works of Honoré de Balzac (40 vols., including memoir of Balzac, Boston, 1886–90), her version being recognized as the standard one in English. An edition de luxe, illustrated by twenty French artists, has been given the distinctive name of the Wormeley edition. A writer in the New York "Tribune" paid her the following tribute on the completion of her labors: "A conscientious and impartial comparison of Miss Wormeley's translations with those of her predecessors and present rivals must leave a conviction that for accuracy, sympathy, discretion and editorial judgment she stands alone. She interposes nothing between Balzac and the English reader, nothing more than the thin veil which the best of translators must always throw over his work. Her style is clear, supple, animated, and has sufficient colour; but if it is not the style of Balzac, which English prose could not pretend to be, it is at any rate the most satisfactory equivalent which we know." Having finished this monumental task, Miss Wormeley turned her attention to Molière, and completed in 1897 the translation of his dramatic works in six volumes. Miss Wormeley has a summer home in the White Mountains, and spends her winters usually in Newport, where she is concerned in various philanthropic organizations. Her sister, Elizabeth Wormeley, Mrs. R. B. Latimer (born 1822), is the author of several novels and a series of familiar histories of France, England, Italy and Austria, Russia, Turkey and Spain. Her youngest sister, Ariana Randolph Wormeley, Mrs. D. S. Curtis (born 1835), is the author of "The Coming Woman, or the Spirit of '76," a parlor play which had much vogue in its day, and has been performed in all parts of Europe.

LOUDON, John, contractor, was born in Loudon county, Va., Oct. 22, 1800, second son of James and Mary (Boyd) Loudon. Before he attained his majority, the family removed to Lexington, Ky., then to Frankfort, Ky., and thence to Covington. John Loudon's next place of residence was in Highland county, O., where he married his cousin, Narcissa, daughter of Dr. John Boyd, who was a surgeon on the staff of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and took part in the battle of Tippecanoe. In that same battle an uncle of his father, who was in command of a company of Kentuckians, was killed. After his marriage, John Loudon settled in Cincinnati, but, being a stanch Democrat, and a believer in states' rights, he preferred to live in the South, and returned to Covington, whence, about 1855, he removed to Memphis, Tenn. While living in Cincinnati, he contracted for and built the stone bridge spanning the Miami canal on Front street, near the Ohio river, which still stands a monument to his memory, and he laid the first bowlder pavement in the city, on Broadway. He contracted to build a stone wharf at Memphis, and was at work on it when the civil war broke out. He had collected stone sufficient to complete the work, and while it was lying unloaded on the wharf the stone was noticed by Gen. Grant when about to move on Vicksburg, and was ordered to be carried to Vicksburg and thrown into the river to alter the channel and thus enable the Federal gunboats to pass the fortifications unmolested. Although, owing to these and other obstructions, the river was diverted from the beleaguered city, the work was not accomplished in time for Gen. Grant's purposes. While the Confederate vessels were lying at Memphis awaiting the Federal monitors, Capt. Loudon obtained permission from the Confederate officials to take his steamboat, the Granite State, to the plantations of Gen. Pillow, below Helena, for a load of cotton-seed to be used by the Memphis cotton-seed oil mills. While on this peaceful mission his boat was compelled to round to at Helena, by Gen. Hindman, and, being forced into the Confederate service, was loaded with ammunition and army supplies and sent with a strong guard up the Arkansas river to Gen. Holmes at Little Rock. It was used as an army transport until the fall of Little Rock and Pine Bluff made it a necessity for the Confederates to destroy all the steamboats on the Arkansas. The Granite State, at that time lying at Swan lake, was committed to the flames. Her silvery-toned bell, which could be heard for a distance of six miles, was saved, and later was presented to St. Patrick's Church, Memphis. After the destruction of his boat, Capt. Loudon engaged in cotton planting until the war ended, when he returned to Memphis, and completed the wharf, which is a lasting memorial of his usefulness. This long-delayed work finished, he returned to his plantation on the Arkansas river. Capt. Loudon's first wife, by whom he had three children, died in Cincinnati. He was then married to Miss Miriam Trowbridge, whose home was near Vevay, Ind., who bore him three sons and three daughters. On her death he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Medarah) Buchanan, a native of Maryland, by whom he had two sons, now dead. Samuel Medarah, his brother-in-law, edited "The Ohio Statesman" at Columbus, during the civil war. Capt. Loudon's three sons, James A., Milton Boyd and Hopkins, served in the Confederate army. The first-named is president and secretary of the Loudon-Penick Grocery Co., one of the important business houses of Memphis. Capt. Loudon died at his home in Arkansas, Oct. 19, 1884.

LOUDON, James Arlington, soldier and merchant, was born at Covington, Ky., and entered the southern army at the age of fifteen years, May, 1861. His father was John Loudon, a merchant, contractor and planter of Memphis, who, when the boy was quite young, entrusted him with important commissions, among them that of commanding the steamer, the Granite State, on a trip to transport cotton-seed from Gen. Gideon Pillow's plantations below Helena on the Mississippi river to the Memphis cotton-seed oil mills. These plantations, though entirely worked by slaves, were judiciously and humanely managed, and impressed young Loudon with the more favorable side of slavery. The outbreak of the civil war found him, therefore, entirely in sympathy with the southern cause, and he entered as a private the Confederate army, in a company enlisted by N. B. Forrest, later Gen. Forrest. After participating in the battle of Belmont, siege of Corinth, and the battles of Denmark and Holly Springs, under Gen. William Jackson, he fell ill, and on his recovery was detailed to serve as pilot on the Granite State, then in the service of the Confederate army as a transport. He afterwards received orders to burn the boat, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and upon performing this service, he re-entered the army, with the rank of first-lieutenant of cavalry, company G, under Capt. Gallespie, Col. Charles Carlton's regiment, Slemmon's brigade, Gen. Cabell's division. He was present at all the subsequent engagements of his regiment, until he was finally captured by the enemy and held a prisoner of war for five months, at the end of which time, the war being over, he was released on parole. He then resumed his business as planter on the Arkansas river, but finding that unprofitable on account of the tax imposed on cotton, he returned to Memphis and engaged successfully in business pursuits. In 1870 he was married to Virginia L. Shanks, who died on the Arkansas plantation, at Swan Lake, July 12, 1873. He has one son living. Lieut. Loudon served under Gen. Price in the advance into Missouri, and was ever at his post of duty. He was wounded in a cavalry engagement on Flat Bayou, Ark., and left for dead on the field. The Federal commander sent a posse to bury him, but he, regaining consciousness, had made good his escape. He

James A. Loudon.

was one of the original members of the Confederate Relief and Historical Association, of Memphis, Tenn., now the Confederate Historical Association, in which he is still a member in good standing; also a member of company A, Confederate Veterans, and a regular attendant of Calvary Episcopal Church. Mr. Loudon is now (1898) second vice-president of the State of Tennessee Association of Confederate Veterans, and president of the National Cash Benefit Association, chartered by the state of Tennessee.

SHAW, John, poet, was born in Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1778. He was graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1795, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In December, 1798, he was appointed surgeon in the U. S. fleet, which then sailed for Algiers. In Africa he served the government in an official capacity for a time, and in 1800 he returned to America, only to sail for Europe in the following year. He pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh University until 1803, in which year he went to Canada with the earl of Selkirk. From 1805 to 1808 he practiced medicine at Baltimore, Md. Throughout his career he was in the habit of embodying his experiences and emotions in verse, but he made no effort to publish his productions, and they were not given to the world until after his death in 1810, when a volume of his poems, with a memoir, and extracts from his foreign journals and correspondence, was published. Duyckinck says of the poems that "they are on the usual miscellaneous topics of fugitive verse of the average order of excellence." Dr. Shaw was married in 1807. His death resulted from chemical experiments which required him to frequently immerse his arms in cold water. He died, of consumption, on a voyage to the Bahamas, Jan. 10, 1809.

Jno. A. Pitts.

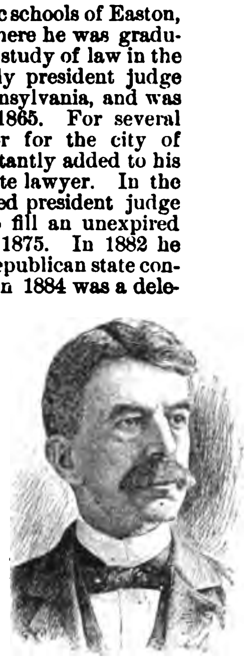
PITTS, John Abraham, lawyer and banker, was born near Waynesboro, Wayne co., Tenn., June 3, 1849, son of John Fletcher and Emarintha M. (Montague) Pitts. His father was a native of Halifax county, N. C., and his mother was born in Maury county, Tenn. He attended the Male Academy at Waynesboro, and in 1860 entered the Masonic Academy at Clifton, but his studies were interrupted by the military operations on the Tennessee river, which broke up the work of the academy. When the institution reopened in 1866, Mr. Pitts entered as a student, and was graduated in 1868. The succeeding fall he was made principal. He taught for a year and a half, in the meantime preparing himself to enter the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1871. Mr. Pitts at once settled down to the practice of his profession at Savannah, Hardin co., Tenn. He rode the circuit of from four to eight counties, and became a prominent and successful practitioner. He determined in 1884 to leave Savannah and go to Jackson, Tenn., where he could enjoy railroad facilities and a larger local practice. He there formed a partnership with Stokely D. Hays. In 1886, Marcus H. Meeks, his present partner, joined the firm, the name of which became Pitts, Hays & Meeks. During his stay in Jackson he attended the courts in ten to twelve counties, besides being a regular attendant upon the sessions of the supreme court in Nashville and Jackson, and the federal courts in both these places, and at Memphis. In 1886 he organized the Second National Bank at Jackson, and was its president until 1888, when he left the city. In 1888 Mr. Pitts and Mr. Meeks went to Nashville, and formed a partnership which still exists. In 1890 Mr. Pitts organized the People's Bank of Clifton, and has since been its president. He has great moral courage, and does not hesitate when asked to express his opinion freely upon all public questions. He is a man of an enlightened public spirit, and keeps abreast with every movement calculated to advance the material development, mental growth and moral elevation of his native state. Mr. Pitts was married, Nov. 5, 1872, to Milessa Ellen Ricketts, the daughter of a prosperous merchant at Clifton. She bore him three children, the eldest of whom, Catherine, married Archibald G. Williams, of Savannah.

KERNAN, Francis, statesman, was born in Wayne, Steuben co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1816. He studied at Georgetown (D. C.) College, where he was graduated in 1836; read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. From 1854 to 1857 he was reporter of decisions for the court of appeals, and in 1860 elected member of the assembly; two years later, 1862, he, as the Democratic candidate, was elected to congress over Roscoe Conkling, the Republican candidate. He served from 1863 to the end of the term in 1865, Mr. Conkling in the subsequent campaign gaining the election as his successor. In 1867 Mr. Kernan was a member of the constitutional convention, and also a member of the commission to report to the legislature certain proposed amendments to the constitution, all of which were finally adopted in 1874. In the political history of the state of New York, Mr. Kernan occupied a unique position. He was one of a distinguished group of men, the other members being Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. Horatio Seymour. For a long period the three stood at the head of the politics of the state, and because their constituencies centered in Utica, they became known as the "Utica trio." Mr. Seymour died in 1886, Mr. Conkling in 1888, leaving Mr. Kernan the sole representative of political supremacies that in their day exercised an immense influence in the affairs of the state and nation. Mr. Kernan's identification with the Democracy of New York, as a leader, was due to Gov. Tilden, who, with unerring political instinct, correctly estimated Mr. Kernan's power and usefulness, and promptly enlisted him in certain reform movements which he had determined upon. Kernan's previous experience in the assembly and in congress gave him peculiar advantages for becoming a leader in carrying out Gov. Tilden's ideas, and he gave a momentum and strength to the workings of Democracy in the state of New York that was distinctly felt in the molding of the destinies of the nation as well as the state. The following fragment of a letter, found among Mr. Tilden's papers, will show the cordial relation which existed between the two, and gives an evidence of the high regard in which Mr. Kernan was held: "For so difficult a movement coöperation was necessary. The first man I sought was Francis Kernan. His freedom from all entanglements (whether personal or political) with corrupt interests or corrupt men; his high standard of public duty, his disinterestedness and independence, his tact and eloquence in debate, his general popularity and the readiness of his district to send him as a delegate, made him my necessary ally." In 1872 Mr. Kernan was the Democratic candidate for governor. He was defeated by Gen. John A. Dix, but his reverse was temporary. Two years later, Mr. Tilden, the Democratic nominee, was elected by 50,000 majority. As one of the first results, Mr. Kernan went to the U. S. senate for the term of six years. The election of Mr. Kernan marked a new era in politics in New York. The political career of Fenton ended the day that Kernan succeeded to his place in Washington. When the convention met in St. Louis to put in nomination a Democratic candidate for the presidency of the nation, Kernan made the speech proposing the name of Mr. Tilden. In the course of it, he said: "The taxes collected in New York in 1874 were $15,000,000. Mr. Tilden has been in office eighteen months, and the taxes to be collected next year will be $8,000,000." In the canvass which followed, he took an active part, and did his full share in bringing about the remarkably close vote of that year. Mr. Kernan was a man of most decided views and of erratic and original tastes. His garments were modeled on fashions a generation old. He was a man of force and intense convictions, thoughtful, sober-minded, inflexible, but always trustworthy and invariably sincere. He was honored and respected during life and lamented in his death. He died in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1892.

WHEELER, Thomas, soldier, was born in England, and emigrated to America previous to 1642. During King Philip's war he served as a captain, and had charge of the troops at the siege of Quaboag, now Brookfield, Mass., an account of which is given in "A Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy to Several Parsons at Quaboag or Brookfield" (1676). In July, 1675, he was one of the military escort who accompanied Capt. Edward Hutchinson, commissioner to the sachems in the Nipmuck country. Of this expedition he wrote an account or "Narrative," which is preserved in the New Hampshire Historical Society's "Collections." He was wounded in the course of the war. His death occurred at his home in Concord, Mass., Dec. 16, 1686.

WOLLEY, Charles, clergyman, was born in Lincoln, England, about 1652. He studied at Cambridge University, and received the degree of B.A. in 1674, and of M.A. in 1677. In 1678 he accompanied Sir Edmund Andros to New York, and was chaplain of Fort James for two years. He wrote in his journal that he found New York city "small in size and scanty in population; its buildings mostly wood, some few of stone or brick; ten or fifteen ships of about 100 tons burthen each, frequented the port in a year; four of these being New York built." Wolley was a keen observer, and noticed in his journal details of Indian customs, and of the life of the colonists, which make the work of great historical interest. It was published with the title "A Two Years' Journal in New York," in 1701, many years after his return to England. He left America in 1680, bearing with him a letter from Gov. Andros, in which his virtues were highly extolled. In spite of the governor's statement, however, it does not seem probable that he was an ideal clergyman; for his style is more worldly than spiritual, and in the work there are frequent feeling references to "good Madeira," which are somewhat out of keeping with his sacred calling. He also informs his readers in a preface, that after his return to England he was divested of his office, on account of his short-comings. Of his subsequent life, beyond these few hints which he gives, nothing is known. The "Journal" was republished in New York, in 1860, with notes by E. B. O'Callaghan.

KIRKPATRICK, William S., congressman, was born in Easton, Pa., April 21, 1844, son of Newton and Susan S. Kirkpatrick. His family, of Scotch-Irish extraction, was among the early settlers of New Jersey, where the name has long been known as an honorable and prominent one. His grandfather was Rev. Dr. Jacob Kirkpatrick, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amwell, N. J., for more than fifty years a man noted for his deep piety and great power as a pulpit orator. By the maternal line Mr. Kirkpatrick derives descent from the Sebring, Weygandt and other families. Having received his preparatory education in the public schools of Easton, he entered Lafayette College, where he was graduated in 1863. He then began the study of law in the office of H. D. Maxwell, formerly president judge of third judicial district of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1865. For several years thereafter he was solicitor for the city of Easton, an office in which he constantly added to his reputation as a brilliant and astute lawyer. In the early part of 1874 he was appointed president judge of the third judicial district, to fill an unexpired term, and served until January, 1875. In 1882 he was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and in 1884 was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago. By appointment of Gov. Beaver, he became attorney-general of Pennsylvania in January, 1887, and held the office until January, 1891. During 1877–84 he was lecturer on municipal law in Lafayette College, and has been a trustee of the institution since 1890. He has devoted himself closely to the law, and is now recognized as one of the ablest practitioners in the state, having a large and remunerative practice, and being a familiar figure in both state and federal courts. In 1896 he was elected to the fifty-fifth congress, from the eighth Pennsylvania district, receiving a majority of 329 from a constituency theretofore uniformly Democratic. Judge Kirkpatrick is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Northampton County Bar Association, being president of the latter, and the Pomfret Club of Easton. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and a constant attendant of the Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church of Easton. In 1873 he was married to Elizabeth H., daughter of Matthew Hale Jones, of Easton, Pa., and has had two children.



W S Kirkpatrick

HAMILTON, Charles Smith, soldier, was born in Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1822, son of Zayne Alasman and Sylvia Jane (Putnam) Hamilton. The original representative of his line in America was William, son of the famous Scotch physician, Galliton Hamilton, and a descendant of James, duke of Hamilton, at one time heir to the throne of Scotland. He was married to Lucy Berry of England, and settled at North Kingston, R. I., in 1668. From them the descent is traced through their son Samuel; his son Benjamin; and his son Hosea, father of Zayne A. Hamilton, a surgeon by profession. His wife was a niece of Gen. Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame, and daughter of Joseph Putnam, also a soldier in the same conflict. Charles S. Hamilton entered the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1839, and on graduation was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the 2d U. S. infantry. After two years of service at Buffalo, he was, in 1845, promoted to full rank in the 5th U. S. infantry and ordered first to Copper Harbor, Mich., then to the Rio Grande. Joining Gen. Taylor's army of occupation, he participated in the siege and storming of Monterey, being, with George H. Thomas, the first to scale the outworks. He was then ordered to join Scott's army, and with it fought all the way from Vera Cruz to Molino del Rey, where he was dangerously wounded and promoted first lieutenant. During the remainder of the war he held the command of the company, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle, and appointed regimental quartermaster of his regiment. He served until 1853 at Pascagoula, Miss., Rochester, N. Y., and Fort Towson, I. T., and then, resigning his commission, engaged in the linseed oil business. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a volunteer, and was made colonel of the 3d Wisconsin regiment. In May, 1861, he was promoted brigadier general, and after serving under Gen. Banks through the Shenandoah campaign, he led the advance division down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe and thence to Yorktown. In May, 1862, he was transferred to the army of Western Virginia, and placed in command of a division in Rosecrans' army. During the succeeding summer he served in various engagements in northern Mississippi and Tennessee, and on Sept. 19, 1862, with his single division of less than 5,000 men met and defeated a Confederate force of 18,000 at Iuka. Gen. Rosecrans was not present on the field, and the credit of the victory was awarded to Gen. Hamilton. Again on Oct. 4th and 5th he rendered memorable service to the Federal cause by his admirable handling of his division, which changed the battle of Corinth from disastrous defeat to a glorious victory. Several of Gen. Rosecrans' movements had failed and been badly executed, and Hamilton's movements were precisely timed for effectual help. Gen. Grant always ascribed the success of the repulse at Corinth to Gen. Hamilton. He was then transferred to the command of the left wing of Grant's army—Sherman having the right and McPherson the centre—and, in 1863, was promoted major-general of volunteers. He resigned from the service in May, 1863, and, returning to his home in Wisconsin, resumed active business. For twenty years from 1869, he was president of the Milwaukee Oil Works, and was prominent in civil and political life as well. He was president of the board of regents of Wisconsin State University (1869–76), and U. S. marshal through both of Grant's administrations. Gen. Hamilton was married, in 1848, to Sophia J., daughter of Charles Shepard of Dansville, N. Y. They have six sons, all living. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1896.

Wm R Hamilton

HAMILTON, William Reeve, soldier, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., June 13, 1855, son of Gen. Charles S. Hamilton and Sophia J. Hamilton. His father was a major-general in the civil war; his uncle, I. V. D. Reeve, was a colonel in the U. S. army; his grandfather and great-grandfather were soldiers of 1812 and 1776. The latter, Dr. Hosea Hamilton, was an intimate friend of Washington, and served as surgeon on his staff. William R. Hamilton's early education was received in the public schools of Fond du Lac, and at the age of fifteen he was sent to the Wisconsin State University at Madison. He had been at Madison but one year when he received an appointment from Pres. Grant to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and reporting there in May, 1872, he went through the four years' course and was graduated ninth in his class in June, 1876. He was at once assigned to the 5th U. S. artillery, serving in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, New York, Connecticut, Utah, California and Nevada, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1883. From 1879 to 1883 he was professor of military science and tactics in Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind. In the summer of 1887 he was detailed as instructor of the Connecticut national guard, and the following summer he was detailed on similar duty in New York, and at conclusion of the encampment was invited to remain in that position by the state authorities. An order was accordingly procured from the war department constituting him the first officer placed on a permanent detail of this nature. He remained there two years, and in 1890 was relieved at his own request to join his regiment just starting for the Pacific coast. While in Indiana he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel and chief of artillery on the governor's staff, and in 1894 was again detailed on college duty at the State University of Nevada. As a military writer, Lieut. Hamilton is well known as the author of "Elementary Principles of the Art of War," adopted by the U. S. war department as a text-book in 1887; of "Practical Military Instructions for the National Guard," adopted by the guards of many of the states (1889–90); of a number of serial stories for "Golden Days," all of a military nature, and as a contributor to many of the most prominent magazines and newspapers throughout the land. He has twice been the recipient of first honorable mention for prize essays before the Military Service Institute. The degree of M.S. was conferred on Lieut. Hamilton by the Indiana Asbury University in 1883, in recognition of his services to that institution and his distinguished scholarship in military science. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Sons of the American Revolution, Foreign Wars and other organizations, and is widely popular both in military, literary and social circles. He was married, in 1879, to Jane Henrietta Bond of New York city, and has four children.

NILES, Samuel, clergyman, was born at Block Island, R. I., May 1, 1674, the first child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sands) Niles. He was the first graduate of Harvard College from Rhode Island, taking his diploma in 1699. Sixty years later the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A., in recognition of his merits as clergyman and author. Immediately after his graduation he returned to his native island and preached for two years in a district known as the "ministerial lands." From 1702 to 1710 he preached in Kingston, R. I., but his formal ordination did not take place until 1711, upon his installation as pastor of the Second Church at Braintree, Mass. In his latter years he returned to Rhode Island and became "pastor of a church in Charlestown composed chiefly of Indians." This so-called Indian church, made up largely of Niantics, was a fruit of the "Great Revival," and is still in existence. Samuel Niles was understood to be a Presbyterian, but assumed some latitude of practice, as this last church has always been known as Baptist. Mr. Niles was the author of several theological and historical works, "Tristitiæ Ecclesiarum, or a Brief and Sorrowful Account of the Present Churches in New England" (1745); "God's Wonder-working Providence for New England in the Reduction of Louisburg," a tract in verse (1747); "Vindication of Divers Important Doctrines" (1752), and "The True Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin" (1757), written in answer to a tract by Dr. J. Taylor, which also called forth a masterly reply by Jonathan Edwards. Among his works left in manuscript was "A Summary Historical Narrative of the Wars in New England," which was printed subsequently in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a diary which contained a complete history of the town of Braintree. He was twice married: in 1716, to the daughter of Peter Thacher, of Milton, Mass., and in 1732 to Ann Coddington. Several of his descendants attained distinction. He died at Braintree, Mass., May 1, 1762.

MORTON, Sarah Wentworth (Apthorpe), author, was born at Braintree, Mass., Aug. 29, 1759. Her earliest writings consist of verses contributed to the "Massachusetts Magazine," and through them she acquired quite an extensive literary reputation.

Her friend, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., even went so far as to call her the "American Sappho," and some of her poems, particularly those dealing with patriotic sentiments, have a certain glow and beauty. She was an admirer and imitator of the Della Cruscan versifiers. In 1790 she published her first book, a poem of four cantos, entitled "Ouabi, or the Virtues of Nature," which tells a pastoral tale of an Indian brave, an English sojourner among the Indians, and the dusky maiden whom they both love. This was followed in 1823 by "My Mind and Its Thoughts," a collection of verses and prose writings. The author was married, in 1778, to Perez Morton, a Harvard graduate, who distinguished himself in public life during the revolutionary war, and in later years became attorney-general of Massachusetts. She died at Quincy, Mass., May 14, 1846.

SHANLY, Charles Dawson, journalist, was born at Dublin, Ireland, March 9, 1811. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1834, and shortly afterwards emigrated to Canada. From 1842 to 1857 he acted as assistant secretary of the department of public works at Ottawa. Subsequently he became a journalist in New York city, where he was connected at different periods with "Vanity Fair" and "Mrs. Grundy." At the same time he contributed a voluminous quantity of poems and prose articles to the "New York Leader," "Weekly Review," "Albion," "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals. His writings were sometimes humorous and sometimes highly imaginative. During the civil war he won celebrity for a period by a poem, "The Fancy Shot," which appeared in the London "Once a Week." He also wrote "A Jolly Bear and his Friends" (1866); "The Monkey of Porto Bello" (1866), and "The Truant Chicken" (1866). "The Walker of the Snow" is his best known poem. Mr. Shanly was also an artist of considerable ability. He died at Arlington, Fla., Aug. 15, 1875.

SHEPHERD, Nathaniel Graham, poet, was born in New York city in 1835. He was possessed of artistic as well as literary gifts, and after studying art in his native city, was for a time a drawing teacher in Georgia. Subsequently he returned to New York and entered the insurance business. During the civil war he first entered journalism, a profession which he afterwards followed, and acted as war correspondent to the New York "Tribune." He also contributed to other periodicals, and made himself famous by his popular war songs, the best known being "The Dead Drummer-Boy" and "The Roll-Call." He died in New York city, May 23, 1869.

MORLAN, Albert Edmund, diplomat, was born at Fallston, Beaver co., Pa., Feb. 18, 1850, of Quaker parentage. His grandfather, Stephen Morlan, was born in New Jersey, near Philadelphia in 1750, and became a farmer and Quaker preacher in Bedford county, Va. Stephen reared a large family of sons, who scattered far and wide throughout the United States. Richard Morlan, born in 1791, the father of Albert Edmund, established himself as an extensive manufacturer in Western Pennsylvania. His first wife was Caroline (Okely) Wilson; and his second wife, a granddaughter of Gen. John Okely, commissary general in the Continental army, and member of the Continental congress, and daughter of John Okely, Jr., a prominent merchant of Western Pennsylvania. Although born to wealth, the boy did not enjoy it; for the crisis of 1853 left the fortunes of the family so impaired that, as soon as he had acquired the rudiments of an education, he was obliged to leave school and earn a livelihood. When he was sixteen years of age his father died, and it devolved on him to support his mother and sister as well. Five years later he apprenticed himself to learn the jewelry business, and during the period that he spent with his employer, who was a German, he became proficient in that tongue. A year later an opportunity offered him to pursue his linguistic studies farther, for after working in New York and Mobile, Ala., he secured a good position in New Orleans, and during his four years there made himself familiar with French. In 1879 he visited Central America, and established himself in the jewelry and general mercantile business at Belize, British Honduras. Three years later he was appointed U. S. consul at that city by Pres. Arthur, and held the office during his and Pres. Cleveland's administrations. During Mr. Harrison's administration he resigned, and opened a commission business at New Orleans with branch houses in Tegucigalpa, Bocadel Toro and Belize. The numerous revolutions in Honduras making this unprofitable, he closed out the commission business and returned to conduct affairs in person. In 1895, owing to his former good record, he was reinstated in the consulate. This office, while affording no opportunity for attaining distinction, is a responsible one; the consul at Belize has it in his power to advance the foreign trade of the United States, to break down a prejudice which exists in Central America against this country, and to further the interests of the U. S. citizens there. All these duties Mr. Morlan has ably fulfilled, while his courtesy and linguistic ability render him popular among his Spanish neighbors. He has traveled extensively and become well acquainted with the republic of Honduras and its inhabitants, while of Pres. Bonilla and other prominent men of Honduras he has made personal friends. His duties sometimes involve the delicate task of attending to wrecks and mutinies, condemning and selling disputed vessels and dealing with the army of tramps and criminals who swarm in Central America. During his incumbency of the consulate Mr. Morlan has furnished the department of state with a large number of valuable reports on the trade of British Honduras with the United States, and suggested the means of increasing it; these reports have been very favorably commented on by the export and other periodicals. Through his personal intervention and interest in the affairs of the colony, American manufacturers have been permitted to successfully tender for public works in Belize. He is zealous in maintaining his country's dignity by properly celebrating the national holidays and by entertaining as becomes his station, although this involves much personal expense. He was married, in 1880, to Emma M., daughter of James Keating, a contractor and large property holder of New Orleans, La. Four children were born to them. Six half brothers of Mr. Morlan, Samuel, Stephen, James, William, Charles and Erwin were born in Fallston, and, following the family trait, went west, the two eldest to California during the gold fever. The four younger brothers served in the civil war.

Albert E. Morlan

ROWLANDSON, Mary White, author, lived in New England in the seventeenth century. The date and place of her birth are unknown. Her father was John White, colonist, and her husband was Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, first pastor of Lancaster, Mass. On the burning of that town during King Philip's war, the Indians took Mrs. Rowlandson and her little child captive. They were subjected to the most frightful hardships, and the baby soon afterwards was frozen to death. Mrs. Rowlandson remained in captivity among the savages for three months, suffering from hunger, cold and the most inhuman insults and tortures. She was finally ransomed by the women of Boston, and afterwards wrote a description of her captivity in a work entitled "A Narrative of the Captivity and Restouration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson" (1682). The book excited great interest, and went through a number of editions in England and America, the last being edited by Joseph Willard in 1828.

Saml G. Howe

HOWE, Samuel Gridley, philanthropist and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1801, son of Joseph N. and Patty (Gridley) Howe. His father was a ship-owner and manufacturer, and his mother a relative of Col. Gridley, who constructed the fortifications before the battle of Bunker Hill. He was graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1821, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1824. The Greek revolution was then in full progress, and Howe, sailing for Greece, offered his services to the government as surgeon, becoming later in the war surgeon-in-chief of the Greek fleet. Many and romantic were his adventures on sea and on land, and great were the hardships and privations which he suffered in common with the native soldiery. In 1827 he returned to America to raise money for the starving people of Greece. About $60,000, and a great quantity of clothing, was contributed in New England and New York. Howe hastened back to Greece, and personally superintended the distribution of these supplies, which saved a large part of the population from actual starvation. He also founded a colony of exiles on the isthmus of Corinth, laboring night and day to secure its prosperity, until forced by a severe malarial fever to leave the country in 1830. His many and varied services gained for him the title of "The Lafayette of the Greek Revolution," and were commemorated in Whittier's poem, "The Hero." He next spent some time in Paris, continuing his medical studies. On his return to America in 1831, he became interested, through his friend Dr. John D. Fisher, in the project of starting a school for the blind, and once more crossed the ocean to study such schools in England, France and Germany. At the request of Lafayette, he carried relief (sent out from America) to the Polish refugees in Prussia, and was imprisoned in consequence without trial in Berlin, for five weeks *au secret.* In 1832 he entered upon the great work of his life, the education and uplifting of the blind. Gathering together a few children from the highways, he taught them in his father's house, giving exhibitions of their progress throughout New England and arousing much interest and enthusiasm. In 1833 the school was transferred with thirty pupils to a large mansion, the gift of Col. Perkins, and was named the Perkins Institution. Dr. Howe at a later period addressed the legislatures of seventeen states, to induce them to provide for the education of the blind, and great success attended the movement everywhere. As the pioneer of this cause in America, he was obliged to create his own working machinery, inventing a new kind of map, much lighter, better and cheaper than any in use, compiling text-books for his scholars, as well as teaching and superintending in person every detail of the establishment. He founded a printing-press for the blind, and printed a large number of books, including the Bible, in raised type. Through his improvements the bulk of the volumes was diminished fifty per cent. and the expense seventy-five per cent. His most famous achievement was the education of Laura Bridgman, the first blind, deaf and dumb person ever taught the use of language. His reports, containing the story of her instruction, awakened the most intense interest abroad as well as at home, and were translated into the European languages. In April, 1843, he was married to Julia, daughter of Samuel Ward, a well-known banker of New York, and with his talented young bride visited England and the continent, studying, as was his life-long custom, the benevolent institutions and prisons, and receiving many social attentions. In 1844 he resumed his labors as superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, retaining this position to the end of his life. He was actively interested in prison reform as early as 1845, and was one of the founders of the Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, continuing to be its president until his death. In 1845 he served on the Boston school committee, and brought about several important reforms. In 1846 he was a member of the state legislature and co-operated with Dorothea L. Dix to improve the condition of lunatics. He induced the legislature to appoint a commission to inquire into the number and condition of idiotic and feeble-minded children in Massachusetts, and his report as chairman produced a profound sensation. Through his efforts, a school for these unfortunates (the first in America) was founded, in 1848, at South Boston, and he retained supervision of it throughout his life. In 1844, in co-operation with his friend, Horace Mann, he attempted to introduce the teaching of articulation to the deaf pupils in the asylum at Hartford, Conn., and it was largely through his efforts and testimony that the articulation method was adopted in Massachusetts in 1867. In 1845, when the Texas question assumed prominence, he was one of the "Conscience Whigs," joining strongly in the opposition to slavery, and becoming chairman of a vigilance committee to prevent the return of fugitive slaves. He was one of the founders, in 1851, of the "Commonwealth," an anti-slavery paper, and edited it for more than a year, assisted by Mrs. Howe. He was an active member of the Kansas committee, formed at the East to assist the free-state men in their contest with the slaveholders, and was a friend and admirer of John Brown. During the civil war he was one of the heads of the sanitary commission, and in 1863 was appointed with Hon. Robert Dale Owen and Mr. James McKay on a commission to inquire into the condition of the freedmen of the South. In 1863 a board of state charities (the

Founded by Dr. Howe

first in America) was created in Massachusetts, and Dr. Howe, taking his place on it in 1864, served as chairman and wrote the annual reports from 1865 until 1874. His life-long experience in charities, his powers of organization and insight into principles, made these of great value. Says his biographer, F. B. Sanborn: "The system he devised for Massachusetts now prevails to a great extent there, and in a less degree in many other American states, while it has been introduced in European countries in some of its features." During the Cretan rebellion of 1866 he collected a large amount of money and clothing, and went to Greece to distribute it among the Cretan refugees, for whom he also established industrial schools at Athens. In 1870 Dr. Howe, together with Hon. Benj. F. Wade and Hon. Andrew D. White, were sent by Pres. Grant to San Domingo to inquire into the resources of that island and the disposition of its inhabitants with regard to annexation. Their report was favorable to the project. Dr. Howe continued his active labors until shortly before his death, failing health obliged him to retire. He was a vigorous and prolific writer, chiefly on educational and philanthropic themes. His reports rank among the classics of pedagogy, and his "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution" (published in 1828) passed through several editions. He received many medals and diplomas from European countries for his work among the blind, and decorations from the Greek government for his services in the Greek revolution. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University. Five children survived him: Julia Romana Anagnos (who shared his devotion to the blind), Florence Howe Hall, Prof. Henry Marion Howe, Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott. Dr. Howe died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1876.

PULLEN, Elisabeth (Jones) Cavazza, journalist and author, was born at Portland, Me., daughter of Charles and Anna (Daveis) Jones. Her father, a prominent business man of Portland, died when his daughter was very young. She was always accustomed to speak Italian and English, and received thorough training as a singer and pianist and in musical theory. When little more than a school-girl she was taught journalism by Mr. Stanley Pullen, then the youthful proprietor and chief editor of the "Portland Press," for whose columns she wrote unsigned verse, sketches and book reviews, acting also as musical critic. A parody in the manner of Mr. Swinburne's "Atalanta," "Algernon in London" much diverted some leading members of the Century Club of New York, from whom she received a card of admission to that club, sent on the supposition that the drama was the work of a man. The card bore the names of Messrs. E. C. Stedman, Bayard Taylor, R. H. Stoddard and A. R. Macdonough, who always remained kind friends to her. A second parody, in which Mr. Robert Browning figured was not only forgiven by the poet, but also rewarded by a charming letter. In 1885 she was married to Signor Nino Cavazza of Modena, Italy, who was then in the last stage of mortal illness, and died in her mother's house a very few weeks after. She at once resumed writing, becoming known to readers of magazines as E. Cavazza, and published a volume of stories of Calabrian peasant life, entitled "Don Finimondone." She was editor of the Italian department of the "Transatlantic," and on the editorial staff of the Boston "Literary World," also contributing to many periodicals. In 1894 she was married to Stanley Pullen. Her writings are now signed Elisabeth Pullen.

FOSHAY, James A., educator, was born at Cold Spring, Putnam co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1856, son of Andrew Jackson and Emiline (Griffin) Foshay. He is a grandson of Lynes Foshay, and great-grandson of John Foshay of New York city, a soldier in the revolutionary war. In 1857 the family removed to Park's Corners, N. Y., where James attended a district school. In 1875 he entered the State Normal School at Albany, and was graduated there in 1879. He then taught for three years in the public schools of Putnam county, and in 1881 was elected school commissioner, and served two terms of three years each. He was elected secretary of the New York State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents for 1884, 1885 and 1886. In 1887 he removed to Southern California and settled in Monrovia, where he was induced to resume professional work, first accepting a position in grade work in the public schools. At the end of a year he became principal of the schools and served for five years. In 1889 he was elected a member of the school examining board of Los Angeles county, and for six years held the position. In 1893 he decided to make Los Angeles his home, and on the occasion of his removal the Baptist church at Monrovia passed resolutions expressing their heartfelt regret at losing him. Soon after going to Los Angeles, he was elected deputy superintendent of its schools, serving two terms with such acceptance that in 1895 he was elected superintendent of the city schools, and still holds that office. He is one of the sixteen members of the California Council of Education, and for many years has taken a prominent part in all educational movements. In 1896 he was elected president of the Southern California Teachers' Association. Prof. Foshay was one of a committee of five which prepared a report in regard to text-books by direction of the state council of education, and was a member of the state committee that collected the material for the admirable educational exhibit made by California at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago. He is an enthusiastic Mason. On Aug. 31, 1882, he joined Blue lodge (Croton lodge) 368, at Brewster, N. Y. He was worshipful master of Monrovia lodge, F. & A. M. 308 (1892–94); took the royal arch degree in November, 1884, Croton Chapter, 202; and was made Knight Templar in Cœur de Lion (now Los Angeles) commandery, No. 9, in 1894, and is now (1898) its senior warden. From 1892 until 1895 he was inspector for the thirty-sixth Masonic district of California. In 1897 he was elected junior grand warden of the grand lodge of F. & A. M. of California. He is one of the directors of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, and takes particular interest in mineralogy, which he has studied for years. In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican. Prof. Foshay has published addresses and papers on educational topics, among them, "Drawing, from the Standpoint of a School Superintendent," a paper read before the State Teachers' Association at San José in 1896; "School Supervision," delivered before the Putnam county (N. Y.) Teachers' Association in 1884; "School Discipline," "Reading," "The Teachers' Work," "Vocal Music as an Educational Factor," "Music in the Sunday-school," and "Some Tendencies of Modern Education," delivered before the National Educational Association in 1897. The chapter on education in the "History of Putnam County, N. Y." (1886) is from his pen. Prof. Foshay was married, at Carmel, N. Y., March 18, 1885, to Phœbe Powell, daughter of Judge John G. Miller and a member of a prominent family. Mrs. Foshay is an accomplished artist in oil-colors and crayons, and at the time of her marriage had charge of the art department in Drew Ladies' Seminary at Carmel.

J. A. Foshay.

NUTTALL, Thomas, botanist and ornithologist, was born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, in 1786. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade at an early age, and for several years worked as a journeyman under an uncle who was engaged in this business in Liverpool. Becoming dissatisfied with his employer, young Nuttall went to London, where he fared worse, not getting steady work and being forced to live from hand to mouth. He was known among his associates as a student of books, and before he left England had acquired a knowledge of some branches of natural history and of Latin and Greek; but had not become interested in botany. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where on the day after his arrival he found a species of smilax (catbrier) that he took to be a passion-flower. He was referred for definite information on the subject to Prof. Benjamin Smith Barton, who received him most kindly and gave him some elementary instruction in botany that led Nuttall to devote his life to the science. Under the guidance of Prof. Barton he progressed rapidly in the acquisition of knowledge, and gradually extended his excursions, until he wandered down the Atlantic coast to Virginia and North Carolina. In 1809 he met at Philadelphia, a Scotch naturalist, John Bradbury by name, who was about to visit the far West on a collecting tour, and was accepted as a traveling companion. Late in the year they journeyed to St. Louis, and then proceeded northward, crossing the Kansas and the Platte rivers early in 1810 and continuing their course along the Missouri far into what is now North Dakota. During this trip, which was one of excessive hardship, Bradbury narrowly escaped being killed by the Indians and Nuttall was only saved from death from hunger and fatigue, by a friendly savage. In the beginning of 1811 the explorers returned to Philadelphia, but it was not long before the enthusiastic Nuttall started out again, and for eight years he devoted his summers to excursions in different parts of the United States east of the Mississippi; from the Great Lakes to the Everglades of Florida. In 1817 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, to whose journal he began to contribute. Previous to this he had been elected a fellow of the Linnæan Society of London. In 1878 he published at Philadelphia, in two volumes, his chief botanical work, "Genera of the North American Plants"; much of the type-setting being done by his own hands. In October of this year he started for a visit to the Arkansas country, means having been provided by several friends and patrons, and reached the mouth of the Arkansas about the middle of the month of January, 1819. Again he was subjected to privations and exposed to dangers, but the fact that the interior country had never been explored by a scientist nerved him to incessant labors, and it was not until the middle of August that he was checked, and then it was by fever and not by the Indians he encountered. He recovered about the middle of October, and soon after started for New Orleans, on his return home, reaching Philadelphia early in the spring and completing a journey of more than 5,000 miles. Considerable time was now spent in classifying his new specimens, and in lecturing on botany to classes of young men; and the study of mineralogy was carried on. In 1821 he published "A Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the year 1819." Late in the same year he was called to Harvard College to become professor of natural history and curator of the botanic garden, his duties leaving plenty of time for independent work and study and for the culture of rare plants. While there he published "An Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany," and at the suggestion of a friend began to write a work on ornithology, a subject in which he had ever taken an interest. The first volume of his "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada," dealing with land birds, was published at Cambridge in 1832; the second, devoted to water birds, at Boston in 1834. In 1833 an opportunity came to accompany an expedition under Capt. Wyeth to the Columbia river, and resigning his position at Harvard, he returned to Philadelphia, and from thence, accompanied by John K. Townsend, a young naturalist, proceeded early in 1834 to Independence, Mo., the starting point of the expedition. Leaving Independence, April 28th, the caravan crossed the Rocky Mountains, and on Sept. 3d reached the Columbia. The autumn was spent at Fort Vancouver; two months among the Sandwich islands, where Nuttall added a new science, conchology, to his list of studies; the following spring and summer on the Pacific coast; and then, returning to the Sandwich islands, the two naturalists sailed for home by way of Cape Horn, arriving at Philadelphia in October, 1835. In December, 1841, Nuttall returned to England, an uncle having bequeathed him an estate near Liverpool; at the same time requiring him to spend at least nine months of every year in his native country. He went unwillingly, for he was greatly attached to the United States, but returned only once, and then for a six month's visit, 1847-48. For the rest of his days he lived the life of a farmer and horticulturist; making a specialty of the cultivation of rare plants. His last important work before leaving the United States was the writing of a supplement to Michaux's "North American Sylva" which was published in three volumes in 1846. His first biographer, Elias Durand, said of him: "No other explorer of the botany of North America has personally made more discoveries; no writer on American plants, except, perhaps, Prof. Asa Gray, has described more new genera and species." Nuttall died at his home, Sept. 10, 1859.

Th. Nuttall.

BRYAN, Mary Edwards, author and journalist, was born in Jefferson county, Fla., May 17, 1842. Her father, John D. Edwards, was of English-Scotch descent, and his ancestors owned Amelia Island, Fla. Her mother, Mrs. Louisa Houghton of Athens, Ga., belonged to the same family as Lord Houghton (Richard M. Milnes). As she lived on an isolated plantation, her education was cared for by her accomplished mother, and her taste for literature was omniverous even as a child. She was sent to boarding-school at Thomasville, Ga., and, while a girl of fourteen, was married, to I. E. Bryan, a young Louisiana planter. Many of her verses and stories had already been published. She wrote for various southern periodicals, and when not quite eighteen, in 1860, she took editorial charge of the "Crusader," in Atlanta, Ga. Afterwards she edited a tri-weekly political paper at Natchitoches, La., which published gossip, editorials, reviews, poems, sketches, serial stories, etc. One of her stories interested the Appletons of New York, and a few months later they brought out her first novel, "Manch," in their best style. It had a remarkable success, and was followed by others equally successful and meritorious. In 1874 she took editorial charge of the "Sunny South" in Atlanta, Ga., and brilliantly conducted that popular literary weekly, the only successful literary venture of the South, until 1884, when her fame as a novelist, and her reputation for fine editorial work, brought her an offer from George Monroe to go to New York and edit and write for his publications. During her residence in New York she has done a vast amount of literary labor. Besides her editorial work, she has published each week stories and sketches, and sent forth eight novels and a volume of poems. She has been active in literary societies and circles, vice-president of the Woman's Press Club, and chairman of literature in the Sorosis Club, where her poems and charming personality make her a most attractive figure. For many years her salon in New York city was one of the most popular and delightful resorts known to literary and journalistic workers, and the recognized Mecca of cultured southerners. Her hospitality was marked by the munificent cordiality of her birthland, where cold formalities are sacrificed for more simple and natural, therefore more artistic, manners, characterized by ease, wit and freedom. Her heart, molded after the same pattern as her mind and home, has ever responded to the call of patriotism and humanity; to the generous help of struggling merit, regardless of birth or politics. She is, perhaps, the highest-salaried writer in New York, and yet one of the most indefatigable workers. Her earnings go to more noble demands than those of self-indulgence or vain glory. In this age of sordid greed, she is a living example and ideal for young and aspiring women.

WALLACE, William Ross, poet, was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1819. He studied at Bloomington and South Hanover College, Ind., was graduated in law, and practiced in New York city after 1841. Literature engaged his attention as well as his profession, and he became a constant and appreciated contributor to the periodicals of the day. His first poem, "Perdita," published in the "Union Magazine" gained him a reputation in literary circles. In 1848 he published "Alban," which is described as "a romance of New York, intended to illustrate the influence of certain prejudices of society and principles of law upon individual character and destiny." Wallace's poems appeared frequently during a period of years in "Harper's Magazine," the "New York Ledger" and other periodicals, and won praise from Edgar Allan Poe and William Cullen Bryant. Duyckinck describes these productions as marked by a certain grandeur of thought and eloquence of expression. The poet published, in 1851, a collection of verse entitled "Meditations in America and Other Poems," which contained a popular patriotic piece "Of Thine Own Country, Sing." After this he continued to contribute to magazines, but made no other collection of his writings, although the most successful were reproduced in such works as Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," and Stedman's and Duyckinck's American literature collections. The best known are: "The Sword of Bunker Hill," "Keep Step With the Music of the Union," and "The Liberty Bell." Mr. Wallace died in New York city, May 5, 1881.

RADER, Frank, mayor of Los Angeles, was born at Easton, Pa., April 8, 1848, son of Aaron and Sabina (Bower) Rader. His father, a German by extraction, descended from a revolutionary family of Pennsylvania, was a well-to-do miller, and in public life was conspicuous as captain of one of the state militia companies. In 1856 he removed with his family to a farm in the vicinity of Bucyrus, O., where his son, Frank, was brought up and attended school. At the age of nineteen, he entered Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O. At the graduating exercises he delivered an oration that so impressed one of the audience, Elmer White, that he induced young Rader to purchase an interest in the "Tiffin Star," which he edited, and enter the profession of journalism. He was connected with this newspaper until 1874, when he sold his interest and, removing to Clyde, Sandusky county, conducted a profitable hardware business until 1883. He then removed to Calfornia, on account of failing health, and, being pleased with the beauty and enterprise of Los Angeles, decided to settle there and engage in orange growing. The salubrious climate and the out-of-door life, necessitated by the care of his orange grove, soon restored him to health, and he now began to invest in real estate, buying property on Boyle Heights, and in other parts of the city, and engaging in many large operations as a member of the firm of Newall & Rader. He became one of the organizers of the Southern California National Bank, and has been a director since it began business; assisted in founding the Home Investment and Building Association, of which he is a director; built, and owns, a block on Broadway, and is part owner of the Law Building on Temple street. In 1894 Mr. Rader was nominated for mayor of Los Angeles on the Republican ticket, and elected by the largest majority ever received by any candidate for that office. During his term of service, which lasted two years, the administration of the school, police and fire departments was greatly improved. His reputation for administrative ability and for unselfish desire to benefit the city of his adoption was made more evident than ever by his official acts. Mr. Rader entered enthusiastically in the effort to have the Republican national convention meet in California in 1896, and he visited the East early in that year to endeavor to bring this to pass. He was as prominent in Masonic as in business circles, and had the distinction of being the first Mason in Southern California to be elevated to the thirty-third degree of Masonry. He was a Knight Templar, eminent commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, and a grand master of the Occidental Consistory, Scottish Rite, and potentate of Al Malaikah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was married at Erie, Pa., June 16, 1880, to Clara A., daughter of G. S. and Julia E. Dewey of Clyde, O. He died in Elsinore, Cal., March 28, 1897.

Frank Rader

STODDARD, Elizabeth Drew (Barstow), author, was born at Mattapoisett, Plymouth co., Mass., May 6, 1823, daughter of a sea captain and ship owner. She was educated at various boarding schools, and the compulsory writing done in those institutions, immature though it was, had a quality that distinguished her work from that of her fellow-pupils. In 1857 she became the wife of Richard H. Stoddard, the poet, and soon afterward began to publish poems which, though not appreciated by the public, excited the admiration of intellectual readers and made them anticipate eagerly her work in prose. Soon an admirable short story from the same hand appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," at that time edited by James Russell Lowell, and this was followed by others in the same periodical and in

"Harper's Magazine." Her first novel, "The Morgesons," was published in 1863 and was praised by Hawthorne. In it certain types of New England character were depicted with an insight equal to that of Mrs. Stowe, and the local color was as strong, though less vivid, as that in the pages of Harriet Prescott, while the book possessed a masculinity of style that separated it widely from the work of those other women of genius. It was followed by "Two Men" (1865); "Temple House" (1867); "Lolly Dinks' Doings," a story for children (1874); and "Poems" (1895). The novels were republished in 1888, beginning with "Two Men," for which Edmund Clarence Stedman wrote an introduction in which he said: "Mrs. Stoddard's novels appeal to us through a quality of their own Written, I think, without much early practice, yet with experience of life, their strong original style—unmistakable as a human voice—is that of one with a gift, and the writer's instinct produces effects which a mere artist tries for in vain. Style, insight, originality, make books like 'Two Men' and 'Temple House' additions not only to the bulk of reading, but to literature itself; as distinct in their field as 'Wuthering Heights' and 'Margaret,' or even as 'Père Goriot' or 'Richard Feverel'"; and further on he says of "Two Men": "This novel will bear study; I have read it often, each time with a stronger perception of its author's individuality. Mrs. Stoddard's other novels, her short stories, her fugitive poems, are marked by the same qualities. They could be the work of no hand save her own." In the words of her husband, her novels and stories "are clearly and always illustrative of New England life and manners, and may be said to have anticipated the realistic methods now in vogue in American fiction. Her poems are distinguished by originality, vigor, dramatic quality, and love of and knowledge of nature. She is the only American woman who has written good blank verse."

HATCH, Abram, Mormon bishop, was born at Lincoln, Addison co., Vt., Jan. 3, 1830, son of Hezekiah and Aldura (Sumner) Hatch. His grandfather, Capt. Jeremiah Hatch, served under Gen. Washington in the revolutionary war; he was the son of Nathaniel Hatch of Connecticut, whose ancestors had emigrated from England among the earliest colonists. His mother's father was John Sumner, a member of a prominent Vermont family. Abram was educated in the district schools of Lincoln and Bristol, but after the death of his mother, in the spring of 1840, accompanied his father and family to Nauvoo, Ill., where they identified themselves with the Mormon religion. His father having died in the following year, he made his home with his grandfather, and became a member of the famous Nauvoo legion. Later he went to Greencastle, Pa., where he was employed in a store until the business failed. Then determining to devote his attention to practical pursuits, he went to Pittsburgh, where he was for a while employed in a boat store and bakery; later engaging as cabin boy and in other capacities on Mississippi river boats. Finally, in 1847, he joined his brother Jeremiah at Sugar Creek, Ia., and accompanying him to Florence, then the headquarters of the Mormon church, there met Pres. Young, who had just returned with his band of pioneers from the valley of Great Salt Lake. Hatch, however, remembered previous experiences as an emigrant, and with a view to saving sufficient means to purchase a home and outfit in the new region, he once more obtained employment on boats plying the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, and then at St. Joseph, Mo. In the spring of 1850, with his brothers and sisters, he began to journey across the plains, and after many thrilling experiences, entered the valley of Salt Lake, Sept. 15, 1850. In the spring of 1864 he was called to go on a three years' mission to Europe, and leaving home, literally "without purse or scrip," sailed from New York to Glasgow, Scotland. He labored with the Birmingham conference, and upon the completion of his appointed term of duty made a tour of the continent and the British isles, returning in 1867. Shortly after his arrival in Utah in August, he was appointed by Pres. Young to preside over the Wasatch county stake of Zion, and, making his home in Heber City, he has, in thirty years, done much to increase the prosperity of both town and county. In addition to the important duties of his bishopric he also served for six years as county probate judge. In the meanwhile, his co-operative store, conducted under the name of A. Hatch & Co., had become one of the most important in the state. For twenty years Bishop Hatch has been a member of the legislative assembly of Utah, and has won a reputation second to none as a lawmaker; always adhering to the true American principle of holding personal rights and liberties of first importance. For two sessions he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the assembly, and has especially distinguished himself in recommendation of measures for protecting the treasury. Among important measures introduced by him was that giving the elective franchise to women, and that setting apart a portion of the public revenues for the benefit of the common schools: the second, a fitting consummation of his life-long interest in education. Bishop Hatch has traveled considerably throughout the United States and Mexico; visiting many places of interest and profiting by his observations of men and things. He has been twice married: first in December, 1852, to Permelia Jane Lott of Lehi City, who died in 1880; and second, in April, 1882, to Ruth, daughter of Bishop Edwin D. Wooley of Salt Lake City. He has had nine children, four sons and five daughters.

Abram Hat

WOOD, George, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1799, and was educated by Samuel L. Knapp, who afterwards became well known as a writer. In 1816 his mother removed to Alexandria, Va., and he accompanied her, finding employment at that place in a commission house. In 1819 he was appointed clerk in the war department at Washington, and after three years was transferred to the treasury department, in connection with which he labored continuously, with brief intervals spent in other cities, until he received his final appointment as chief of the navigation division. Throughout this uneventful career he found time to give constant expression to the literary side of his nature. He contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," 1846-47; to the "National Era" of Washington; and to other magazines, and wrote a number of books, of a satirical character. The first of these, "Peter Schlemihl in America" (1848), adopts the outline of Chamisso's work, and satirizes current follies in financial, social, religious and educational circles. In 1855 he published "Modern Pilgrims, showing the Improvements in Travel with the Newest Methods of Reaching the Celestial City," of which the title is sufficient indication of the contents; following it in the next year by "Marrying too Late—a Tale, Designed to Illustrate God's Providences in the Relations of Married Life"; and in 1858 by "Future Life, or Scenes in Another World," the title of the last being changed, after the appearance of Miss Phelps' "The Gates Ajar," to "The Gates Wide Open." The author died at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1870.

LOW, Samuel, poet, was born Dec. 12, 1765; at least this date may be inferred from the following lines in a poem, dated Dec. 11, 1785.

> "Yes, twice ten years ago to-morrow night
> Began to breathe the rhyming, moon struck wight."

Nothing else is known of his history, and he is only saved from absolute oblivion by two small volumes of poems, published by subscription in 1800. The poems reflect the fashions in literature then prevailing, but though somewhat lacking in originality, the verses are smooth and pleasing. The first of the collection is an ode on the death of Gen. Washington, which was recited by Hodgkinson, in the New York Theatre, Jan. 8, 1880, and the following selections treat frequently of patriotic subjects, and as frequently of the poet's domestic joys and sorrows. There is also a somewhat elaborate poem, descriptive of winter, and the peasants' fireside, in which occasional sordid touches, if less poetical, are perhaps more true to life than the optimistic descriptions frequently written of country life.

BARTON, Benjamin Smith, botanist, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 10, 1766. His father, Rev. Thomas Barton, who was a member of an English family long settled in Ireland, was for nearly twenty years rector of St. James' Church at Lancaster; a man deeply interested in science, especially mineralogy and botany, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. His mother was a sister of the noted astronomer, David Rittenhouse. Benjamin Barton's parents died before he reached the age of fifteen, and in the year of his father's death, 1780, he, with one of his brothers, was placed in the academy at York, Pa., under Rev. Dr. Andrews. He had early shown a fondness for botany, as well as for other branches of natural history, and as the course of study at York was purely classical, he kept up the acquisition of knowledge from outside sources: hunting for plants, watching birds and insects, collecting specimens of various kinds; aided in recording his observations by a natural skill in drawing. After spending nearly two years at York, he went to live in the family of an older brother in Philadelphia, entered the College of Philadelphia, and also, during his four years' course, began the study of medicine under one of the Shippens. In the autumn of 1786 he went to Edinburgh, where he remained two years, continuing his medical studies, and then removed to Göttingen, where he took his degree. During his residence in Edinburgh he became a member of the Royal Medical Society, and won its Harveian prize for a dissertation on the *Hyoscyamus niger* of Linnæus (the black henbane). On his return to the United States, late in 1789, he settled in Philadelphia, and in the same year was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the College of Philadelphia; being the first incumbent of the chair. In 1790 this institution was united with the University of Pennsylvania, but Dr. Barton kept his place through reappointment, and held it during his lifetime. In 1795 he was appointed professor of materia medica in the university, and occupied the chair until 1813, when he succeeded Dr. Benjamin Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine. From 1798 until his death he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. These official positions left but little time for private practice, or for indulging in journeys or excursions to search for objects of natural history, but through others, especially the botanists Nuttall and Pursh, who were indebted to him for the means wherewith to make some extended explorations, he added constantly to his collections and carried on his investigations. One of the branches of science which was particularly attractive to him was that of paleontology, but he was never able to give extensive or systematic attention to it. He was cautious in making observations and in accepting information given by others, and was exact in stating his conclusions; but his literary style was unmethodical, not to say inelegant, and as a lecturer he had few commendable qualities besides that of instructiveness. Among the works published during his lifetime were: "Memoir Concerning the Fascinating Faculty which has been Ascribed to the Rattlesnake and other North American Serpents" (1796; supp. 1800; new ed., 1814; trans. into German); "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes of America" (1798); "Collections toward a Materia Medica of the United States" (2 parts, 1798, 1804; new ed., 1810); "Elements of Botany" (2 vols. 1803; 2d ed. 1812–14; rev. ed., one vol., 1836; republished in England and in Russia); "Discourse on the Principal Desiderata of Natural History" (1807); and the first part of a work on paleontology, entitled "Archæologiæ Americanæ Telluris Collectanea et Specimina." He published the "Medical and Physical Journal" and contributed much to its pages and to the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society. The last paper written by him was a communication to the Philosophical Society, on the genus of plants named *Bartonia* in his honor by Nuttall and Pursh. Dr. Barton was a member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, the Linnæan Society of London, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Danish Royal Society of Sciences, and the Royal Danish Medical Society. His connection with the American Philosophical Society dates back to Jan. 10, 1789, when he was elected a member. From 1802 until his death he was one of its vice-presidents, and for three years, 1797–99, he delivered the annual oration before it. He was married, in 1797, to a daughter of Edward Pennington of Philadelphia, and left two children. His son, Thomas Pennant Barton, was the collector of a valuable Shakespearean library now owned by the Public Library of Boston. Dr. Barton, who had suffered from ill-health more or less all his life, broke down early in 1815, and in the spring of that year sailed for France for the sake of the voyage. He returned in November unbenefited, and died in New York city on Dec. 19th.

LAKE, Richard Pinkney, financier, was born at Grenada, Miss., Jan. 10, 1848. His father was William Lake, a wealthy merchant and an early settler of Grenada, who was descended from an English family that settled at Eastern Shore, Md., about 1658. His line was represented in all the early American wars; among others his great-grandfather, Henry Lake, Esq., was commissioned by the Maryland council of safety, May 16, 1776, captain of a company, in Brig.-Gen. Henry Hooper's corps, of the Maryland line. Mr. Lake inherited the soldierly spirit of his ancestors, and although only thirteen years of age at the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the Confederate forces, and was elected second lieutenant of a military company of boys. He did not see active service until 1864, when he served as second lieutenant of a cavalry company under Col. Fisher, and later in special service, was in command of dismounted men in a brigade of Mississippi state forces to the close of the war. Returning home under parole, he set to work to recover the fortunes of his family, greatly wasted by the war, and soon he became a successful merchant, planter and banker. The political troubles of the time demanded his attention, and for several years he was a member and chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, but when the question of negro supremacy was settled to his satisfaction he withdrew from active politics. In 1875, however, while attending on invitation a meeting of bankers and financial men at Philadelphia, Pa., though offering no apology for the past, he took occasion to voice the renewed loyalty of the South to the Union, thereby assisting towards a stronger reconciliation between the states. After engaging for some years in various banking and other financial undertakings, including that of railroading, being a director in the M. & T. railroad for several years, and its vice-president from 1882 to 1884, Mr. Lake became general agent in Mississippi in 1885 for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, which position he has held with increasing powers until, in 1895, he was appointed general manager for two states, his agency having its headquarters in Memphis. Mr. Lake is a member of the Confederate Historical Association of Memphis, and attended the reunion of the Confederate veterans at Richmond, Va., in July, 1896; also at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1897, when he was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and was duly commissioned to this position, which he still holds. In January, 1878, Mr. Lake was married to Stella McKnight Hoffa, a descendant of the McKnight, Reed and Hoffa families of Pennsylvania, and of the Donelson and Martin families of Tennessee, she being a near relative of Rachel Donelson Jackson, wife of Pres. Andrew Jackson.

R. P. Lake

ANDERSON, Larz, diplomat, was born in Paris, France, Aug. 15, 1866, son of Nicholas Longworth and Elizabeth (Kilgour) Anderson. When a boy, Larz Anderson removed from Cincinnati to Washington, D. C., where his father had taken up his residence. He attended school at home and in Europe until 1882, where he entered Phillips Exeter Academy to prepare for Harvard. He was admitted to Harvard with high standing, and after being graduated with honors in the class of 1888, he passed two years in travel around the world. On his return he entered Harvard Law School, from which he was appointed by Pres. Harrison, in 1891, to the diplomatic service of the United States, being nominated second secretary of legation at London under Robert T. Lincoln. When the mission was advanced to an embassy and Mr. Bayard was accredited as first American ambassador at the court of St. James, Mr. Anderson remained as second secretary until 1893, when he was promoted by Pres. Cleveland to be first secretary of the embassy at Rome. Here, on several occasions, in the temporary absence of the ambassador, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. Anderson has acted as chargé d'affaires. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, inheriting the insignia from Col. Richard Clough Anderson.

LEONARD, Moses Gage, lawyer, was born at Stafford, Conn., July 10, 1809. He was of Puritan stock, and was the seventh in generation from James Leonard, who emigrated from London, England, before 1647. This James Leonard, with his brother, Henry, established a forge for the manufacture of bar iron in Taunton, Mass., about 250 years ago. The subject of this sketch had only the advantages of the district schools of his native state for his early training, but took advantage of the opportunities afforded him, and at the age of eighteen engaged in teaching. On March 17, 1832, he married Catharine Barmore, and removed to New York city, to enter a mercantile career. Soon after this, he took an interest in the introduction of ice into the New York market from Rockland lake. From this arose the important ice industry of New York. Mr. Leonard procured from the legislature the charter for the organization of the Knickerbocker Ice Co., of which he was a large stockholder, director, vice-president and secretary, successively, until 1869. In that year he was elected president of the Washington Ice Co. He successfully conducted the management of the company for four years, paying $150,000 in dividends, and bringing its capital stock to $110 a share, or more than forty per cent. above its saleable value when he took charge. In 1840 Mr. Leonard, by urgent persuasion, accepted the position of alderman of the city of New York, which he held for three years. With him were associated such men as Peter Cooper, Egbert Benson, and James Graham, afterward judge of the court of appeals. It was, at that time, counted an honor to be an alderman, and with the office were connected judicial functions; the aldermen taking turns as judges. Mr. Leonard was chairman of the committees on arts and sciences and schools and of the Croton aqueduct committee, and a member of the finance committee. As chairman of the Croton aqueduct committee, he was intrusted with the important work of purchasing and distributing the water pipes of the city, a task which he performed with prudent care, wise economy and sound discretion. In 1844 Mr. Leonard was elected to the twenty-seventh congress, in which he took an active part. He was renominated to the twenty-eighth congress, but defeated, owing to the Native American excitement. He had to overcome the united opposition of the Whigs and Native Americans, who, in the preceding spring, had elected Mayor Harper by 2,400 majority, but reduced this majority to ninety-five in the congressional contest, and this he always counted as the greatest of his political triumphs, notwithstanding the fact that it was the only defeat he ever met when running for office. In 1846 he was elected commissioner of charity and alms, and continued to hold office until 1849, when he resigned to accept a position in a business enterprise in California. As commissioner, Mr. Leonard rendered great service to the city, in building new county buildings, organizing Bellevue Hospital, and instituting the children's department homes on Randall's island, the plans of which were personally designed by him. His intention was not simply to separate the sexes, but to classify and provide separate buildings for those of different ages committed to the city's care. Returning from California in 1851, Mr. Leonard resumed active service in the ice business. When the war broke out, he was called upon by Gov. Morgan, Judge Robertson and others, to organize a regiment. This was soon effected, and the 35th (afterward the 6th) artillery corps, fully equipped, was sent to the defense of the Union. Mr. Leonard was then made provost marshal of the tenth congressional district, and made the first two drafts in that district, at the peril of his life from riotous mobs. Before the war, Mr. Leonard acted with the Democratic party, but afterward was allied with the Republicans, and acted with them until the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the presidency, when he cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. His stout opposition to the protective tariff and to the extravagance of the Republicans in congress caused Mr. Leonard to continue his support of Mr. Cleveland, whom he admired for his independence and courage. In 1868 Mr. Leonard removed to Brooklyn, where he still resides. Of late years, owing to his age and declining strength, he has taken but little part in politics or business, but is well known among his fellow-citizens, and is respected as a man of integrity and honor by all.

SEARS, Edmund Hamilton, clergyman, was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire co., Mass., Apr. 6, 1810. His father was a farmer, and, though a prominent and influential man in his village, was of narrow means, and through his boyhood Edmund Sears was accustomed to hard labor, both summer and winter. At a very early age he showed unusual literary skill, and wrote hymns and sermons when he was a mere boy. His strong desire for a collegiate education was, with some difficulty, gratified, and after a brief preparation he entered the sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1831, and soon became a prominent figure in his class by reason of his resolute character, his scholarship, and the readiness with which he composed both in prose and verse. He was graduated at the college in 1834, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1837. He preached for a short time as a missionary at Toledo, O.; was ordained as minister of the Unitarian church at Wayland, Mass., in 1839; but soon accepted a call from the Unitarian Society at Lancaster, Mass., where he remained for seven years. In 1848 he was resettled at Wayland, and lived quietly and happily there for nearly twenty years. His religious works were widely read and circulated, and caused him to receive many calls from the larger and wealthier societies of the Unitarian body. But his health was always delicate, and he preferred the seclusion of a small country parish, that he might have leisure for writing and study. In 1865 he was settled over the church at Weston, Mass., and in 1867 removed to that town. Dr. Sears' published works are: "Regeneration" (1853, 9th ed., 1873); "Pictures of the Olden Time" (1857); "Athanasia, or Foregleams of Immortality" (1860); "The Fourth Gospel: the Heart of Christ" (1872); "Sermons and Songs" (1875); and "Christ in the Life," the latter volume, a collection of sermons and lyrical pieces, being issued after his death. He was for many years editor of the "Monthly Religious Magazine," published in Boston, and he wrote a number of poems, mostly religious, two of which, "It came upon the midnight clear," and "Calm on the listening ear of night," are widely-known and sung. For two reasons Dr. Sears' writings have had a unique place in the religious literature of the time: they show a catholicity of spirit, and a depth and intensity of religious feeling that have made them acceptable to those of widely differing beliefs, and they give a clear and forcible exposition of some features of the philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg, whose works Mr. Sears read and accepted to a considerable extent. Dr. Sears was much loved and reverenced by those who knew him, as his character was to an unusual degree unworldly, elevated, and consecrated. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1871 by Union College. He was married during his pastorate at Wayland to Ellen, daughter of Ebenezer Bacon, of Barnstable, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. Edmund Hamilton Sears, Jr., born at Wayland, April 20, 1852, was graduated at Harvard in 1874; taught in the Normal Institute at Hampton, Va., one year; was instructor in Latin and Greek in the State University at Oakland, Cal., for eight years; in 1885-91 had a private school for girls; then became principal of Mary Institute, St. Louis, a branch of Washington University. Rev. Edmund H. Sears, D.D., died at Weston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1876.

HOFFMAN, Charles Fenno, author, was born in New York city in 1806, son of Judge Josiah Ogden Hoffman. His family was among the earliest Dutch settlers of New York state, and has always held an honorable position, both in public and private affairs. His maternal grandfather, from whom his middle name is derived, was a prominent politician of Philadelphia and active in the revolution. He received his early education at an academy in Poughkeepsie, and then, after a year's private tuition, entered Columbia College. His youthful inclinations were rather more toward literary pursuits than the pure sciences, and while in college he was ever foremost in the debating societies and a great favorite of the students, but his scholarship seems to have been so low that he did not remain for graduation. He was, however, awarded the honorary degree of A.M. not long after. In spite of a painful accident in his eleventh year, which necessitated the amputation of his right leg, he was ambitious of success in athletics, and was very generally noted for his feats of strength and agility. At the age of eighteen, he began the study of law in the office of Harmanus Bleecker of Albany, and, being admitted to the bar in 1827, practiced for three years in New York city. Finally, in 1830, he gave up his legal business entirely, and adopted literature as his profession; becoming joint editor with Charles King of the New York "American." In 1834 he founded the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and, after disposing of it to Timothy Flint, purchased from Henry William Herbert the "American Monthly Magazine," which he edited for many years. He was afterward editor of the "New York Mirror" and the "Literary World"; but, in 1849, his literary career came to a sad close in mental disorder, and the rest of his life he spent in an asylum for the insane, at Harrisburg, Pa. In addition to his journalistic work, he contributed to the press various poems and songs, which, in their day, achieved wide popularity; particularly such as were set to music. His first volume of collected poems was published in New York in 1842, under the title "The Vigil of Faith, and other Poems," and met with some success in England as well as America. Other collections were "The Echo" (Philadelphia, 1844); "Lays of the Hudson, and other Poems" (New York, 1846), and "Love's Calendar, and other Poems" (New York, 1848). He was the author of "A Winter in the West" (New York and London, 1835); "Wild Scenes in Forest

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and Prairie," which was first published in London in 1837, and reprinted, with additions, in New York in 1843; and two novels, entitled, respectively, "Vanderlyn," (1837) and "Greyslaer; A Romance of the Mohawk" (New York, 1840). The first named appeared in the "American Monthly." A lecture of his on "The Pioneers of New York," delivered before the St. Nicholas Society in 1847, took book form a year later. He also wrote a novel entitled "The Red Spur of Ramapo," of which great things were expected by the public; but fell ill when about to publish it, and an ignorant servant used most of the finished manuscript for kindling fires. Mr. Hoffman never found courage to attempt another novel. A critical sketch of Hoffman, by the poet Bryant, accompanies the last edition of his poems, edited by his nephew, Edward F. Hoffman (New York, 1874). He died at Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1884.

Lud. Dav: v. Schweinitz

SCHWEINITZ, Lewis David von, botanist, was born at Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 13, 1780, son of Hans Christian Alexander and Dorothea Elizabeth (de Watteville) von Schweinitz, both of noble descent. His father was Baron von Schweinitz, a member of a distinguished family of Saxony, some of whose members came to Pennsylvania to found the Moravian settlement of Bethlehem. His maternal grandfather, Baron (afterward Bishop) de Watteville, and great-grandfather, Count Zinzendorf, were likewise instrumental in founding Moravian settlements in Pennsylvania. At the age of seven years, Lewis von Schweinitz was placed in the Moravian academy at Nazareth, and, although it was the hope of his parents that he would eventually enter the church, he immediately began to take an intense interest in botany, and during his school days, which covered a period of eleven years, he catalogued the flora of Nazareth and vicinity. In 1798 Hans von Schweinitz was called to Germany, and as he took his family with him, Lewis continued his studies there, as a student of theology in an institution at Niesky, in the province of Lusatia, Silesia. After completing the prescribed course he became a teacher in the institution. He wrote much on the doctrines and form of government of his church, but carried on his botanical studies in spare hours, having the companionship and aid of one of the members of the faculty, Prof. J. B. de Albertini. The fungi of Lusatia engaged their special attention, and in 1805 they published a volume (in Latin) on the subject, containing figures of ninety-three new species drawn and engraved by von Schweinitz. In 1807 Mr. von Schweinitz was called to become pastor of the Moravian settlement at Gnadenburg, near Niesky, and in 1808 to preach at Gnadau, in Saxony, where, also, he gave instruction to youths who desired to enter the learned professions. In 1812 he was appointed general agent of the Moravian church in the southern United States, and, before leaving, was married at Niesky, to Louisa Amelia Le Doux, of Stettin, of French parentage. Their trip to America was rendered difficult, both on account of Napoleon's continental system and the outbreak of the war between the United States and England, and after proceeding to Kiel in Holstein, where they remained some time, and where von Schweinitz received from the university the degree of Ph.D., as a tribute to his learning, they went on to Sweden, where they embarked. On reaching the New World, Mr. von Schweinitz settled in Salem, N. C., having been appointed administrator of the landed property of the Moravian church in that state; and a member of its governing board; also a trustee of the Female Academy at Salem. He was offered the presidency of the University of North Carolina, but refused to transfer his energies from a field where they were so emphatically needed. He preached from time to time in Salem and other places, and while faithful to all the duties of his office, carried on his botanical researches. In 1818 his synopsis of the fungi of North Carolina, edited by Dr. D. F. Schwaegrichen, was published at Leipzig, and this made known the existence in that state of 1,373 species; 315 of these being new to science. In 1821 he published at Raleigh, a pamphlet on the *Hepaticæ*, in which five new species were described, and contributed to the "American Journal of Science" a monograph on the genus *Viola*, containing descriptions of five new species. With the exception of a visit to Germany in 1818, to attend a synod of his church, von Schweinitz remained in North Carolina until 1822, and then removed to Bethlehem, Pa., to take charge of the girls' seminary there, while continuing his work as general agent for the Brethren. By this time von Schweinitz had been elected a member of many scientific societies, and his correspondence with distinguished botanists in Europe and America had greatly increased in volume. An important service performed about this time was the describing of the plants collected by Thomas Say, during Maj. Long's expedition to the sources of St. Peter's river in the northwest territory. In 1824 von Schweinitz attended another synod at Herrnhut, and did not return until the end of 1825. During his absence there appeared in the first volume of the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History" a monograph on the *Carices* of North America, and an analytical table for determining the species. The greater part of the monograph was the work of von Schweinitz, but his editor, Dr. Torrey, made so many important additions that von Schweinitz insisted on the latter's name appearing as that of joint author. On von Schweinitz's return to Pennsylvania he devoted himself to two things: the general agency for the Brethren and the completion of a synopsis of North American fungi, which was published in 1832 by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. This contains descriptions of 3,098 species belonging to 246 genera, and of this number 1,203 species and seven genera had been discovered by the author. The total number of species of plants discovered by him approximated 1,400. By research and by purchase he acquired the most extensive private herbarium in the country, comprising 23,000 species of phanerogams and many thousand cryptogams, from all parts of the world. This was bequeathed to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. A North American plant (the sweet pine-sap) *Schweinitzia odorata*, was named in his honor by Stephen Elliott, the naturalist, and a beautiful waterfall in North Carolina, discovered by him, still bears his name. His "Memoir," by W. R. Johnson, appeared in London in 1835, and a sketch of his life and scientific work in the "Journal" of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of the University of North Carolina in 1886. Two of his sons became Moravian bishops. Mr. von Schweinitz died at Bethlehem, Feb. 8, 1834.

CHANNING, William, statesman, was born in Newport, R. I., May 31, 1751, and was a grandson of John Channing, of Dorsetshire, England, who came to this country about the year 1715, and landed at Boston. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in the class of 1769, and then read law with Oliver Arnold at Providence, and began the practice of his profession in 1771. He was chosen attorney-general of Rhode Island in 1777, and, upon the adoption of the Federal constitution he was appointed district attorney for the district of Rhode Island. In the faithful discharge of these two offices, and of those of his profession, he spent his life. The reminiscences which his son, Dr. W. E. Channing, has left us of his honored father, are full of interest, and may be found somewhat at length in Updike's "Biographical Sketches." He interested himself much in state politics, and in his office the leading men congregated for their consultations. In person he was of middle stature, erect, and of an open countenance, and his agreeable manners helped to give him popularity. He was married, in 1773, to Lucy, daughter of William Ellery, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom were living at his death. Mr. Channing died at Newport, Sept. 21, 1793.

BOND, William Cranch, astronomer, was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 9, 1789, youngest son of William and Hannah (Cranch) Bond. His family traced its ancestry back to the time of the Conquest. Both of his parents were natives of England. His father, who was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, was a clockmaker and silversmith by trade, but on emigrating to the United States he engaged in cutting ship timber for exportation to England; and not prospering, removed to Boston in 1793 and resumed his old trade. William C. Bond became an apprentice to his father when very young, and even then showed unusual mechanical ability. Before he was fifteen years of age he constructed a ship chronometer after a description of an instrument used by La Pérouse, the navigator. As soon as he attained his majority he was taken into partnership by his father, and the making and repairing of chronometers became an important branch of their business. The first sea-going chronometer constructed in America was the work of William C. Bond. In 1806 a total eclipse of the sun occurred, and young Bond took the liveliest interest in watching the phenomenon, beginning at that time his career as an astronomer, although his interest in the science was awakened at a still earlier date. He now pursued his studies systematically, using some rude instruments of his own devising, and was greatly encouraged by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, who had seen the boy in his father's shop and was struck with his intelligence and scientific bent. In 1810 the family removed to Dorchester, where he had better opportunities to carry on his observations, in which he was aided by an elder brother. In April, 1811, he caught sight of a comet and watched its progress most carefully, anticipating the professors at Harvard, one of whom, John Farrar, did not observe it until four months later. In a paper contributed to the memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, giving an account of his own observations, Prof. Farrar included the notes made by Mr. Bond, and in this way the rising astronomer became known to a larger circle of scientists, some of whom, especially Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch, became personal friends and did all in their power to facilitate his course as an investigator. About 1818 Mr. Bond made a trip to England, and while there, at the request of the authorities of Harvard, studied the construction and mechanical equipment of the observatory at Greenwich, and made drawings which were to be utilized in the erection of an observatory at Cambridge; but the resources of the college were so limited that neither building nor satisfactory apparatus could be secured. Mr. Bond continued to carry on his regular business in Boston, but devoted all his spare time to astronomy, and having prospered, was able to build at Dorchester a small observatory and to procure the instruments he needed; importing from Europe the most improved appliances. In 1839 the Wilkes expedition to the South Pacific was undertaken and the U. S. navy secured the services of Mr. Bond as an assistant. All the magnetic instruments used were tested by him; he made investigations for the purpose of fixing a zero of longitude, whence final reference to Greenwich might be had; and made a continuous record of magnetic observations for comparison with like records obtained at distant points by the scientists of the expedition. His old friend, Josiah Quincy, who for some years had been president of Harvard, now urged Mr. Bond to remove to Cambridge and to give his services to the college, and this he finally consented to do, although no return could be made excepting the use of a house as a residence. In the winter of 1839 he began his connection with the college, and what was known as the Dana house, was fitted up for his use and as an observatory. In 1844 a new observatory was completed, and the instruments were removed to it from his residence. The dome of this building was constructed after a model made by Mr. Bond soon after his return from Europe, and the method of rotation employed, the dome being supported at equidistant points by smoothly turned spheres of iron, was original with him. For six years he gave his services as director, without compensation, and in addition, paid many of the running expenses from his own private purse. In 1845 he declined a flattering offer to take charge of the observatory at Washington, D. C. In 1847 the observatory was provided with a fifteen-inch equatorial telescope, and the scope of Prof. Bond's investigations was vastly enlarged. On Sept. 19, 1848, he discovered the eighth satellite of Saturn with this instrument. In co-operation with the U. S. coast survey and other organizations, he conducted a large number of chronometer expeditions, 723 independent records in all being used. As early as 1848 he made attempts to obtain pictures of the sun by means of the daguerreotype and talbotype processes, and in 1850, aided by G. J. A. Whipple, a daguerreotyper, he obtained several impressions of the star Vega. Among the many mechanical appliances constructed by him was a chair for use in connection with the great telescope of the observatory, and this is still in use. In 1848, in collaboration with the coast survey, he made experiments for determining the differences of longitude by aid of the telegraph, and devised an automatic circuit interrupter to form a connecting line between the astronomical clock and the electric wire; also a clock to be used for this especial line of work. Finding difficulty in obtaining an accurate registry of the beats of the clock after being transmitted by the galvanic circuit, he began experiments with his son, George Phillips Bond, which resulted in the perfecting, in 1850, of an apparatus which performed the registry without fault. The instrument, originally called the spring governor, and later the chronograph, was adopted by the coast survey, and soon after throughout Europe. About 1848 the observatory began using the chronograph to transmit the true local time from Cambridge to Boston and other parts of New England, but it was not until 1872 that the regular time-service department was organized. Among experiments made by Prof. Bond and his assistants were some undertaken in 1852, in co-operation with Capt. Charles Wilkes,

W. C. Bond.

to determine the velocity of the sound caused by the discharge of a cannon under different atmospheric conditions. Prof. Bond was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society of England. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1842. Prof. Bond was married at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England, July 18, 1819, to his cousin, Selina Cranch. His two sons were of great assistance to him in his researches. One died in 1842; the other, George Phillips Bond, succeeded his father as director of the observatory. Prof. Bond died in Cambridge, Jan. 29, 1859.

MARQUETT, Turner Masten, lawyer and statesman, was born in Clark county, O., July 9, 1831, on a farm which now is within the limits of the city of Springfield. His parents, who were natives of Virginia, were pioneers of Clark county. The ancestors on the father's side were French and German, and those of the mother were natives of England and Scotland. His father was a successful farmer, and the son shared the responsibility, labor and obscurity of farm life; in the winter attending such schools as the sparsely settled country districts afforded. In boyhood he determined to develop his mental endowments and embrace every opportunity for intellectual improvement, and when he was twenty years of age he entered the University of Ohio at Athens, where he was graduated upon completion of the scientific course. In the spring of 1856 he located in the territory of Nebraska, at Plattsmouth, Cass co. As that now prosperous and orderly city was then the theatre of border ruffianism, his love and zeal for law and order soon made him a prominent figure. During the autumn of 1856 and the winter of 1857 he worked, for his board, in a store, and spent his available time reading Blackstone and in the study of constitutional and statutory law. He began practice in the spring of 1857, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the territory of Nebraska, Dec. 14, 1859. At the beginning of his career he was without means; but his professional business increased rapidly, and soon became profitable. His defence of David Butler, governor of Nebraska, in the impeachment trial during the eighth session of the legislature, was among the efforts that brought Mr. Marquett's abilities prominently before the people. The published record of that famous trial is a monument to his learning and ability. His closing address was an example of forensic power. The last of the noted cases in which he was actively engaged during the trial was one brought by him, on behalf of John Fitzgerald, against the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. Many new and intricate questions on corporation law were presented and decided in this case. The judgment entered in the supreme court of Nebraska against the railway company amounted to more than $300,000, and the court allowed Mr. Marquett and his partners, J. W. Deweese and Frank M. Hall, attorneys' fees of $75,000. Mr. Marquett's practice extended over several states and to the supreme court of the United States, and his name appears as counsel in all the official reports of the supreme court of Nebraska. His printed briefs and arguments show extensive research and learning in almost every department of the law. He was general attorney for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Co. from 1869 until the time of his death, and gave to that corporation the best efforts of his life, but never abused his power and influence in its behalf. Throughout his professional career he was influenced by pure, noble and manly principles. He was loved by his associates, and they ranked him among the ablest lawyers of his time. He was a Republican in politics, and took an active part in many campaigns; seldom meeting his equal as a campaign orator. He was fair in debate, and courteous toward his opponents. He was not an office-seeker, but was frequently elected to positions of trust and honor; was a member of the lower house during the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the territorial legislature of Nebraska, and a member of the territorial council during the seventh, eighth and ninth sessions. His career as a legislator was distinguished by industry, ability and a lofty sense of public duty. In 1866 he and J. Sterling Morton opposed each other in a campaign for a seat in congress, and stumped the state together, Mr. Marquett being successful. He went to Washington in December, and worked hard for the admission of Nebraska into the union of states; took his seat in the thirty-ninth congress, March 2, 1867, as soon as the state was admitted, and served until the fortieth congress convened, March 4, 1867. Though his term of office lasted only two days, he had the honor of being his state's first congressman. He voted for the passage of all the great reconstruction measures over the veto of Pres. Johnson. By refusing to be sworn in until the convening of the fortieth congress, he legally could have served two years, and, under the circumstances, his conduct is a remarkable example of morality and patriotism. He was presidential elector for Nebraska in 1868, and voted for Gen. Grant. He was uncompromising in his opposition to slavery, and was a bold and brilliant advocate of the cause of human liberty. He enlisted in the army, June 11, 1861, at Plattsmouth, as a private in company A, 1st regiment, Nebraska veteran volunteers, and was mustered into service the same day, but was discharged for disabilities, Sept. 1st, of the same year. He removed from Plattsmouth in 1874, and thereafter resided in Lincoln, Neb. He was married, Nov. 1, 1861, to Harriet Border, a native of Illinois. She died at her home in Lincoln in 1883, leaving three daughters and one son. On June 25, 1885, Mr. Marquett was married to Mrs. Asenath (Larkin) Stetson, a native of New York. Mr. Marquett died at Tampa, Fla., Dec. 22, 1894.

WIGGLESWORTH, Michael, author, was born in Hedon, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 18, 1631. In 1638, his father, Edward Wigglesworth, emigrated with his family to North America, settling in New Haven, Conn., where the boy was reared. He studied at Harvard, and after his graduation, in 1651, served for four years as tutor in the college, at the same time studying theology. In 1657 he was ordained teacher of the church at Malden, Mass., and remained with it until his death, although obliged frequently to delegate the duties to a substitute, because of the feeble state of his health. In 1663 he made a voyage to Bermuda, and on his return, being still too weak to continue his preaching, he occupied the period of his convalescence with studying medicine, so that, upon the full restoration of his strength, he was able to minister not only to the spiritual needs but also to the physical infirmities of his flock. In spite of being, as Cotton Mather described him, "a little, feeble shadow of a man," he was possessed of indomitable energy and zeal, and he not only labored strenuously in the two capacities of physician and divine, but wrote as well; producing a number of poetical works for the edification of the faithful. His most important poem, "The Day of Doom, or a Poetical Description of the Great and Last Judgment," describes in glowing colors the gloomiest horrors embodied in the theological doctrines of the early New England Congregationalists. It was first published in 1662, and was for more than a century the most popular poem in New England. It has been since re-printed twice in England and ten times in America, the last edition appearing in 1867, prefaced with a memoir by W. H. Burr. His other works are : "Meat out of the Eater, or Meditations Concerning the Necessity, End and Usefulness of Afflictions unto God's Children" (1669, 6th ed. 1770), and an "Elegy on Rev. Benjamin Bunker," published, 1872, in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." He died in Malden, June 10, 1705. His funeral sermon was preached by Cotton Mather, who also wrote an epitaph for him. A sketch of his life has been published by J. W. Dean (Albany, 1871).

LOTHROP, Daniel, publisher, was born at Rochester, Strafford co., N. H., Aug. 11, 1831, son of Daniel and Sophia (Horne) Lothrop. He was a lineal descendant of John Lowthorpe, who in the thirty-seventh year of Henry VIII. (1545) was a gentleman of extensive landed estates, and of Mark Lothrop, his grandson. The latter settled in Salem, Mass., in 1644, and his line joined that of Priscilla Mullens and John Alden of the Mayflower, Daniel Lothrop being in the seventh generation from them. On the maternal side he was a lineal descendant of William Horne, of Horne's Hill, Dover, N. H., who held his exposed position through the Indian wars, but was killed in the Indian massacre of June 28, 1689. His estate has been in the family name from 1662 to the present generation. Daniel Lothrop was a diligent student; his aptitude for mathematics was remarkable, and he possessed a singularly retentive memory, so that at fourteen years of age he was fitted for college. But waiting a year, at the advice of friends, who thought him too young to enter, circumstances thrust him into the arena of business, and he assumed the charge of a brother's drug store. His love of books soon led him to introduce the sale of them as an adjunct. When seventeen years of age, he hired and stocked a drug store in New Market, N. H. Having this in successful operation, he called a third brother to the charge of it, while he established a similar store at Meredith Bridge, N. H. (now Laconia), books being the principal stock. These three brothers for more than forty years remained in a copartnership with absolute unity of interests, though in different lines of business, and located in different cities. In 1850 Mr. Lothrop bought out a book store in Dover, N. H., which he made one of the best and largest in New England, and it became a literary centre; a favorite meeting-place for the cultivated people of the town. By 1868, he was ready to concentrate his forces upon the broader accomplishment of his life purpose of publishing literature for the people, and especially for children and youth. He then transferred his publishing work to Boston, with headquarters at 38 and 40 Cornhill. From the first he encouraged American authors, being a true American, in feeling and instinct, and up to the time of his death had issued more books written by Americans than any other publisher. He was indefatigable in his efforts to stimulate young writers and bring to the surface latent talent; and men and women now well known as authors were many of them first brought before the reading public by him. He instituted a new and distinct literature for children, publishing it under much discouragement until it became a great success and brought him the title of the "children's friend." He was eminently successful in elevating the standard of literature for the Sunday-school, for young people and for the home, always carrying out his first expressed purpose "never to publish a work simply sensational, no matter what chances of money it has in it, and to publish books that will make true, steadfast growth in right living—not alone right thinking, but right living." Increased business compelled him to seek more spacious quarters, and in 1875 he removed to the large block on the corner of Franklin and Hawley streets. Again, to acquire more space, he removed in 1887 to 364 and 366 Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, using large warehouses on Purchase street for the manufacture and storing of his books. His salesrooms and warehouses were among the most extensive in the trade. In 1874 he originated "Wide Awake," a magazine for young people and the family. The "Pansy," "Our Little Men and Women," "Babyland," and the quarterly "Best Things," are other periodicals issued by this firm, all eminently successful. Mr. Lothrop's American instincts and principles were so strong, that he worked for a long period of years toward the better development of citizenship; and soon after 1880 projected plans for the consummation of this work; and "was at pains to spend a good deal of time in consultation with leading citizens in congress and elsewhere, in order to devise the best means by which an interest in citizenship might be awakened and extended. The result of his effort was the organization of the American Institute of Civics." Mr. Lothrop was married, July 25, 1860, to Ellen J., daughter of Joseph and Nancy Morrill of Dover, N. H., who died in March, 1880. He was again married, Oct. 4, 1881, to Harriett Mulford, of New Haven, Conn., who bore him a daughter, Margaret Mulford, born July 27, 1884. Their winters were spent in Boston, Mass., their summers at "The Wayside," Concord, Mass., the only home ever owned by Nathaniel Hawthorne, which Mr. Lothrop purchased in 1883. Here was dispensed a gracious hospitality, drawing to the celebrated old mansion guests from both sides of the ocean ; men and women of high social position and reputation for intellectual gifts. Few men have had so honorable a career as Daniel Lothrop, have earned so great a measure of success, and have died so lamented. His death occurred in Boston in the midst of his work, after a few days' illness, March 18, 1892. He was laid to rest in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass., on Ridge Hill, that spot so famous as the burial place of distinguished men and women.

LOTHROP, Harriett Mulford (Stone), author (pen-name Margaret Sidney), was born at New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1844, and is the daughter of Sidney M. and Harriett (Mulford) Stone. On the paternal side, she is in the eighth generation from Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of the state of Connecticut, and also of constitutional government in this country; her mother's ancestry included Mayflower pilgrims, and the influential settlers of the university town of New Haven. Her father was a well-known architect, who had retired from the active duties of his profession, and who, therefore, had leisure to indulge in those intellectual companionships a college town so well afforded. She attended the famous "Grove Hall Seminary," at New Haven, where she was graduated. She had already an alertness of mental power, combined with the retentive faculty, and a great degree of imagination and poetic talent, that made her a marked pupil from whom much was to be expected in the future. Although she wrote constantly as the result of an inborn talent, she destroyed most of her manuscripts, not caring to publish until about 1876, when a serial story from her pen appeared in the "Wide Awake" magazine. Several numbers were signed "Margaret Sidney," and as they were decidedly original in style and purpose, they attracted general attention. The stories concerned a circle of five brothers and sisters, called the "Five Little Peppers," now famous all over the world. Mrs. Lothrop has also written several New England stories, of remarkable fidelity to the "local coloring." Unmistakably of New England bone, muscle and fibre are their characters, and graphically true to life in the older villages. With the same unerring pen she has given in a series of sketches entitled "Old Concord: Her Highways and Byways," the most beautiful and loving portrayal of that picturesque and historic town extant. Her "Whittier with the Children" shows her power in another direction: that of characterization by swift, delicate touches; revealing the inner nature of the poet. She has written considerable verse, notably "The Minute-man" and "The Little Brown Seed." The latter has found its way wherever the English language is spoken. In all, she has published some twenty-five volumes, which have attained wide popularity. On Oct. 4, 1881, she was married to Daniel Lothrop, the eminent publisher and founder of the D. Lothrop Co. After Mr. Lothrop's death, in 1892, in order to perpetuate his work, Mrs. Lothrop originated and founded the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, placing it under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who gave its whole care and management into her hands; appointing her its national president, to serve until Feb. 22, 1899. Founded on a strong, enduring basis, by broad, beneficent plans, the society has made splendid progress. The care of this large organization is wholly a labor of love. It has been justly said of Mrs. Lothrop that "her executive ability, her ready grasp of situations, their difficulties and possibilities, her sympathetic comprehension of ends and ways to them, all constitute her an ideal committee-woman and director." She is, in the finest sense of the word, one of the best representative American women in all matters of social and public interest. Mrs. Lothrop resides at "The Wayside," Concord, with her daughter.

Harriett M. Lothrop

KEENE, Thomas Wallace, actor, was born in New York city, Oct. 26, 1840, his real name being Thomas R. Eaglesen. His father was at one time connected with the New Orleans "Bee," and later with the New York "Courier and Enquirer." He made his professional début, Feb. 18, 1863, at Tweddle Hall, Albany, N. Y., playing Henry IV. in Shakespeare's tragedy, to the Falstaff of J. H. Hackett. Prior to this he had appeared as a supernumerary in the "Gunmaker of Moscow" at the Old Bowery Theatre, then under the management of John Brougham. Mr. Keene rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1865 he became leading man with Kate Fisher. He traveled with her through Canada, and then filled a season's engagement at her theatre in Newark, N. J., supporting all the prominent stars. He next appeared in the Broadway Theatre, in New York city, then under the management of George Wood, supporting Frank Chanfrau in "Sam"; Lucille Western in "The Child Stealer," and John E. Owens in "Solon Shingle." In 1866–67 he appeared at the National Theatre and Theatre Comique, Cincinnati. O., and traveled during the season of 1867–68 with Annie Sefton, making his first appearance as Richard III. In 1868–69 he was seen at George Wood's Museum, in New York city, in a wide range of characters. The following year Mr. Keene went to England to recover his health, which had become impaired by too close application to his profession, and while abroad appeared with success in the principal cities of Great Britain. He returned to the United States in 1874, and reappeared at Wood's Museum. While there he attracted the attention and won the admiration of John McCullough, who offered him the position of leading man at the California Theatre in San Francisco. This offer Mr. Keene accepted, and in 1874 became the head of the most complete stock company in America. He remained in California for four years, becoming exceedingly popular. During this period he appeared with Booth, McCullough, Barrett, Davenport, Owens and Janauschek, and divided honors with them all. Returning to the East in 1878, he appeared under the management of Mr. John T. Ford of Baltimore, and later supported Edwin Booth during a tour of the South. In 1880 he appeared as Coupeau in Charles Reed's drama, "Drink," in Boston and San Francisco, and was eminently successful in his strong and realistic portrayal of the part. In October, 1880, after a long and arduous apprenticeship, during which he had gained command of his art and won a conspicuous place upon the stage, Mr. Keene came forward as a star in the rôles of the legitimate drama, and was immediately successful. The principal characters in which he was afterwards seen to advantage are Hamlet, Richard III., Shylock, Othello, Richelieu, Macbeth, Louis XI. and Mark Antony in "Julius Cæsar." His annual tours always resulted in large financial returns. In 1886 sickness compelled his temporary retirement, but from that time he enjoyed excellent health. Physically, he possessed many of the qualities ascribed to Edmund Kean. He belonged to the ‘nervous" school of acting, and was always earnest and forceful, although he sometimes sacrificed consistency for momentary effect. Mr. Keene possessed an ample fortune, and had a pleasant home at Castleton Corners, Staten Island. He was happily married, and had a son and a daughter. He died, after a brief illness, at Tompkinsville, N. Y., June 1, 1898.

Thomas W. Keene

TANNER, Zera Luther, naval officer, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1835, son of Zerah and Ruth Emeline (Foster) Tanner. His family were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, where Thomas Tanner, his great-great-grandfather, was born about 1705. Thomas Tanner, Jr., his great-grandfather, was born in Cornwall, Conn., in 1743, and served in the French and Indian war. His son, Zerah Tanner, Jr., was born in Warsaw in 1810, married Ruth Emeline, daughter of Luther Foster, in 1833, and dying in 1836, left one child, the subject of this sketch. With his widowed mother, the son spent most of his childhood in Warsaw; living on a farm, attending the country schools when his laborious duties permitted. From 1852 to 1855 he was employed in a foundry and machine shop in his native village, making a business trip to England during the latter year. His health being poor, he made a voyage to the East Indies in October, 1856, on board the Culloden. After making two voyages in this vessel—the latter as third officer—he decided to follow the sea as a profession, and, returning to New York early in 1859 as boatswain of the American packet ship Bridgewater, sailed the following June as second officer of the clipper ship Gamecock, for the China seas. In 1861, Mr. Tanner was promoted to first officer of the Kingfisher, and sailed in July for Boston. Arriving there the following November, she was chartered as a transport by the U. S. government, and carried troops and horses to the Gulf of Mexico. Upon the return of the Kingfisher, he joined the transport ship Western Empire as first officer, sailing again with troops and horses, and following Adm. Farragut and his fleet to New Orleans. Returning with his ship to New York, Mr. Tanner volunteered for service in the U. S. navy, and, on Aug. 18, 1862, was appointed acting ensign. He received a commission in the regular navy, dated March 12, 1868. He cruised in the Pacific ocean until 1873, when he went to the Philadelphia navy yard, remaining there until October, 1874. In 1879 he commanded the U. S. steamship Speedwell, on special service, in deep-sea explorations, under the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries. He superintended the construction of the fish commission steamer Fish Hawk; took command upon her completion, and for two years engaged in fish culture and deep-sea exploration. In the meantime he made general plans for the fish commission steamer Albatross, superintended her construction, took command upon her completion in November, 1882, and for more than five years was actively engaged in the scientific exploration of the waters of the Atlantic coast of the United States, British North America, the Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean sea. Leaving Washington in November, 1887, he made a scientific voyage to the west coast of America, *via* the straits of Magellan, reaching San Francisco in May, 1888, when he entered upon his most important work, the exploration of the great fishing banks of Alaska and Behring sea. He also examined the coast waters of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Gulf of California, west coast of Mexico, Central America, and the Galapagos Archipelago. He co-operated in the patrol of Behring sea, and in other measures adopted by the government for the protection of seal life. He also made a cable survey between the coast of California and the Sandwich Islands. In May, 1894, he was, at his own request, detached from the Albatross. On Jan. 1, 1895, he was ordered to special duty under the U. S. fish commission in Washington, D. C., where he still remains (1898).

MOREHEAD, Charles Robert, banker, was born at Richmond, Mo., Feb. 28, 1836, son of Charles Robert and Fannie (Warder) Morehead. His great-grandfather, Charles, emigrated from Scotland in 1630 and located in Virginia, where his descendants became prominent in state and colonial history. The grandfather, Turner Morehead, served under Gen. Washington during the revolutionary war, and in 1811 removed to Kentucky. The father was a prominent and successful merchant, who, in 1826, located at Lexington, Mo., and engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits. He also became largely identified with the social, educational and political life of the state, and held several important offices. The son was reared in his native town, and under the instruction of his father learned the banking and mercantile business. He was educated at the Masonic College, Lexington, Mo., and in 1852 he started on his own account as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. Three years later Mr. Morehead secured employment with the U. S. Army Transportation Co., and was sent by them in 1857 as assistant general agent and chief clerk to Utah with the U. S. army expedition against the Mormons. After completing the delivery of army supplies on Dec. 25th, to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson at Fort Bridger, he, in company with James Rupe, returned to the states, carrying bills of lading and other important papers on pack mules, there being no mails at the time. The trip to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., a distance of 1,200 miles, occupied thirty days. In 1858 he returned to Salt Lake for the same company, and returned again in January, 1859, in company with Edward Rollins, on pack mules. In 1860 he embarked in a mercantile business in Leavenworth, Kan. He served as mayor of Leavenworth (1868-1869), and was identified with everything that tended to promote the prosperity of the city. In 1875 he removed to El Paso, Tex., where he has since continued in banking and mercantile pursuits. Mr. Morehead is the organizer and president of the State National Bank of El Paso. During 1893-94 he served as president of the board of education of the city. Being prominent as a Mason and Knight Templar, he was elected by the supreme council of the Scottish Rite Masons at Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1895, a knight commander of the court of honor; and at the same place, Oct. 20, 1897, 33d degree honorary by the supreme council. He is a member of the Texas Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1860 he was married to Lemire, daughter of William V. Morris, of Maysville, Ky., who served in Jackson's army at the battle of New Orleans, and was also in the Canadian war. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are active in the charitable work of their city.

C R Morehead

VANUXEM, Lardner, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1792, son of James and Rebecca (Clarke) Vanuxem. His father, who was a prosperous shipping merchant of Philadelphia, was a native of Dunkirk, France; his mother was a daughter of Col. Elijah Clarke, of New Jersey. At an early age he became interested in chemistry and mineralogy, and although he entered his father's counting-house, his thoughts inclined toward science rather than business, so that it was not long before he gave up the latter, and with the approval and aid of his father, went to Paris to study at the École des Mines. He spent three years at the institution; was graduated in 1819, and then returned to Philadelphia with a collection of geological specimens procured in various parts of France. Soon after his arrival, he was invited to become professor of chemistry and mineralogy in South Carolina College, at Columbia, and accepted, holding the chair until 1826. During his incumbency he made a geological survey of North Carolina, and aided in making a similar survey of South Carolina, publishing reports in various newspapers, and in Mills' "Statistics of South Carolina." Having resigned his position in the college to devote himself to geology, he was sent to Mexico to examine some mining property which he was to develop if it seemed likely to become profitable, but returned with an adverse report. The state of New York next employed him, and the year 1827-28 was spent in studying the geology of New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, a report being presented to the legislature. Returning to Pennsylvania, he, in 1830, bought a farm near Bristol, Pa., and this he cultivated, putting to use his knowledge of chemistry; living comfortably but simply; meanwhile going on with his favorite studies and adding steadily to his already extensive collections. In 1836 the geological survey of New York was established, and Gov.

Marcy invited Prof. Vanuxem to assist. He was given charge of the work in the third geological district, comprising fourteen counties in the interior of the state, and remained connected with the survey until its close in 1841. Among important questions settled by this survey were those of the extent and limits of the iron-bearing strata, the salt-bearing and the granitic formations, and the relations of the rocks of New York to the coal measures of Pennsylvania and the geological formations of the western states; the system of nomenclature adopted, giving local instead of descriptive names to the different members of the geological series. Prof. Vanuxem's "Geology of New York, 3d District" was published at Albany in 1842—a work of such importance that his reputation as a scientist is chiefly based upon it. In 1838 he suggested that the geologists of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia meet for the purpose of adopting a nomenclature that might become that of American geology. A meeting was held in 1840 and the Association of American Geologists was organized. This later gave way to the more inclusive American Association for the Advancement of Science. When the survey was ended he aided Prof. Hall in arranging the state geological cabinet at Albany, to which he had contributed many specimens, and this forms the basis of the New York state museum. It contains several species of fossils found during the survey and named in Prof. Vanuxem's honor. A few years later he was urged by Prof. Henry to become his associate in charge of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, but declined. He spent the remainder of his life on Franklin farm, as he had named his estate, engaged in studies covering a wide range of subjects, including religions old and new, the Scriptures, Egyptian antiquities and phrenology. His cabinet of minerals and geological specimens was conceded to be the largest, finest and most systematically arranged private collection in the United States. After his death it became the property of the Masonic College at Clarksville, Tenn. In addition to the geological report already mentioned and numerous papers published in the "American Journal of Science" he was the author of "An Essay on the Ultimate Principles of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Physiology" (Philadelphia, 1827). Prof. Vanuxem died at his home, at Bristol, Pa., Jan. 25, 1848.

THOMPSON, Daniel Greenleaf, lawyer and author, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 9, 1850, of English descent. He was the youngest son of Daniel Pierce Thompson, well known as a lawyer, judge, editor, novelist and historian, his best known literary work being "The Green Mountain Boys." The Thompson family came from Boston and vicinity. His great-grandfather, Daniel Thompson, was one of the heroes of the battle of Lexington, and was a cousin of Benjamin Thompson, distinguished as Count Rumford. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson was prepared for college in the Washington County Grammar School of his native place, and was graduated with honors at Amherst College in the class of 1869. Previous to his graduation, in connection with his college duties, he served several terms as assistant secretary of state of Vermont. In 1869 he removed to New York city, where he gave private instruction and studied law with George R. Thompson, his brother. In 1870 he accepted a position as teacher of classics in the Springfield, Mass., High School, where he remained until 1872. In July of that year he published "A First Book in Latin," which met with favorable notice all over the country. In the autumn of 1872 he resumed the study of law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in December of that year. For nearly four years he was a member of the firm of Jordan, Stiles & Thompson. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with Simon Sterne and Oscar Straus, later, U. S. minister to Turkey, under the firm name of Sterne, Straus & Thompson; continued subsequently, on the retirement of Mr. Straus, under the firm name of Sterne & Thompson. Later he became a member of the present firm of Taylor & Thompson, his partner being John A. Taylor, formerly corporation counsel of Brooklyn. During all periods after his graduation he was engaged in systematic literary work. It was his intention to follow up his "First Book in Latin" with a series of Latin text books, but change of occupation prevented. In 1871 a paper on "Oratory and Vocal Culture" appeared in the "Massachusetts Teacher" of Boston. In 1876 he published articles in the "Liberal Christian" entitled, "Collyer and Orthodoxy," "Skepticism and Criticism," also a sequel to these in the "Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel," on "The True Basis of Church Fellowship." He has also been a frequent contributor to "Mind," a quarterly review of psychology and philosophy, published in London; to the "Popular Science Monthly," and various other journals and reviews. His books include "A System of Psychology" (London, 1884), in two volumes; "The Problem of Evil" (1886), a continuation of his psychological work into the field of ethics; "Religious Sentiments of the Human Mind" (1888); "Social Progress" (1889); "Philosophy of Fiction in Literature" (1892), an essay setting forth the theory of the novel, with criticisms upon the various methods followed in this form of literary composition; "Politics in a Democracy" (1893), an essay upon present political tendencies, which has since been translated into Dutch, by Dr. D. C. Nijhoff. In January, 1894, appeared an article in the "Forum" treating the question of whether under increased civilization we are improving or deteriorating in morals. He delivered and published a number of addresses before various societies and on various occasions, one of the last being an address delivered before the "Woman's Law Class" of the University of the City of New York, at the closing exercises, April, 1894. Mr. Thompson never held political office in New York city, although he was identified with various political movements, notably those relating to civil service, revenue and high-license reform. He served as a member of the committee of one hundred at the Columbian celebration in the fall of 1892, and held numerous honorary offices in connection with public movements. He served two terms as vice-president of the New York Alumni Association of Amherst College. On the death of Courtlandt Palmer, in 1888, he was elected to the presidency of the Nineteenth Century Club, and served for two years. He was a member of the executive council and secretary of the Authors' Club of New York at the time of his death; also a member of the Century, Manhattan, Reform, Lawyers' and Patria clubs, the Bar Association, Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society, and many other associations, and was a non-resident member of the Athenæum and two or three other clubs in London. In 1894, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation, the honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Amherst College. On March 31, 1881, Mr. Thompson was married to Henrietta Gallup, of Cleveland, O. He died in New York city, July 10, 1897.

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W. A. H. Loveland

LOVELAND, William Austin Hamilton, pioneer, was born in Chatham, Mass., May 30, 1826. His father, Rev. Leonard Loveland, a native of Chatham, was a sailor in the war of 1812; was taken prisoner, confined for twenty months in Dartmoor prison, England, and was afterward a prominent Methodist preacher in Illinois. His mother, Elizabeth Eldridge, was also a native of Chatham. He removed with his parents to Rhode Island in 1827, where he received his primary education, and in 1835 found employment in a cotton factory. In 1837 his family removed to Illinois, locating on a farm near Brighton, where they built a log house, and here the son worked upon the farm until 1845, when he entered McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. This institution closing after one term's attendance, he entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, but ill health compelled him to give up study, and he enlisted as a teamster in the Mexican war, serving six months as wagon master. He was wounded at Chapultepec, and reached home in July, 1848. In May, 1849, he crossed the plains with a wagon drawn by oxen, and built the first house in Grass Valley, Cal. He engaged in mining for a time, but with poor success, and afterward left San Francisco for Central America, intending to take a contract under Com. Vanderbilt to build a proposed government canal. This scheme falling through, he returned home in 1851 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1859 Mr. Loveland sold his business and started for Pike's Peak, Col., with a train of mules and ox teams loaded with goods. He built the first house and opened the first store at Golden. He built the wagon road up Clear Creek cañon in 1863–64, opened the first coal-mines in the state, and erected the first fire-brick and pottery works. He took an active part in politics and was repeatedly elected to the legislature. In 1865–66 he procured from the territorial legislature the charter for the Colorado Central railroad up Clear Creek cañon to the mine at Central City, and built that, the first narrow gauge road in the Rocky Mountains. In 1876 he was made president of the road, and in 1877 a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. In 1878 he bought the "Daily Rocky Mountain News" and engaged in building the Denver Circle railroad around that city. Mr. Loveland was married at Brighton, Ill., May 13, 1852, to Philena Shaw. She died at Brighton, Jan. 2, 1854. On Aug. 25, 1856, he was married to his second wife, Miranda Ann Montgomery of Alton, Ill. Francis William and William Leonard Loveland are his sons by the second marriage. Mr. Loveland died at his home at Lakewood, Dec. 17, 1894.

W A H Loveland

GRAHAM, Joseph, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1759, son of James Graham, a native of county Down, Ireland, and Mary (McConnell) Barber, his second wife. Mrs. Graham, after her husband's death, removed to North Carolina with her children and settled near Charlotte. Joseph studied in the academy at Charlotte, and early became devoted to the cause of his country. In 1778, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the 4th regiment of the North Carolina regular troops, under Col. Archibald Lyle. In the autumn of that year he accompanied Gen. Rutherford to the banks of the Savannah river, soon after the defeat of Gen. Ashe at Brier Creek. He was with Gen. Lincoln while manœuvering against Prevost, and was in the severe battle at Stono, in 1779. Subsequently he was appointed adjutant of the Mecklenburg regiment, and in the following year, together with Gen. Davie, fought the enemy at Charlotte. In that engagement he was cut down and severely wounded by a British dragoon, receiving six sabre and bullet wounds. He recovered, rejoined the army, and performed a series of heroic deeds, commanding in many engagements. After the close of the war he was elected the first sheriff of Mecklenburg county. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of iron in Lincoln county, where he resided forty years, until the period of his decease. In 1814, 1,000 men were raised in North Carolina to assist the Tennessee and Georgia volunteers against the Creek Indians, and he received the command, accompanied by the commission of major-general. In 1787 he was married to Isabella, daughter of John Davidson, a member of the celebrated Mecklenburg convention. By her he had twelve children, the youngest of whom, William A. Graham, in 1850, became secretary of the navy of the United States. Gen. Graham died Nov. 12, 1836.

SHARPE, William, statesman, was born in Cecil county, Md., Dec. 13, 1742, eldest son of Thomas Sharpe. At the age of twenty-one he removed to North Carolina, settling in Mecklenburg, where he was married to a daughter of David Reese, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration. He afterward removed to Rowan (subsequently Iredell) county, and took an active and decided stand for liberty. He was a member from Rowan to the state congresses which met at Newbern in April, 1775, at Hillsboro in August of the same year, and at Halifax in 1776. He acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Rutherford in his campaign in 1776 against the Indians, and was appointed by Gov. Caswell, in 1777, as one of a commission to form a treaty with them. He was a lawyer by profession, and in 1785 was admitted to the bar of Lincoln county. In 1779 he was a member of the continental congress at Philadelphia, and served until 1782. He died in Iredell county, N. C., in July, 1818, leaving a widow and twelve children.

MEEKER, Nathan Cook, author, pioneer and journalist, was born in Euclid, East Cleveland, O., July 12, 1817, son of Enoch and Lurana (Hulbert) Meeker. His father was a native of Newark, N. J., and his mother of Northampton, Mass. Ancestors of the family about 1500 A. D., emigrated from Antwerp to England. Two brothers, Robert and William Meeker, came to America in 1639, and settled in New Haven, Conn. William with others removed to New Jersey in 1664, and purchasing 152 acres of land from the Indians, founded the town of Elizabeth, where was collected a colony known as the "Associates," outspoken lovers of justice and opposed to the tyranny of Gov. Carteret. He himself was long constable, and from his wide popularity, a leader among his neighbors. Gov. Carteret, in way of reprisal, deprived him of his office and confiscated his property in the name of the "lords proprietors" of the settlement, but popular protest was so vigorous that the matter was laid before the authorities in England. In the end the governor was compelled to reinstate him in office and restore the greater part of his property. William Meeker died in 1690, and the old homestead he built near Newark, N. J., still remains and is in the possession of his descendants. During the revolutionary war it was occupied by one Josiah Meeker, who with his eighteen sons gained distinction in the colonial army. Timothy, one of the

N. C. Meeker

sons of Josiah Meeker, was the grandfather of our subject, and died at Newark, N. J. Nathan C. Meeker, descended from a long line of leaders and fighters, early discovered traces of the ancestral force and enterprise. When but seventeen years of age he carried on an extensive correspondence with Henry Clay, John Tyler, George D. Prentice and other noted men on questions of importance, and contributed to the Louisville "Journal" (Prentice's paper), the New Orleans "Picayune" and later, the Cleveland "Plaindealer." He availed himself of all the educational advantages afforded in his native town, and entered Hudson and later Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1840. For a while he taught school, and then removing to New York became a regular contributor of prose and poetry to N. P. Willis' "Mirror." In 1844 he was secretary and librarian of the Ohio Trumbull Phalanx, a colony founded for the practical realization of the social theories of François Fourier, and similar in conception to the famous Brook Farm. After about two years' experiment the enterprise failed, principally through the vital lack of that brotherly love, so essential to all schemes of co-operation. Mr Meeker complained that the strong and grasping took from the weak, and the honest leaders were discouraged. In the meanwhile, Mr. Meeker wrote extensively for the Cleveland "Plaindealer" and other papers, principally upon questions of sociology, and many of his articles were reproduced by Horace Greeley in the New York "Tribune." In 1847 he opened a small store in Euclid, O., and prospered greatly. Five years later he went by special invitation to Hiram, Portage co., O., and co-operated with the Disciples in founding the Western Reserve Institute and community there, under the inspiration of Alexander Campbell. Later James A. Garfield became president of the college. The great panic of 1856 having swept away most of his property, Mr. Meeker removed to Dongola, in southern Illinois, and there introduced fruit raising and traded on a small scale until the civil war. An article of his contributed to the New York "Tribune" on "Southern Political Leaders," caused his appointment as war correspondent of that paper, with headquarters at Cairo, Ill. He accompanied the Federal forces, and was present at the battle of Fort Donelson, which he reported with graphic fulness. At the close of the war he was called to succeed Solon Robinson as agricultural editor of the "Tribune," and established a literary agricultural department, which with numerous reports of the New York Farmers' Club attracted wide attention. His articles on the Oneida Community and the New South were widely noticed and copied by several European journals. He visited Colorado and Utah in the autumn of 1869, to collect material for his articles on the Mormons, subsequently so widely read, and was much impressed with the many favorable opportunities offered for the founding of colonies in Colorado. Returning to New York he consulted his friends and finally, with the support of Mr Greeley, secured 2,000 colonists and organized the movement. The object was to found a community, secure a large body of land and divide it equally among the members and thus secure to themselves and descendants independent homestead sites in the town, with farms in the country. Mr. Meeker, with a locating committee, visited the region and selected a tract of several thousand acres in the Cache la Poudre valley, in northern Colorado. John Russell Young had commended the site. Within a few months a town known by the name of Greeley, with schools, churches, shops and hundreds of miles of upland irrigation was the result. A forfeiture clause, made legal by act of legislature, effectively forbade liquor selling within the colony limits. Mr. Meeker labored for a number of years as president and director of the colony without pecuniary return, nor would he accept any privileges save those accessible to the humblest settler. The rapid expansion and success of the colony greatly extended his reputation as a practical colonizer. He was chosen U. S. centennial commissioner from Colorado to the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and later Pres. Hayes appointed him Indian agent at White River, Utah, to encourage the Utes in pastoral and farming pursuits. He instituted radical improvements in the methods of dealing with the savages; enforced rules of industry; and made other notable changes which displeased the "squaw men" and white hangers-on at the agency. The Indians, persuaded that when they should become self-supporting their supplies would cease, were so infuriated that they refused either to work or vacate the lands selected for the agency farm. Also made to believe that Mr. Meeker wrote the bitter articles against the Indians published in Western newspapers, they personally assaulted him, and when the troops summoned to protect the agency were already near at hand, the Ute massacre began. They shot Mr. Meeker and the white employés, and burned the agency with $500,000 worth of their own provisions. Mrs. Meeker and her youngest daughter, Josephine, were made captive, and after twenty-three days of grievous sufferings and privations were finally rescued by Gen. Charles Adams with the co-operation of Chief Ouray and his wife Chepita. The town of Meeker in western Colorado now marks the site of the massacre. Mr. Meeker was the author of "The Adventures of Captain Armstrong" (1851), a remarkable book dedicated to Pres. Pierce; "Life in the West" (1868); "Rosa Robbins, or Life with John A. Logan and his men"; several poems and numerous articles and letters of great value and interest. He was married, in 1844, to Arvilla Delight, daughter of Levi Smith, a retired sea captain of Claridon, O. They had five children, of whom two, Ralph and Rozene E., survive. Mr. Meeker died Sept. 29, 1879. His two surviving brothers, Lemuel C. and Rufus Clinton Meeker, live on the Ohio homestead, Euclid avenue, East Cleveland.

PATTERSON, Josiah, soldier and congressman, was born in Morgan county, Ala., April 14, 1837, son of Malcolm and Mary (Deloach) Patterson. His grandfather, Alexander Patterson, of Scotch-Irish extraction, served in the revolutionary war. His father was born at Abbeville, S. C., and emigrated to North Alabama in 1817, and his mother was the daughter of John Deloache, of French descent. He was educated in the academy at Somerville, Ala., and then taught school for several sessions, studying law at the same time. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and began practice in his native county with brightest prospects, but as soon as the civil war broke out he entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant in the 1st Alabama cavalry regiment. After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted captain of company D, Clanton's regiment, but after the evacuation of Corinth, was detached and ordered to join Capts. Roddy and Newsome in operating on Gen. Buell's connections through North Alabama, over the Memphis and Charleston railroad. As a result the connections of the Federal army, between Decatur and Corinth, were effectually destroyed. In December, 1862, he was promoted to the full rank of colonel, and placed in command of the 5th Alabama cavalry regiment, and in 1863 operated in middle Tennessee and northern Alabama. In 1864 Col. Patterson commanded the district of North Alabama, and during that time defeated a Federal force twice the size of his own at Madison's Station, and in repelling an attack of Federal cavalry with the loss of only one man killed. In December of that year he commanded the post at Corinth, when Gen. Hood made his campaign in Tennessee, and rejoined the defeated army at Bainbridge, on the Tennessee river. After the retreat of the Confederate army from Tennessee, he was directed by Gen. Hood to go through the counties of Northern Alabama, addressing the people, and persuading the discouraged soldiers to return to the army. His fiery and eloquent speeches had the desired result, and thousands re-entered the ranks in consequence. In the spring of 1865 he did efficient service in resisting the cavalry raid of Gen. Wilson from the Tennessee river to Selma, and although captured at the battle of Selma, escaped and reorganized his regiment, refusing to surrender until May 19, 1865. On his return from the field, Col. Patterson resumed the practice of his profession in his native county for one year; next, for five years at Florence, Ala., removing in 1872 to Memphis, Tenn., where a little later he formed a partnership with Col. George Gantt. In 1882 he presided over the convention that nominated Hon. William B. Bate for governor. He became a candidate for the lower house of the legislature, and was elected by a large majority. He was prominent in advocating the railroad commission bill, and the bill for the settlement of the state debt, as well as in bringing about the settlement of the debt of Memphis. In 1888 Col. Patterson was elector for the state at large on the Democratic ticket, and canvassed the state. In 1890 he was a candidate for governor, but was defeated by Buchanan, the famous alliance candidate. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated and elected to congress, and in 1892 was renominated without opposition, and was successful. At the extra session of congress in 1893, he took decided ground in opposition to the free coinage of silver, and in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. In 1894 he was again elected to congress. In 1896, when the Chicago convention nominated William J. Bryan for president, he took as a precedent the declaration of Senator Harris, that in case the convention declared for sound money he would vote the ticket, but would continue to advocate free coinage; so, although Mr. Patterson did not indorse the Democratic candidate, nor the Chicago platform, he cast his vote in favor of the Democrats. Col. Patterson was married, in Alabama in 1859, to Josephine, daughter of Judge Green P. and Ann Eliza (Turner) Rice. Her father was prominent in the political circles of his state, and her mother was a member of a well-known Virginia family. Col. and Mrs. Patterson have three children: Malcolm R., a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and a prominent lawyer of Memphis, and now attorney-general of the criminal court of Shelby county; Mary Lou, wife of E. B. Lewaster, and Ann Eliza, wife of Rev. Sterling J. Foster, a Presbyterian minister. Col. Patterson is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been a Mason for many years.

Josiah Patterson

BÖDECKER, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm, dentist and author, was born at Celle, Hanover, July 6, 1846, son of Heinrich and Doris (Lohman) Bödecker. He attended the schools at Celle until 1856, and his father then removing to Pine, to accept the position of superintendent of an iron-mining company, he studied there for three years. In 1859 he entered the Egidian school in Hanover, and remained there for two years. For the following five years he was an apprentice to a jeweler and dentist in Celle. In 1866 he went to England, and after spending some months in London, proceeded to Newark Notts, where he became assistant to a prominent dentist for three years. During this period he also studied medicine under a London physician. In 1869 he came to the United States, and entered the College of Dentistry in New York city. In the evenings he pursued an extra course in physics and chemistry at Cooper Institute. After two years he was graduated at the New York College of Dentistry, receiving on that occasion the first (faculty) prize and an appointment as assistant professor of chemistry in the college, which he accepted for two years. After his graduation he at once affiliated himself with the First District Dental Society, and entered on a dental practice in the city of New York. In 1877 he passed with honors the examination held at Albany for the degree of M.D.S., and in July of that year he entered the pathological laboratory of Dr. Carl Heitzman. In 1878 he was elected a member of the New York Odontological Society, and was appointed one of four members of the dental profession from the State Society of New York to be represented in the album, "The Public Service of the State of New York." He has since held for two years the position of lecturer on dental history at the New York College of Dentistry, and for four years he was professor of dental embryology in the University of Buffalo, after which he retired with the title of emeritus professor. For nine years he was chairman of the clinic of the First District Dental Society. He has published a work, "The Anatomy and Pathology of the Teeth" (1894), which was translated into German, and a number of papers and articles on subjects allied with dental science. He is an honorary member of the Central Dental Society of Northern New Jersey, the State Dental Society of New Jersey, California State Odontological Society, American Dental Society of Europe, the Central Verein Deutscher Zahnarzte and Svenska Tandlakare Sallskapet of Stockholm. He was married, in 1874, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Ernst Himbeck, near Bremen, Germany.

C.F.W. Bödecker

TALBOT, Ethelbert, first P. E. bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, third bishop of central Pennsylvania, and 143d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Fayette, Mo., Oct. 9, 1848. His father, John A. Talbot, was a physician of distinction in his profession, and a man of great influence in the community where he lived. His mother was the daughter of Prof. Lawrence Daly, one of the pioneer teachers of the West, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Ethelbert was prepared for college in his native town, and in the fall of 1866 entered Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he was graduated in 1870. He then began study for the ministry in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and was graduated in 1873. His first and only pastoral charge was in St. James' Church, Macon City, Mo., where he continued to labor until his elevation to the episcopate in 1887. During his residence in Macon City, he built up a strong parish and established several missions in neighboring towns. He also founded and brought to a condition of vigorous prosperity, St. James Military Academy, a training-school for boys, which still continues. He was consecrated bishop of Wyoming and Idaho in Christ Church, St. Louis, May 27, 1887. Under his administration the jurisdiction grew rapidly, and his clergy-list increased from eight to thirty. He also laid foundations in educational and charitable work, which bid fair to develop into strong institutions. He built at Laramie, St. Matthew's cathedral, a building of great dignity and beauty, at a cost, when fully completed of $50,000. St. Margaret's School, Boise City, for the Christian education of girls, has been erected at a cost of $30,000, and is in successful operation. He also established St. Matthew's Hall for boys' at Laramie, Wyo., and the Frances Holland Hospital at Wallace, Ida., and within six years after he was consecrated bishop he built more than thirty-eight churches. On Nov. 11, 1897, he was elected bishop of the diocese of central Pennsylvania. He takes an active interest in all the missionary operations of his church, and is also in touch with the current social and political questions that agitate the country. In 1887 he received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College; LL.D. from the University of Missouri, and S. T. D. from the General Theological Seminary, New York.

Ethelbert Talbot

MARQUAND, Henry Gurdon, philanthropist, was born in New York city, April 11, 1819. He was a younger brother of Frederick Marquand, a prominent New York merchant, head of the house of Marquand & Co., jewelers and silversmiths. Frederick Marquand was born in Fairfield, Conn., April 6, 1799, and died at his country-place at Southport, Conn., July 14, 1882. He retired from active business in 1839 with an ample fortune and afterwards engaged in caring for his large estates in New York city. His benefactions were large and numerous, especially to religious and charitable institutions. For the Union Theological Seminary in New York city, and for the theological department of Yale University, he caused to be erected ample chapels for religious worship. Henry G. Marquand was educated at Pittsfield, Mass. The first twenty years of his business life he gave to his brother, Frederick, in assisting in the management of his estates. During this time he turned his attention to the study of architecture, and from the poorly constructed and faultily designed average buildings then being erected in the city, he drew object lessons, and circulated his criticism in a way to do much to call attention to the fault and to suggest remedies and better methods of construction. Not being a professional architect, his criticisms were not at first kindly received, but nevertheless finally accepted, even by the architects criticised; and the appreciation in which the profession held his views was early shown by his election as the first honorary member of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Marquand next turned his attention to banking, and for ten years was prominent in Wall street, where he accumulated large wealth and became interested in various railroads and other corporations. In 1868 he joined with other capitalists in purchasing the Iron Mountain railroad, and upon the organization of the directory was made vice-president and afterwards president, holding that office until the corporation was absorbed by the Missouri Pacific system. He then became a director of the Missouri Pacific. He was also connected with several of the substantial banking and trust corporations of the city. Mr. Marquand has been one of the most liberal contributors to the collection making up the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city. He purchased and presented to the museum the collection of glass made by M. Charoct; the reproduction of ivory carvings exhibiting the mediæval continuance of the art; the collection of Renaissance iron work, the Della Robbia altar-piece, the metallic reproductions of gold and silver objects in the imperial Russian museums; the sculptural casts, and the valuable collection of paintings by old masters and painters of the English school. He has, as well, made other valuable gifts and numerous and frequent loans from his valuable private collection of paintings. As a philanthropist Mr. Marquand stands pre-eminent, and Princeton College, and the hospitals in New York and the large charity organizations of the country, find in him a liberal and frequent benefactor; monuments erected while the founder is living that serve a double purpose in behalf of humanity, and bless not only the beneficiary, but allow the benefactor pleasure by witnessing the fruition of his intentions. A portrait by Rembrandt was bought by Mr. Marquand from the Marquis of Lansdowne for $25,000, and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Marquand has his private art collection classified by appropriately designed rooms, Persian, Japanese, Arabic and Hispano-Moresque, crowded with the most valuable antiques, tapestry, porcelain, arms and art-objects. The Marquand pavilion of Bellevue Hospital was erected in 1877 by Frederick and Henry Gurdon Marquand, in memory of their brother, Josiah P. Marquand, and is intended as a ward for women and children. It contains eighteen beds for adults and sixteen for children. The chapel at Princeton is his gift to the college, and with Robert Bonner he gave the gymnasium.

EATON, John, clergyman, soldier, journalist, educator, was born at Sutton, Merrimack co., N. H., Dec. 5, 1829, son of John and Janet Collins (Andrews) Eaton, and a descendant of early colonists from England and Scotland. His great-grandfather was Nathaniel Eaton, an American officer, who served at Bunker Hill, and in numerous later engagements of the revolutionary war. He spent his early youth upon his father's farm, attending district schools, and at the age of sixteen taught school in order to obtain means to continue his studies. He prepared for college at Thetford Academy, under Dr. Hiram Orcutt, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854. For the following two years he was principal of Ward School in Cleveland, O., and from 1856–59 he was superintendent of schools at Toledo, O., then resigning to study theology at Andover, Mass. In 1861 he entered the war as chaplain of

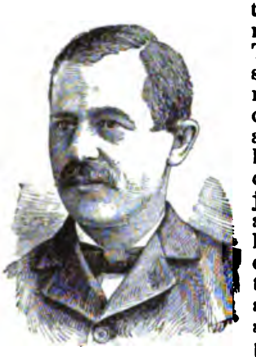
John Eaton

the 27th Ohio infantry, and later served as brigade sanitary inspector. In 1862 Gen. Grant, finding the great number of ex-slaves pouring through his lines demoralized his army and spread disease, ordered Mr. Eaton to gather them into camps, where they could engage in self-supporting industries. In Gen. Grant's memoirs, referring to this service rendered by Mr. Eaton, he says: "Under him the freedman's bureau had its origin in the Mississippi valley." Pres. Lincoln commended it as furnishing the basis of legislation for the negro in the transition from slavery to citizenship. Out of his camps 70,000 troops were organized, and becoming colonel of the 63d regiment U. S. colored infantry, he was later made brigadier-general by brevet. When he tendered his first report of this service to Gen. Grant during the siege of Vicksburg, the general directed him to take it to Pres. Lincoln, giving him a personal letter. Thus he became the medium of communication between Gen. Grant and the president on the subject of the negro. Later, when Lincoln was bitterly assailed in connection with his second nomination, he sent Col. Eaton to learn Grant's views, and the general declared in reply that then Mr. Lincoln's re-election was as necessary as that the army should be victorious in the field. In April, 1865, he was ordered to Washington as assistant commissioner of the freedman's bureau, where he continued until December of that year, when he founded the Memphis "Post," and edited it until 1867. During 1867–69, as state superintendent of public instruction, he organized the free school system of Tennessee, securing in this period an attendance of 185,000. In 1870 he was appointed commissioner of the bureau of education. The department, then but recently established, met with great opposition; congress had reduced the salary of the commissioner, cut off his clerks to two of the lowest grades, refused to publish his reports, and made the independent department an office in the interior department. When, sixteen years later he resigned the office, it had thirty-eight assistants, a library of 18,000 volumes, a large collection of pamphlets, an educational museum; its publications were widely sought, and the issue of a single circular had reached as high as 100,000 copies, so that it has since been often declared to be the most influential educational office in the world. Opposition to the bureau gave way when it was seen to be only an educational exchange, and the commissioner had not only been called upon to give important information for shaping institutions and state and city systems, but had been consulted by educational authorities in England, France, Japan, Egypt, Bulgaria and South American states as to methods of education to be introduced into those countries. The bureau did not limit its collection of information to facts concerning the United States, but focused the educational experiences of the world and published them in reports, annual and special, and in circulars, bulletins and correspondence. The French government founded a national office on it as a model. The duties of the office as they extended brought the commissioner into relations with the societies dealing with public health, crime and other sociological questions He was prominently identified with all improvements in education from the kindergarten to the university. He led the way in bringing to the attention of the public, through our great world's fairs, educational conditions and appliances. Through his efforts, the American exhibit at Vienna and Philadelphia and the international exhibit at New Orleans made a special impression on the public mind. He became a counselor of the American Public Health Association, vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was twice president of the American Social Science Association. Among international recognitions which he received was the tender of honorary membership in the French Ministry of Public Instruction, and of the order of the Commander of the Rose by the Emperor of Brazil. In 1886 Gen. Eaton resigned and accepted the presidency of Marietta College, Ohio. The attendance of young men during his incumbency was the largest in its history. In 1891 he resigned, taking up his residence in New Hampshire and spending the winters in Washington, D. C., devoting himself, as strength permitted, to educational and literary pursuits. He is now (1898) president of Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was married, in 1864, to Alice, daughter of James and Adeline (Quincy) Shirley, of Vicksburg, Miss. Their children are: J. Shirley Eaton, A. B. (Marietta), A. M. (Dartmouth), occupied in railroad statistics, and promoting their tabulation by the Hollerith electrical machine; J. Quincy Eaton, A. B. (Dartmouth), L. L. M. (Columbian University), engaged in railroad law in the employ of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Elsie Janet, graduate of Painesville (O) Seminary and wife of C. William Newton, A.M., M.D., surgeon Ohio naval reserve.

T. G. Appleton

APPLETON, Thomas Gold, author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 31, 1812, son of Nathan Appleton, eminent in Boston literary and political circles. Among the companions of his childhood were Wendell Phillips and John Lothrop Motley, and they continued to be his life-long friends; with them he attended the Boston Latin School, and when he entered Harvard in 1831, they were members of the same class. "Tom" Appleton, as he was affectionately called by his many friends, was of a genial and affectionate disposition, and became celebrated among his classmates for his exquisite witticisms. He inherited a large fortune, which enabled him to gratify his artistic tastes, and to travel extensively in Europe and the East. On his return to Boston he became an almost indispensable factor in the social circle of which his brother-in-law, H. W. Longfellow, Phillips and Motley and Oliver Wendell Holmes were the most brilliant of the many shining lights. Holmes afterwards affectionately described the way he influenced this Boston circle: "It is as a living presence in this Boston air which we breathe, in the bright salon, under the elms of the Common, amidst the flower-beds of the Public Garden, in the noisy street, the silent library, the memory-haunted picture-gallery . . . He was the favorite guest of every banquet. . . . Who was there among us, worth knowing whom he did not know? Who that knew Boston on its higher levels did not know him? . . . . There is no one at all like him. . . . His outline does not seem to have been traced by one of the regular patterns of humanity; it was as individual, as full of unexpected curves and angles, as the notched border of an indenture. . . His mind coupled remote ideas in a very singular way. Sometimes it was imagination, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven; sometimes fancy, sparkling like a firefly, one moment here, the next there; sometimes wit, flashing from the sudden collision of two thoughts that met like flint and steel; less frequently humor." He was a gifted amateur artist, and was extremely liberal in his patronage of the fine arts. He was the founder of the Boston Literary Club, and it was there that some of his famous witticisms were uttered, leading Holmes to say, "he was the 'onlie begetter' of the best sayings Boston ever heard since the days of Mather Byles, all whose pleasantries put together would count for nothing by the side of any one of our great wit's prose epigrams." Perhaps the best remembered of these was his saying that "Good Americans, when they die, go to Paris." Mr. Appleton was the author of "A Sheaf of Papers" (1874); "A Nile Journal" (1876); "Chequer Work: A Volume of Tales and Essays" (1879); "Syrian Sunshine: A Record of Six Weeks of Syrian Travels" (1877); "The Boston Museum of Fine Arts," pamphlet (1877); "Windfall" (1878), and a volume of poetry entitled, "Faded Leaves." His "Life and Letters" appeared in 1885, prepared by Susan Hale. He died in New York, April 17, 1884.

TRIEBER, Jacob, lawyer and politician, was born in Raschkow, German Poland, Oct. 6, 1853, son of Morris and Blume (Brodeck) Trieber. His maternal grandfather, David Brodeck, was a rabbi, having in turn succeeded his father in the office of teacher and minister. Mr. Trieber was educated at the gymnasium of Ostrowo, Germany, but in 1866, he accompanied his parents to the United States, and attended the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., for two years. The family finally removed to Helena, Ark., where Mr. Trieber engaged in mercantile pursuits until his twenty-first year, meanwhile continuing his classical studies in the evenings, and after a time beginning the study of law. In 1875 he entered the office of M. L. Stephenson, a former judge of the state supreme court, and while a student there earned his livelihood by working in the evening as assistant of the clerk of the circuit court. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar of Arkansas, and in 1880 to that of the U. S. supreme court. On commencing his legal practice he formed a partnership with Judge Stephenson, and for a number of years this firm administered the affairs of an extensive and wealthy clientage. Mr. Trieber was from the beginning of his career actively interested in politics, being a pronounced Republican. He was delegated to represent the state of Arkansas at the national Republican conventions in 1880, 1884 and 1896. In 1888 he was permanent chairman of the Republican state convention of Arkansas. At the convention of 1880, he was one of the 306 delegates who voted on every ballot for the nomination of Gen. Grant as president. In 1892 he was candidate for representative in congress from the first congressional district of Arkansas, and in 1896 was nominated for the office of chief justice of the supreme court. In 1890 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison supervisor of census for the first district of Arkansas; in 1891 he was the Republican caucus nominee for U. S. senator, receiving the united support of all Republican members of the legislature, and in 1892 he was elected treasurer of Phillips county. In 1897 he received an appointment as U. S. attorney for the Eastern district of Arkansas, and forthwith changed his place of residence to Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Trieber has won an extensive reputation as a painstaking and astute lawyer, and is a forcible and pleasing orator. By his conscientious loyalty to his convictions and his clients, and by the charm of his address, he has succeeded in overcoming various adversities and prejudices that threatened to impede his early progress. He was married, in 1882, to Ida, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Schradzki, of Peoria, Ill., where she was born. Her parents were natives of Germany. He has two children.



Jacob Trieber

NORTON, Nathaniel Willis, lawyer, was born at Porter, Oxford co., Me., March 3, 1853, son of Ebenezer and Martha (Sargent) Norton. His father was a successful farmer, and his mother a daughter of Richard Sargent, of Brownfield, Me. They had thirteen children. His paternal grandfather was Nathaniel Norton, of Limington, Me. Until his seventeenth year he worked on his father's farm with but short intervals for attending school, and after that he continued his education by his own exertions, working on the farm in summer, and the rest of the year teaching and studying. In 1872 he entered the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Me., and preparing there for college, matriculated at Bates College in 1874. At the end of his freshman year he entered Dartmouth, and was graduated in 1878. He then served as principal of the high school at Ware, Mass., for a year, and at the end of that time became a student in the Albany Law School, where in 1880 he was graduated at the head of his class with the degree of LL.B. Establishing himself at once at Buffalo, N. Y., he practiced law alone for five years; then in 1885 received his brother, Rosewell M., into partnership, and in 1895 his youngest brother, Herbert F. J. also became a member of the firm of Norton Brothers. Mr. Norton has been, and is prominent in public affairs in Buffalo. In politics he is a Republican, and in support of his party he appears with frequency as a public speaker and orator. He held office from 1889 to 1891 as U. S. assistant district attorney of the northern district of New York, but was obliged to resign the position on account of the stress of his private business. He is a trustee of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum; member of the Ellicott, Buffalo, Saturn and University clubs; life member of the Buffalo Historical Society, the Buffalo Library, the German Young Men's Association, a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and many other organizations. Under his direction and leadership the Buffalo Public Library was organized in 1897. Mr. Norton was married, June 30, 1880, to Mary Estella, the only daughter of Dr. Julius F. Miner, of Buffalo. She died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Martha Miner Norton.

Nath'l Willis Norton

BAKER, William Mumford, author and clergyman, was born in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1825. His father, Rev. Daniel Baker, D.D., a Presbyterian minister, was a man of strong personality, deep learning and considerable literary power, who spent his life in fruitful labors in connection with churches in several of the southern states. At an early age the son determined also to enter the Presbyterian ministry, and his education was pursued with that end in view. He entered the College of New Jersey, where he was graduated with honors in 1846, after which he studied theology for two years under his father, and for one year at Princeton Seminary. His ministrations were marked by more than usual earnestness, which rendered his naturally fine delivery intensely impressive. He served as pastor in churches at Galveston and Austin, Tex., from 1850, throughout the period of the civil war; at Zanesville, O., after 1865, and subsequently removing to the North, held charges at Newburyport, Mass., and finally at South Boston. As an author Mr. Baker's chief claim to remembrance is his tale entitled "Inside: A Chronicle of Secession." The New York "Nation" (Vol. iii) describes it as "most readable, and really valuable, being rather a contribution to contemporary history than a work of fiction. . . . There is no other book which will give the student of southern history in the last five years a clearer understanding of the way in which southern white people were affected by the war." The story was written during the civil war, while Mr. Baker resided in Austin, and carried on his church there in unbroken connection with the general assembly at the North. The author, although surrounded by secessionists and himself an ardent southerner, nevertheless sympathized strongly with the Federal cause, and his work testifies with equal fervor to his love for his country and for the South. It appeared first as a serial in "Harper's Weekly," and was published in book-form in 1866, under the pseudonym of G. F. Harrington. His other works are: "Life and Labors of Rev. Daniel Baker" (1858); "Oak-Mot" (1868); "The New Timothy," a description of the young pastor's experiences in the rude frontier settlements of the Southwest (1870); "Mose Evans" (1874); "Carter Quarterman" (1876); "The Virginians in Texas" (1878); "A Year Worth Living" (1878); "His Majesty Myself" (1879); "Colonel Dunwoddie, Millionaire," and "Blessed Saint Certainty" (1881); "The Ten Theophanies; or, The Appearances of Our Lord to Men before His Birth" (1883); and "The Making of a Man" (1884). Mr. Baker died in South Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1883.

Wm M. Baker

YOUNG, Robert Anderson, clergyman and author, was born in Knox county, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1824, son of Capt. John C. and Lucinda (Hyder) Young. His grandfather, Henry Young, a ship-carpenter, emigrated from England to Maryland, and settling at Baltimore acquired a large fortune. His father served with distinction under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the war of 1812, and on leaving the army he removed to Knox county, Tenn., where he cultivated a large estate. He died there in 1831. His wife was a daughter of John Hyder, a prosperous farmer of Carter county, Tenn., who removed early in life from Pennsylvania. He was of German extraction. Robert A. Young remained at home until his sixteenth year, working on the farm and attending a district school. In 1842 he entered Washington College, Tennessee, and was graduated there in 1844 On leaving college he entered the office of Dr. Brabson of Rheaton, and spent a few months in the study of medicine; but his heart was not in his work, and presently he turned to the ministry. In September, 1845, he was admitted on trial in the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and traveled Dandridge circuit for one year. In the autumn of 1846 he removed to Nashville, and uniting with the Tennessee conference was stationed at Cumberland Iron Works, where he remained until October, 1848. He then spent two years in Columbia, Tenn., where the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Jackson College, and two years more at Huntsville, Ala. In 1852 he declined election to the presidency of Huntsville Female College, and removing to Lebanon, Tenn., where he remained only one year, he was then transferred to the First Church, St. Louis. In 1855 he was made presiding elder of the St. Louis district, serving two years, and from 1857 to 1860 was presiding elder of the Lexington district, St. Louis conference. When war seemed immanent, he was, on account of his sympathy with secession, transferred to the Tennessee conference and stationed at Lebanon. One year later he was elected president of Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala., which at that time enrolled more students than any other southern institution except the University of Virginia, and remaining at its head until the fall of 1864 he was honored by it with the degree of D.D. In 1864–65 he was pastor of Tulip Street Church, Edgefield, Tenn., and in the last-mentioned year was elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1866 he became pastor of the McKendree Church at Nashville, and then was transferred to the Elm Street Church in the same city, where he remained for four years, closing his pastoral work. In 1874 he was elected financial secretary of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University, and held that office until May, 1882, when he was elected secretary of the board of missions, of his church. In this service he was engaged many years, and was also editor of the "Advocate of Missions," the official organ of the board. Dr. Young is a member of the book committee of the Southern Methodist Publishing House. He has been a member of every general conference of the church since 1865; was secretary of the Tennessee conference for twenty-one years, and served three years on the Nashville board of education. Dr. Young is a prominent Mason, and has taken all the degrees up to Knight Templar. His literary labors date back to about the year 1847. While in St. Louis he contributed, to the "Home Circle" of Nashville, a series of articles which were published in book-form, with the title "Personages." While in Nashville he wrote a pamphlet in answer to one written from the anti-slavery standpoint, and entitled "Ariel." In 1886–87 Dr. Young spent eleven months in Europe and the Orient, and on his return published the record of his experiences in a volume entitled, "Twenty Thousand Miles." In 1891 he returned to the old world with his family, and made a tour of Spain, Russia and Scandinavia. An account of his tour may be found in "Sketchy Pages of Foreign Travel." In the summer of 1894 he visited Europe for the third time, and on his return published "Celebrities and Less." In 1895 he received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater. Dr. Young has been married twice: in June, 1847, to Mary A. Kemmer of Bledsoe county, who died in 1879; and on Aug. 18, 1880, to Mrs. Anna (Green) Hunter of Nashville, daughter of Rev. Alexander L. P. Green, D.D. The father of the second Mrs. Young was the most influential preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

R. A. Young

CHENEY, Oren Burbank, first president of Bates College (1863–94), was born in Holderness, Grafton co., N. H., Dec. 10, 1816. When a boy, he worked in his father's paper mill to obtain the knowledge necessary to enable him to follow the business. He was sent to school at New Hampton Academical Institute. At the age of nineteen he entered Dartmouth, and was graduated in 1839. From that time for five years he was principal successively of Farmington (Me.), Greenland (N H.) and Strafford (N. H.) academies and Parsonsfield Seminary. In 1845 he began the study of theology, and in 1846 was settled as pastor at West Lebanon, Me. In 1852 he became pastor of the First Free Baptist Church of Augusta. In 1854 Parsonsfield Seminary was burned. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Dr. Cheney heard the news the next day. That day, Sept. 22, 1854, was born the idea of what is now Bates College. Gov. Anson P. Morrill signed the charter for the Maine State Seminary, at Lewiston, March 16, 1855. It became a college in 1863, and was named after Benjamin E. Bates of Boston, who endowed it with $200,000 in 1869. It was the first college in New England that graduated women, as verified by the records. Dr. Cheney remained its president until 1894. He was a pronounced Abolitionist, and was elected representative in 1851 by the Whigs and free soilers. While in the legislature he voted for the original prohibitory law of the state, and secured a state appropriation of funds for West Lebanon Academy, which he had founded. He has been a prominent worker in the Free Baptist denomination, having been identified with its mission and other interests, by holding responsible positions.

O. B. Cheney

CHASE, George Colby, second president of Bates College (1894–), was born in Unity, Waldo co., Me., March 15, 1844, the son of Joseph Chase, a farmer. Joseph Chase belonged to that branch of the family from which sprang Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Salmon P. Chase, chief justice. Pres. Chase's maternal grandmother was a sister of the mother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, the first martyr in the cause of anti-slavery in America. His mother was a woman of great energy, decided ability and of high aspirations for the well-being of her family and of the community. The son received his early education attending the district school during the winter terms. His studies were interrupted by the illness of his father, necessitating his assuming almost the entire responsibility of the farm. After many struggles, he completed his preparatory course in the Maine State Seminary, and was graduated at the age of twenty, at the head of his class. Four years later, in 1868, he was graduated at Bates College, again leading his class. Mr. Chase then served two years as instructor in Greek and Latin in New Hampton Literary Institution. Soon after, he was made tutor of Greek at Bates College, his alma mater, at the same time entering the theological department of the college, now known as Cobb Divinity School. Receiving, at the end of a year, a unanimous election to the chair of rhetoric and English literature, he accepted the position, but spent the next year in graduate work at Harvard University, preparing himself for his professorship. In 1872 he entered upon his work at Bates. His department was a new one in the institution, and the methods that he adopted were originated by himself. It is believed that he was the first college professor in New England, if not in America, to use the laboratory method in teaching rhetoric, and the first to insist that student work in English literature should be mainly a study of the works of the great authors, rather than of their lives. His duties were laborious, including class drill and lectures, the correction of every theme written by students and the preparation of every student for public speaking. Moreover, the exigencies of the college required him to teach in other departments and to give over to tutors a share of his own work. In 1881, owing to the serious losses and reverses of his college, Prof. Chase devoted his vacations to raising money, and for ten years he had scarcely a day's leisure. The sums secured by him for Bates aggregate fully $180,000, and he has made also large additions to the college library. In 1891 he went abroad for rest and study, remaining nearly a year. In 1894 he was elected president of Bates College. Under his administration, the institution has had large accessions of students, has added several departments of instruction, and has modified its methods and its curriculum in many important particulars. He has been a diligent student of educational systems. For sixteen years he was a member of the Lewiston school board, and for two years its president. He has delivered frequent addresses before educational associations, including the Maine Pedagogical Association and the American Institute of Instruction. Some of these have been published, as also have been his inaugural address on assuming his duties as president of the college and his annual reports to the trustees. In 1893 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Colorado, and in the same year the degree of D.D. from Colby University. He combines with the duties of the president those of professor of logic and psychology. He has, both as a professor and as president, done much toward securing at Bates the conviction that student ideals and customs should be higher, rather than lower, than those of the community. Pres. Chase was married, in 1872, to Emma F., daughter of Joel Millett. They have five children.

HARKNESS, William, astronomer, was born at Ecclefechan, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1837, son of James and Jane (Weild) Harkness. His father, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ecclefechan, came to the United States in 1839, and held pastorates in New York state and New Jersey, also practicing medicine. William Harkness entered Lafayette College in 1854, but owing to the removal of his father to Rochester, N. Y., became a student in

Wm Harkness.

the university there, and was graduated in 1858. Then studying medicine in New York city, he was graduated M.D. in 1862, and soon after enlisted as a surgeon in the Federal army. He retired from the army on his appointment as aide in the U. S. naval observatory, and in August, 1863, became professor of mathematics there, with the relative rank of lieutenant commander. He accompanied the U. S. monitor Monadnock on its cruise (1865–66) for the purpose of investigating the behavior of compasses in ironclad vessels, and made a series of observations on terrestrial magnetism, published in the Smithsonian report for 1873. Upon his return he was for one year (1867) attached to the U. S. hydrographic office, and then, again, until 1874, with the naval observatory. While observing the total eclipse of the sun at Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 7, 1869, he discovered the 1474 line of the solar corona. In 1871 he was attached to the transit-of-Venus commission, for which he designed most of the instruments, and was director of the observation party at Hobart Town, Tasmania. He then made a four-year tour of the world, on his return being assigned to special duty in the naval observatory. In 1878 he was promoted to the relative rank of captain, had charge of the government party which observed the total solar eclipse of that year at Creston, Wyo., and edited the volume of reports containing the work of all the parties which co-operated with the naval observatory. In 1882 he was made executive officer of the transit-of-Venus commission, and was charged with equipping the eight parties then sent out, four of which performed their work in the United States. The task of reducing the observations, and the hundreds of photographs taken, was assigned to him, and although eminent German and English astronomers had declared it impossible to obtain accurate results from photographs, he devised new instruments and methods, by means of which the reductions were accomplished in the most satisfactory manner. Seven years were given to the work, and in February, 1889, it was completed. Among his inventions are the spherometer-caliper for measuring the inequalities of the pivots of astronomical instruments, and the automatic indicating dials for facilitating the pointing of large telescopes. In September, 1894, he was appointed astronomical director of the naval observatory, and in addition to this, he was, in July, 1897, also made head of the "Nautical Almanac" office. He joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1877, and became a fellow in 1878. In 1881 he served as temporary vice-president of the section of mathematics, physics and chemistry, and was elected its vice-president for 1882. In 1885 he again presided temporarily over this section. In 1893, at the annual meeting held at Rochester, N. Y., he was elected president of the association, succeeding Prof. Le Conte. Prof. Harkness received the degree of A.M. from Lafayette College in 1865, and of LL.D. from Rochester University in 1874. As a member of various scientific societies he has prepared numerous reports and papers on mathematical astronomy and the application of mechanics to astronomy. Among these, his work on "The Solar Parallax, and its Related Constants" is one of the most important. He is still connected with the naval observatory as astronomical director, and director of the "Nautical Almanac." (See the articles in "Harper's Weekly," Oct. 6, 1894.)

FURNESS, Horace Howard, Shakespearian scholar, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1833, son of Rev. William Henry and Annis P. (Jenks) Furness. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1854, spent the following two years in Europe; on his return studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. His "Variorum Edition of Shakespeare" is accepted in America, England, and by Shakespeare students of all nationalities, as the standard work of its kind, supplementing as it does Malone's edition of 1821, with the results of Shakespearian study and investigation during the second half of the nineteenth century. The first volume, "Romeo and Juliet," appeared in 1871, and was immediately greeted with warm appreciation by the leading literary critics of England and America. Mr. Furness has issued ten of the plays in his edition: that already mentioned and "Macbeth" (1873); "Hamlet" 2 vols. (1877); "King Lear" (1880); "Othello" (1886); "The Merchant of Venice" (1888); "As You Like It" (1890); "The Tempest" (1892); "Midsummer Night's Dream" (1895); "The Winter's Tale" (1898). As each new volume appeared it was enthusiastically welcomed by scholars and critics. As the work progressed, Mr. Furness slightly modified his manner of treatment, especially in the matter of the main text. In the earlier volumes he constructed a text for himself by collation and comparison with others, giving other readings in his notes. This system he subsequently abandoned, and made his main text that of the first folio, pure and simple, with all its errors and difficulties, the subsequent readings being given at the foot. A reviewer in "Blackwood's Magazine" wrote in 1890: "In what is called The Variorum edition of Shakespeare, America has the honor of having produced the very best and most complete edition, so far as it has gone, of our great national poet. For text, illustration (happily not pictorial), commentary and criticism, it leaves nothing to be desired. The editor . . . . combines with the patience and accuracy of the textual scholar an industry which has overlooked nothing of value that has been written about Shakespeare by the best German and French, as well as English commentators and critics; and what is of no less moment, he possesses in himself a rare delicacy of literary appreciation and breadth of judgment, disciplined by familiarity with all that is best in the literature of antiquity as well as of modern times, which he brings to bear on his notes with great effect." In the course of his work, Dr. Furness has accumulated a collection of Shakespearian material unequaled elsewhere in America. His erudite labors have been recognized by the University of Halle, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D.; by Columbia College, which granted him Litt. D., by the University of Pennsylvania, and by Harvard University, which granted him LL.D. Dr. Furness is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He contributed the article on "Homœopathy" in the American edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He also served on the "Seybert" commission for investigating modern spiritualism. His wife, Helen Kate (Rogers) Furness (died Oct. 30, 1883), published a "Concordance to Shakespeare's Poems; an index to every word therein contained," intended as a supplement to Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's concordance to the plays, published in 1873. It has been accepted as a standard work.

Horace Howard Furness

LEE, Bradner Wells, lawyer, was born at East Groveland, Livingston co., N. Y., May 4, 1850, son of David Richard and Elizabeth Northrum (Wells) Lee. On his mother's side he is a direct lineal descendant of Hugh Welles, born in Essex county, England, 1590, who settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1636, being one of its first settlers; also of Capt. Thomas Wells (1620–1677), a soldier in King Philips war, participating with Capt. Turner's company in the "Falls fight"; and seventh in direct lineal descent from Ensign Noah Welles of the New London (Conn.) train band, 1708. His first American ancestor on the paternal side was Nathaniel Lee (1695–1793) of Dublin, Ireland, who was a commissioned officer in the English army, but having taken part in the rebellion on the accession of George I., suffered the confiscation of his property, and in 1725 emigrated to America. Soon after his arrival he was married to Margaret De Long of Fishkill, N. Y., who bore him three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Thomas (1739–1814), born at Fishkill, entered the patriot army, 4th regiment, New York Continental line, as second lieutenant, on the outbreak of the revolutionary war, rose to the rank of captain in the 5th regiment, New York line, and participated in the battles along the Hudson and elsewhere. In 1760 he was married to Waty Shearman of Fishkill, and in 1790 removed to Yates county. Their son James (1780–1868) was a prominent business man, a mill owner and farmer. He also held a commission as ensign in 1805 in a company of militia of Ontario county. In 1803 James Lee was married to Sarah, daughter of Richard Smith of Groton, Conn., who, in 1790, removed to Penn Yan, N. Y., where he became a prominent citizen and business man. Their son, David Richard (1815–86), was born at Milo and was a merchant there and at Conesus, N. Y., until 1849, when he married and removed to a farm at East Groveland, where his children were born. After a common-school education, supplemented by a course of careful private study, their son, the subject of this sketch, entered the counting-room of a wealthy relative, but being ambitious to become a lawyer, in 1871 he entered the office of his uncle, Hon. G. Wiley Wells, then U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. He was shortly appointed assistant U. S. district attorney and served in this position until 1879. He took an active part in the prosecution of more than 1,500 members of the Ku Klux Klan, who had been indicted by the Federal grand juries for violations of the enforcement acts of congress; having caused a reign of terror in several counties of the state. Removing to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1879, Mr. Lee was immediately admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state, and joined the law firm of Brunson & Wells, in which he soon became a partner, and when the United States circuit and district courts were organized for southern California he was admitted to practice in them. Mr. Brunson was elected a judge of the superior court, and subsequently became general solicitor of the Santa Fé railway system in California, and his place in the firm was taken by Hon. Walter Van Dyke, now superior judge. The firm was afterwards reorganized by the addition of Hon. John D. Works, late associate justice of the supreme court of California. In 1896 Mr. Wells retired by reason of ill health, and the firm style became Works & Lee. The library of the firm, collected by Col. Wells, consists of over 6,000 volumes, and is, with one exception, the largest private law library in California. From the first the firm has had a leading position in the state; and Mr. Lee has gained a wide reputation as a probate and corporation attorney. He has been prominently identified with every public movement. He has taken a prominent part in politics, but has always declined being a candidate for office. During the campaign of 1896 he was urged to become a candidate for the superior judgeship, but refused. Later in the campaign, upon the urgent request of the business men, although not a candidate, he accepted the position of chairman of the Republican county central committee, assisting materially in winning a victory in that memorable campaign; he still holds that position. During the session of the state legislature of 1897, he was elected in joint session of that body one of the five trustees of the state library for four years. He is a member of the various Masonic societies, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a director and the treasurer of the state branch of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, a charter member of the state branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was first historian, and chairman of the committee on membership; also a charter member and judge advocate of the California commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, one of the most exclusive of the patriotic societies, of which he was first registrar. He is a charter member, and served two successive terms as a director of the Jonathan Club, one of the leading social organizations of Los Angeles, which has a finely furnished club-house. Mr. Lee was married, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16, 1883, to Helena, daughter of Col. William Humphrey Farrar. They have two children, Bradner Wells Lee, Jr., and Kenyon Farrar Lee.

Bradner W Lee

MERRIAM, Augustus Chapman, educator, was born at Locust Grove, Lewis co., N. Y., May 30, 1843, son of Gen. Ela and Lydia (Sheldon) Merriam, both of whom were of New England lineage. His maternal grandfather removed from Providence, R. I., to Remsen, Oneida co., N. Y., about the year 1800. Augustus Merriam was prepared for college at Columbia Grammar School, New York city, and was graduated at Columbia College, at the head of his class in 1866. He then taught for several months in the grammar school; in 1868 became tutor of Greek and Latin in the college; in 1876 was relieved from the duty of giving instruction in Latin; in 1880 was made adjunct professor of the Greek language and literature, and from 1890 held the additional position of professor of Greek archæology, and epigraphy. This chair was created especially for him, and in that field he became the leading American authority. He was president of the New York branch of the Archæological Society of America, and in 1887–88 was director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and chairman of its committee of publications. During his directorship the explorations at Dionyso located Icaria, the birthplace of Thespis, and the excavations brought to light sculptures and inscriptions that added a new chapter to the history of the drama and made important contributions to the history of Greek art. He also carried on the famous excavations in the theatre at Sicyon. He was especially interested in the antiquities of Crete, and it was through his influence that Prof. Halbherr made his explorations at Gortyna. The great inscription unearthed there was made the subject of a monograph, giving the text and a translation of the code and a commentary thereon, which ranks with the best publications on the subject by European writers. It was due to him that Columbia College possesses facsimiles of the engraved gems owned by the museum at Athens, no other university in the world having a similar collection. In 1883 Prof. Merriam discovered that the Greek and Latin inscriptions on the restored bronze crabs under the obelisk in Central Park were incorrect in several details, and their date wrong; these errors were thereupon corrected by the park commissioners. He edited the "Phæacian Episode of the Odyssey," also the "Sixth and Seventh Books of Herodotus," and contributed many articles to periodicals. One of his best articles is an address entitled "Æsculapia as Revealed by Inscriptions," which may be found in the fifth volume of the "Transactions" of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was associate editor of the "American Journal of Archæology" and chief editor of the publications of the American School at Athens. In 1894 Prof. Merriam entered upon a year's leave of absence, and after spending some months in study in Germany proceeded to Athens. A few days after his arrival he contracted a severe cold by exposure on the Acropolis, and died, Jan. 19, 1895. He was buried in the Greek cemetery at Athens.

WOLCOTT, Edward Oliver, senator, was born in Long Meadow, Hampden co., Mass., March 26, 1848, son of Samuel Wolcott, a famous theologian and orator in the Congregational denomination, a graduate of Yale, and a champion of the Union cause during the civil war. His ancestors were among the early Puritans who left England under the reign of Charles I.; the first to emigrate to America being Henry Wolcott, progenitor of all of the name on this continent. He was the second son of John Wolcott, of Tolland, Somersetshire, and, with 139 others, embarked, March 20, 1630, in the ship Mary and John, arriving at Nantasket, May 30th, following. He settled at Windsor, Conn. Rev. Samuel Wolcott was pastor of churches at Long Meadow and Belchertown, Mass., Providence, Chicago and Cleveland, O., where he removed with his family in 1862. Prior to that event Edward took a course of instruction at the Norwich Academy, and at Cleveland he was prepared for Yale, which he entered with the class of 1870. He was not graduated, but shortly afterwards entered Harvard Law School, where he was fitted for his profession. His law studies were continued in the office of C. T. & T. H. Russell in Boston. In 1864, at the age of sixteen, there being an urgent call for volunteers for the temporary defense of Washington, he enlisted in the 150th regiment, Ohio volunteers. When the necessity for these troops had passed away, Mr. Wolcott returned to his studies. In 1871 he removed to Colorado, whither his elder brother had preceded him in 1869; taught school at Black Hawk, Gilpin co., Col., for a short time, and then opened an office in Georgetown, Clear Creek co. While awaiting clients, he contributed entertaining letters to the press of the territory and some of the prominent eastern journals. For a few weeks he also edited the "Georgetown Miner." Mr. Wolcott gained little prominence as a lawyer until 1876, when he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for the first judicial district, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Gilpin, Clear Creek and Boulder. Thenceforward his rise at the bar was rapid. Some time before the expiration of his term he had accomplished the unprecedented feat of clearing the docket of the district of all criminal cases in a manner to compel the admiration of court lawyers and jurors. Having executed his mission as district attorney to the satisfaction of all, he resigned, and in 1878 being nominated and elected state senator, at once became a leading figure. In 1879 he was made attorney of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Co., and removed from Georgetown to Denver, where, in addition to his railway business, he had a large private practice. In 1884 he was elected general counsel of the road. In 1888, Mr. Wolcott was elected to the U. S. senate, to succeed Thomas M. Bowen, for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1889. In the senate he was conspicuous for his oratory, and for his advocacy of the free coinage of silver. In January, 1895, Sen. Wolcott was reelected to succeed himself by the tenth general assembly of Colorado, his second term beginning March 4, 1895, and expiring March 3, 1901. Notwithstanding his attitude on the silver question, Sen. Wolcott refused to support William J. Bryan as a presidential candidate. Soon after the election of McKinley, the latter sent Sen. Wolcott on an informal mission to Europe to sound the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany on the subject of bimetallism. In 1896 he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale University. He was married, May 14, 1890, to Frances Metcalf, widow of Lyman K. Bass of Buffalo, N. Y.

Geo J Keating

KEATING, George James, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Halifax, N. S., Jan. 7, 1840, son of William Henry and Eliza Walford (Forbes) Keating. His father was a well-known member of the bar at Halifax, and his mother, a native of Gibraltar, was a woman of strong character, who educated her eighteen children with strict regard for their moral and mental welfare. George was from childhood hardy and active, taking great pleasure in all athletic and out-of-door sports. His education was received in private schools of Halifax, in Dalhousie College and Marriott's Normal School, and at the age of sixteen he became junior clerk in the ship-chandlery house of Stair's Sons & Moiron. Here he remained for about a year, performing minor duties and learning the business, a privilege for which his parents paid the firm the sum of £10 per annum. But the boy was ambitious to make a place and fortune for himself in another country, a desire which his parents did not encourage, and when seventeen years of age he determined definitely to leave home. Obtaining the consent of his father with some difficulty, he took passage for the West Indies, on the voyage applying himself to the study of seamanship and navigation, although with no idea of adopting the calling of a sailor. After about two months at Porto Rico, he decided to return, and, sailing for New York city, arrived with just money enough to take him to Illinois. Settling in Peoria county, he taught school for a time, and saved enough to take him to Lawn Ridge, where he went with a letter of commendation from Bishop Philander Chase of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio, to A. G Trowbridge, an extensive farmer. After spending some time in the employ of Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Keating became agent for a map publisher. He next secured a position as traveling salesman for Furst & Bradley, wholesale implement dealers of Chicago, but very shortly afterward formed a partnership with W. J. Smith for the purpose of engaging in the wholesale implement business on his own account. After some hesitation the new firm located in Kansas City, and in 1866, with the modest capital of $4,000, opened the first agricultural implement house of that section. From this small beginning the pioneer venture grew tremendously, and in twenty years was the largest house in its line in the world, representing in 1886 a capital of $600,000. Mr. Keating's business capabilities were remarkable. He was energetic, honest and frugal; conservative in his ventures when in doubt, yet bold and daring when convinced of success. From time to time he invested in real estate in Kansas City, and his holdings enhanced so rapidly in value that his fortune was soon estimated at nearly $2,000,000. Aside from his immediate business he was interested in various public and private enterprises, being one of the projectors of the first cable railway of Kansas City. His charities were generous and constant, and his various benevolences were performed with no ostentation, yet with the greatest wisdom. In 1886, owing to a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, he was compelled to leave Kansas City for a more congenial climate, and finally located in San Diego, Cal. With characteristic foresight he invested largely in real estate, and planned the erection of a large business building and a handsome residence. These plans, however, he was not permitted to execute, for death from rheumatism of the heart suddenly and unexpectedly ended his well-spent life. Mr. Keating was twice married: first in 1860, to Elizabeth Smith, sister of his partner; and second in May, 1882, to Fanny Letitia, daughter of Henry Thomas and Esther Woodward of Medina county, O. Her father was a native of Dromborrow, near Kills, county Meath, Ireland, and her mother of Devonshire, England. Mrs. Keating has faithfully carried out her husband's ideas of benevolence with judgment and ability. She resides in the home planned by him and built by herself in accordance with his desires. Mr. Keating died in San Diego, June 28, 1888.

Charles W. Upham

UPHAM, Charles Wentworth, author, was born at St. John, N. B., May 4, 1802, son of Joshua and Mary (Chandler) Upham. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Joshua Chandler of New Haven, Conn. His father was born at Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 14, 1741, graduated at Harvard, 1763, practiced law at Brookfield, and at the outbreak of the revolution joined the Royalists. (See an excellent letter giving his views in "Force's American Archives," 4th ser., Vol. II., p. 852). At the close of the war he went with his family and a large body of emigrants to New Brunswick, where he was made one of the council and one of the first justices of the supreme court. He died, in London, Nov. 1, 1808, just as he had completed the work of obtaining the better establishment of the courts of the province. He was the son of Jabez Upham, born in Malden, Mass., Jan. 3, 1717, who removed to Brookfield, where he was a practicing physician until his death, Nov. 4, 1760. Dr. Upham was the great grandson of Lieut. Phinehas Upham, mortally wounded at the capture of the Narragansett Fort, Dec. 19, 1675. Lieut. Phinehas was the son of John Upham, the ancestor of all of that name in this country. John Upham sustained a high character, being much employed in the public affairs of Weymouth. Mass., where he was admitted as a freeman Sept. 2, 1635, and of Malden, Mass., to which town he removed about 1650 and where he died, Feb. 25, 1682. Charles Wentworth Upham (sixth in descent from the first emigrant, John) inherited none of the Royalist instincts of his father, Joshua, although it happened that the interest taken in him by friends of his father came near drawing him into the British service. One of these friends was Spencer Perceval, prime minister, and another Capt. Blythe of the British navy. The assassination of the former in 1812, and the death of the latter in a naval engagement, in 1813, cut off advancement in that direction. Determined to find for himself a means of livelihood, he made his way to Boston, where his cousin, Phinehas Upham, took him into his family and sent him to Harvard College. Graduating in 1821 with high honor, he prepared for the ministry at the Harvard Divinity School, and in 1824 was ordained as colleague-pastor with the Rev. John Prince, LL.D., over the First Church (Unitarian) of Salem, Mass. During his ministry at Salem he published a variety of discourses, lectures and tracts, and was then as through life a frequent contributor to newspapers and other periodicals. Inability to preach on account of an attack of bronchitis led him to resign his pastorate at Salem in 1844. He continued to worship at that church through life, and ever maintained a deep interest in its history as the first Congregational church organized in this country. Mr. Upham held many political positions with distinction and marked ability. He was a representative of his district in the general court several years; in 1852 was mayor of the city of Salem; in 1850, 1857 and 1858 he served in the state senate, being unanimously chosen president of that body the last two years. He was an active member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1853, and represented the Salem district in the thirty-third congress (1853–55), where he was recognized as an able speaker and debater, making many warm friends from all sections of the country. He was an eloquent exponent of the cause of the non-extension of slavery, and took an earnest and influential part in the nomination and support of Frémont for the presidency. His "Life of Frémont" was highly regarded and had a very extensive circulation. Mr. Upham took a deep interest in the cause of education. He introduced measures for its establishment as a regular department of the state government, and visited more than a hundred towns, in 1851–52, making addresses on that subject. His speeches and writings were rendered attractive by a warmth of sentiment and broad liberality of view, as well as by a certain dramatic skill in arranging his material. The work by which he is perhaps most widely known is his "Salem Witchcraft, with an Account of Salem Village," published in 1867, which will probably remain the standard history of that strange period. Among other writings may be mentioned the following: "Dedication Sermon, and Second Century Lecture," First Church, Salem; letters on the "Logos" (1828); discourse on the "Anniversary of the A. and H. Artillery Company" (1832); "Life of Sir Henry Vane" (1835); "Oration at Salem, July 4, 1842"; "Oration before the N. E. Society of the City of New York" (1846); "Speech in Massachusetts House of Representatives on the Compromises of the Constitution and the Ordinance of 1787" (1849); "Rededication of the First Church, Salem" (1867); "Records of Massachusetts under the First Charter" (1869); "Salem Witchcraft and Cotton Mather, A Reply" (1869). His last work was a continuation in three volumes of a "Life of Timothy Pickering," to which he devoted himself with affectionate regard for its subject, his fellow townsman, parishioner, and friend. Mr. Upham was married, March 29, 1826, to Ann Susan, daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., and sister of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Two sons, William P. Upham and Oliver Wendell Holmes Upham, survive them. Mr. Upham died at Salem, June 15, 1875. Mrs. Upham died, April 5, 1877. (See memoir by George E. Ellis, 1877, from "Proceedings of Massachusetts Historical Society"). (See also "Upham Genealogy," "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," "Appleton's Cyclopædia," "American Antiq. Society Proceedings" (Oct., 1875); "Necrology" N. E. Hist. Gen. Society (Jan., 1887); "Duyckinck's Cyclopædia," etc.)

GRINNELL, Josiah Bushnell, congressman, was born at New Haven, Vt., Dec. 22, 1821, and came of Huguenot ancestry; was also ninth in descent from John Alden of the Mayflower. His father, Myron Grinnell, was a man prominent in the public and educational life of the town. The son received his education in Castleton Seminary, Vermont, and at Oneida Institute, New York. In 1847 he was graduated at Auburn Theological Seminary, and became pastor of the Congregational Church at Union Village, N. Y., where he remained until 1850. He next spent a year in Washington, D. C., where he preached against slavery, and then lived in New York for two years. Chronic throat trouble caused him to remove to Iowa in 1854, where he founded the town of Grinnell, named after him, and labored assiduously for the establishment of Grinnell University, which was later merged into Iowa College, when that institution was removed from Davenport. After preaching for many years in the Congregational church, which he also founded at Grinnell, he retired from the ministry, and interested himself in the industrial and moral interests which have made the state of Iowa what she has become. In 1856 he was elected a state senator by the Republicans and secured the passage of the first free school laws for Iowa. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860, and for two years was a special mail agent under Pres. Lincoln. From 1863 to 1867 he was a member of the famous war and thirty-ninth congresses, and was the close personal friend of Thaddeus Stevens, the "old commoner and tutor of the house." He became a warm friend of the celebrated John Brown, who one day introduced himself unannounced at Mr. Grinnell's door, and it was in the latter's parlor that the intrepid leader wrote a part of his Virginia proclamation. "He was always a friend of the slave and of the oppressed," writes his second daughter, Caroline, "and worked for their uplifting in conjunction with Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher, who were his life-long friends." For a time he filled the post of commissioner of the treasury department, and in 1884 was appointed a commissioner of the U. S. bureau of animal industries. He filled many responsible positions besides; among others that of director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, receiver of the Central railroad of Iowa, and for some time regent of Iowa College. Middlebury College, Vermont, conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. He was a man of many varied talents, which he devoted entirely to the good of his fellowmen, his life being closely identified with his adopted town, his college and his state, while he contributed to the support of the union and the nation by his efforts in behalf of the abolition of slavery. Religion was with him no mere fetish, but an earnest and lofty spiritual force actuating his conduct in life, and led him, after the negro's emancipation, to work with might and main for his moral and intellectual advancement. After his death, the "Iowa State Register" of Des Moines, said: "Mr. Grinnell by residence belonged to Grinnell, by faith to the Congregational church, and by politics to the Republican party; but in a wider, truer sense he belonged to no sect and no party, but to the people, to the state, and to the cause of the greatest good for all men." He was the author of "Men and Events of Forty Years," which received the highest commendation from the press. The "Literary World" said: "It is a veritable portrait gallery of many of the prominent actors in all departments of public life during two generations past, and might be called a readable treatise on how to succeed in life." He published two books besides that already mentioned, and numerous pamphlets and addresses. On Feb. 5, 1852, Mr. Grinnell was married to Julia Ann Chapin of Springfield, Mass., who survives him, with two daughters: Mary, wife of Rev. David O. Mears, D.D., of Albany, N. Y., and Caroline, wife of Richard Jones, Ph.D., professor of literature in Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. Mr. Grinnell died at his home in Grinnell, March 31, 1891.

ENWillard

WILLARD, Edward Newell, jurist, was born at Madison, New Haven co., Conn., April 2, 1835, son of James and Susan (Clanning) Willard and descendant of Maj. Simon Willard through his oldest son Josiah. Maj. Simon Willard was a member of the general court of Massachusetts from 1634, until the time of his death in 1676. He emigrated from the county of Kent, England, in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in that year. In the following year he with others purchased land from the Indians and settled the town of Concord. Edward N. Willard was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Lee's Academy, and then taught school for two years. He then studied law with Ralph D. Smith, of Guilford, Conn., and completed his professional studies at the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New Haven county in the fall of 1857, and to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., on Nov. 17, 1857. He practiced his profession at Scranton, Pa., until 1864, when he was mustered into the military service of the United States as captain in the 127th U. S. colored infantry, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. After participating in the assault upon the Confederate lines at Petersburg and the engagements that resulted in the capture of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House he was appointed judge advocate of division on the staff of Gen. R. H. Jackson, and this position he retained until mustered out of service. Returning to his home in Scranton, he resumed the practice of his profession, forming the firm of Willard, Warren & Knapp. He became interested in politics but was never a candidate for public office until elected to the bench of the superior court of Pennsylvania on Nov. 5, 1895, which office he resigned on Sept. 1, 1897. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the western district of Pennsylvania and held that office until appointed by Gov. Hastings to the bench of the superior court. At the time he accepted the position of judge, according to a writer in a Scranton newspaper, "the firm of which he was senior member was the most famous in that part of the state. . . . In the trial of cases before juries, he was invincible. He was at his best in the rôle of a skilful examiner of witnesses, in the adroit selecting of jurors, and in brilliant, eloquent argument. He was a matchless pleader. . . . On the bench he brought all his splendid, varied and profound legal learning and knowledge into action. He sustained with becoming dignity the honors of the bench and wrote many opinions which will take high rank in the thoughtful and imperishable jurisprudence of the state, for accuracy of interpretation, precision of construction, nicety of reasoning, intellectual vigor and elegant legal, literary style." During his residence in Scranton, Judge Willard has been connected with various business associations, being president of several coal and other companies. On the election of Hon. John Handley to the bench, he succeeded him as president of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Co., and held that position for twenty-two years, until, when appointed to the bench, he was succeeded by Hon. L. A. Waters. In the accumulation of property Judge Willard has been fairly successful, but he has always been disposed to share with his less fortunate fellow-men, and many a needy and despondent person has been saved from utter destitution or despair by his personal help. His popularity with young men, especially those who are fellow-lawyers, is great, and is due to the thoughtful consideration with which he treats them when they seek his advice or influence. He was married at Scranton, June 4, 1860, to Ellen C. Hower. He has one daughter, the wife of his law partner, Maj. Everett Warren.

R W Cameron

CAMERON, Sir Roderick William, merchant, was born at Glengarry, Canada, July 25, 1825, and is the son of Maj. Duncan and Margaret (McLeod) Cameron. The first American representatives of the family, Donald Cameron and his son Duncan, descendants of sturdy Scotch stock, sailed from Antwerp to the American colonies in 1767, settling near Schenectady, N. Y., where a colony of Scotch gentlemen had located. On the breaking out of the revolution Donald's sterling Scotch loyalty to the mother country led him with his neighbor, Sir William Johnson, to remove to Canada to avoid taking part in the impending contest which would necessitate either taking up arms against the country of his birth or against the colonies, where he had made his home. He established his family at Glengarry, and his son Duncan, with a number of equally adventurous pioneers, most of whom were of the same Scotch brawn as himself, organized the North West Company and established trading-posts from the shores of Labrador to the Pacific coast. In 1815 the company was merged into the Hudson Bay Company. Duncan Cameron became a partner in the North West Company, and commanded Fort Gibraltar, a trading-post, afterwards Fort Garry, the seat of the present city of Winnipeg. In one of the sanguinary battles between the rival companies, Gov. Semple was killed; Maj. Cameron was taken prisoner, and the fort fell into the hands of the Hudson Bay Company. The Hudson Bay Company carried their prisoner by way of Hudson Bay on an eight months' voyage to England for trial. The English courts failing to find any bills against him, he was honorably released and the company was obliged to indemnify him for his loss of liberty and attendant suffering. Maj. Cameron on regaining his freedom made a tour of the highlands of Scotland, and in 1820 was married to Margaret McLeod, daughter of Capt. McLeod of Hamer and his wife Flora, daughter of Neil McLeod Gesto. Shortly after his marriage he returned to America and settled at his old home in Glengarry, Canada, where he represented his county in the Canadian parliament from 1820 to 1824. His son received the first elements of an education from a tutor, Dr. John Rae, who afterwards occupied an important place on the judicial bench of the Sandwich islands, and died on Staten Island at the home of his early pupil, now Sir Roderick Cameron, who saw that his declining days were free from care and befittingly paid the last of earthly tributes at his decease. Young Cameron studied under a tutor, and then took a course at the grammar school at Kingston, Canada, a curriculum as thorough and searching as any college course. In 1849, at the request of Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, Mr. Cameron accompanied Hugh B. Wilson to Washington, D. C., as a delegate from Canada, to advocate the passage of the famous Canadian reciprocity bill. He remained there during the last session of the thirtieth congress, which closed Pres. Polk's administration, and witnessed the inauguration of Pres. Taylor, March 4, 1849. Although the bill failed in the senate, it was finally passed and remained in force until 1861. In 1852, en route for Australia, Mr. Cameron stopped in New York, and there met Lewis W. Tappan of Boston, Mass., whose firm of Sampson & Tappan owned a large fleet of clipper ships. He induced the adventurous young man to remain in New York and establish a line of clipper ships to Australia and New Zealand, and open up the growing trade with the important trading-posts in the southern hemisphere. This was the beginning of the great house of R. W. Cameron & Co., which has (1898) continued successfully for forty-six years and become one of the most important branches of the American merchant marine service. From July 1, 1870, to Jan. 2, 1894, the only partner connected with Sir Roderick in his extensive business was William A. Street, who entered the concern June 28, 1858, as a boy. On Jan. 2, 1894, his son, Roderick McLeod Cameron, became a partner. At the call of the U. S. government for volunteers in 1861, Mr. Cameron, co-operating with other prominent Scotch-Americans in New York city, organized the 79th regiment, known as the "Highlanders." Companies 1, 2 and 3 were uniformed after the fashion of the 79th regiment of British Highlanders, wearing the Cameron tartan and kilts, and he, beginning as captain, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was prominent in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, being there commanded by Col. James Cameron, a brother of the secretary of war, who was killed while leading his men in a desperate charge in which his rallying cry, "Scots, follow me," were his last words. The regiment enlisted for three months, and then re-enlisted for the war and gallantly served until honorably mustered out in 1865. Sir Roderick was an honorary member from Australia to the expositions at Philadelphia in 1876 and Paris in 1878, and from Canada to those of Sidney and Melbourne in 1880 and 1881. His reports of these exhibitions were published as blue-books by the government. He is a member of the geographical societies of New York and England. He has done much by his judgment and liberality for the improvement of the thoroughbred horse, and maintains the Clifton stud farm on Staten Island, known to every turfman in America and Europe. Sir Roderick was married, first to Mary A., daughter of George Cuming of Quebec. She died in New York in 1859, leaving no children. In July, 1860, he was married to Ann, daughter of Nathan Leavenworth of New York city. Of this union six children survive: Duncan Erne, Roderick McLeod, Margaret Selina Erne, Catharine Natalie, Ann Fleming and Isabel Dorothy. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Metropolitan, Down-Town, Manhattan and American Jockey clubs of New York, and of the Turf, Beefsteak, Junior Carlton and Wellington clubs of London. In 1863 he was elected an honorary member of the Jockey Club's Coffee Rooms at New Market, England. He was one of the original governors (or founders) of the American Jockey Club, and one of the first 1,000 members who founded the Manhattan Club, under the leadership of the late John Van Buren, son of Ex-Pres. Martin Van Buren, and widely known as Prince John.

PHELPS, Samuel Shethar, jurist and senator, was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 13, 1793. His education was begun at an early age, and at fourteen he was prepared to enter college. Being graduated at Yale in 1811, he spent some months in attendance at the Yale Law School, and in 1812 entered the office of Horatio Seymour, at Middlebury, Vt. He served during a part of the war which commenced that year, as a private, and afterwards became a paymaster. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar of Addison county. In politics he supported the Democrats at the period of the war, but later joined the newly formed Whig party. In 1827 he was a member of the council of censors, and prepared the address of the people of the state, in which the council recommended the abolishment of the governor's council and the establishment in its place of a senate as a co-ordinate branch of the state legislature. This measure was not carried into effect until seven years later. In 1831 he was elected a member of the governor's council, and some months later he was made a judge of the supreme court, holding that position by annual re-elections until 1838. In this year he was returned to the U. S. senate, and was re-elected in 1844. Gov. Slade of Vermont accused him, previous to the election, of treachery to his party, and of being excessively intemperate, violent tempered and coarse of language, and from this a long controversy arose between the statesmen, each of whom made accusations and recriminations as discreditable to himself as to his adversary. In 1853 he again took his seat in the senate to replace Senator Upham, who had died unexpectedly, but at the next session he was refused readmission. He then returned home, and lived generally in retirement on his farm, although on occasions he appeared as counsel in important suits before the courts. While in the senate, in 1848, Mr. Phelps, in answer to Calhoun and Berrien on the bill for the exclusion of slavery from Oregon, made a memorable speech in condemnation of slavery, which was described by Henry Wilson in the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power" as of "remarkable eloquence and power." Wilson says of Phelps that he was "a man of rare ability and equalled by few as a lawyer and forensic debater, but his unfortunate habits impaired public confidence." He was twice married and had a number of children; one of them being Edward J. Phelps, U. S. minister to England. He died in Middlebury, Vt., March 25, 1855.

SHEPARDSON, John, soldier and jurist, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Feb. 16, 1729. He served in the revolutionary war, presumably with the rank of major, since he was afterward known by that title. In September, 1761, he went to Guilford, Vt., where he was one of the earliest settlers, and at the first recorded town meeting, held May 19, 1772, he was chosen town clerk. When the new state was organized he, with Col. Benjamin Carpenter, supported the cause of Vermont against the claims of New York. He was elected second judge of the superior court in 1778, and re-elected in the following year. With Chief Justice Robinson he presided over the court at Westminster during the term of May, 1779, when was tried a celebrated cause that had resulted from the territorial disputes between Vermont and New York. A militia law had been passed by Vermont, authorizing the drafting of men for military service. Certain natives of New York refused to serve, and being fined refused to pay. The cows of some of the defaulters were then seized, and advertised for sale, but before the sale came off were recaptured. The original owners at this time were being tried for stealing back their own property. When there seemed a danger of their escaping, Ethan Allen appeared at court and in an angry speech warned the judges against allowing the prisoners to go unpunished. The prisoners pleaded that they belonged within the jurisdiction of New York, but this plea was not received, and they were fined. Judge Shepardson went out of office in 1780. In 1783, because of his activity in behalf of Vermont, he, with Col. Benjamin Carpenter, was attacked by New Yorkers, who had designed to kidnap them. Maj. Shepardson's name appears frequently in the Guilford records, and he appears to have been prominent in commercial and municipal affairs. The date of his death is unknown.

BUCK, Daniel, lawyer, was born about 1760, and some twenty years later became one of the earliest settlers in Vermont. By profession he was a lawyer, and from the first played a prominent part in the political affairs of Vermont. At the convention held at Bennington to discuss the adoption of the act of union, he vigorously opposed the measure, advocating the establishment of Vermont as an independent republic, and this policy of zeal rather for the interests of the state than of the entire country always influenced his political actions. In 1792 he was counsel for Ira Allen during the discussion in the legislature over his accounts. He represented Norwich for many years in the assembly, and was speaker from the time of Vermont's admission to the Union, until 1796. In 1794 he left the chair to make a motion refusing to pay the debts of the Tories, whose property had been confiscated by the state. From 1795 to 1799 he represented the state in the U. S. congress, and supported the policy of the Federalists. After the expiration of his term in congress he resumed his seat in the state legislature, and there was a zealous advocate and one of the original drafters of the resolution to join with Kentucky in amending the jurisdiction of the United States courts by excluding causes between citizens of different states. He is said to have served as attorney general of the state in 1814. During the closing years of his life he lived in the prison at Chelsea, where he was confined for debt, but obtaining the liberties of the prison, he continued legal researches. He died at Chelsea, Vt., in 1817.

J. A. Harris

HARRIS, James Alexander, comptroller of the state treasury of Tennessee, was born in Washington county, East Tennessee, Dec. 3, 1863, the son of John Edwin Tivis and Katharine (Miller) Harris. His father was a lawyer and prominent local politician before the civil war, and after it served several terms in the state legislature. John Edwin Harris lost his fortune during the war, and subsequently followed the occupation of a farmer. The farm was one on which his own father, John Crampton Harris, had settled in the earliest days of the county's development, and James Alexander Harris was born in the house built by his grandfather seventy-five years before. The grandfather was a Methodist minister, as well as a farmer, and the first school teacher of East Tennessee. Through his mother, Mr. Harris is also of pioneer descent, her parents having been amongst the earliest settlers in Washington county. He spent his early years on his father's farm, attending the schools of the neighborhood, and while still young entered political life. When thirteen years of age, he was elected page of the senate, and was re-elected for the terms of 1879 and 1881. He subsequently filled in rotation every position in that body up to and including that of chief clerk. While holding positions in the senate, he also pursued an academic course at Vanderbilt University, and within four years fulfilled the requirements of a six years' course, taking the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. at the same time. He took part at college in many of the oratorial contests held by the student body, and was chosen representative of the graduating class in 1886. In the meantime he had performed his duties at the capitol with such satisfaction that at the extra session of 1882 he was elected sergeant-at-arms. He twice served as assistant clerk (1883 and 1885). He was elected to the office of chief clerk successively from 1887 to 1891. In 1893, after an exciting contest, he was elected comptroller of the state treasury, and in 1895, notwithstanding his strong Democratic sympathies, he received the unanimous support of all parties in his re-election. He was elected for the third time in 1897. Although necessarily residing at Nashville, Mr. Harris retains the rights of citizenship in Knox county, Tenn. He was married, in 1889, to Maggie, daughter of Horace Rice, a native of East Tennessee, and colonel of the 29th Tennessee Confederate regiment. Her mother was the daughter of Judge Abram Caruthers of Lebanon.

SIMONTON, Charles Bryson, lawyer and congressman, was born in Tipton county, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1838, son of William and Catherine (Ferguson) Simonton. His parents removed to Tennessee from Chester district, S. C., in 1829. Charles Simonton's grandfather, John by name, was born in Ireland, emigrated to South Carolina in 1765, and taking part in the revolutionary war, was wounded in one of the engagements in the York district. He reared a large family of sons and daughters, and many descendants still live in South Carolina. Among them is Charles H. Simonton of Charleston, colonel of the 25th South Carolina regiment, C. S. A., and now U. S. circuit judge of the fourth district, having been first appointed district and then circuit judge by Pres. Cleveland. On the maternal side also Charles Simonton is of Scotch-Irish descent, and numbers among his ancestors besides the Fergusons, the Gastons and the Strongs, all historic names in North and South Carolina. These families, mostly Presbyterian in church connection, have since scattered over many states, and their representatives have held high positions in church and state. Charles B. Simonton passed from a village school to the academy at Portersville, where he spent four or five years, and then was sent to Erskine College in Abbeville district, S. C., where he remained three years. He was graduated there in 1859, and had charge of a school at Portersville, Tenn., until the civil war broke out. He enlisted in the first company raised in Tipton county for the Confederate service and was elected second lieutenant. This became company C, 9th Tennessee infantry, and on its reorganization twelve months later he was unanimously elected captain. At the battle of Perrysville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, when commanding his regiment as senior captain, he was shot through the shoulder and was taken prisoner, but escaped six months later, and went South through the lines. He was permanently disabled, however, and resigned from the army, returning to Portersville where he taught until 1870. In that year he was elected clerk of the circuit court, re-elected in 1874, and in 1876 resigned to accept an election to the state legislature. Meantime he had read law and had been admitted to the bar. In 1878 he was elected from what was then the ninth congressional district of Tennessee to the forty-sixth congress. In 1875 Mr. Simonton became the editor of the Tipton "Record." In 1880 he was returned to congress—the forty-seventh—from the same district. In 1886 he presided over the state Democratic convention at Nashville, and in 1892 made an active canvass as Democratic elector in the tenth congressional district on the national Democratic ticket. On Aug. 12, 1895, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. attorney for the western district of Tennessee and is still (1898) serving, to the great satisfaction of his party and of the public in general. Capt. Simonton was married at Portersville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Robert and Nancy McDill. She has borne him five children, all of whom are living. The McDills, like the Simontons are descended from Scotch-Irish emigrants to this country. Capt. Simonton is a Presbyterian, is a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of Honor and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is one of the leading members of the bar of West Tennessee, and has an able partner in his son, William M. Simonton.

Chas. B. Simonton

PRENTISS, Samuel, jurist and U. S. senator, was born at Stonington, Conn., March 31, 1782, son of Dr. Samuel Prentiss, assistant surgeon in the revolutionary army, and long noted as a successful physician and operator in Massachusetts. His ancestry was distinguished in England as early as 1318, and after the family settled in America, the honor of the name was supported by Capt. Thomas Prentiss, a cavalry officer of high repute in King Philip's war, and by Col. Samuel Prentiss, of the revolutionary army. At the age of four, Samuel Prentiss was taken to Worcester, and a little later the family settled in Northfield, Mass. There he attended the public school, and in addition received tuition in the classics from the minister of Northfield, after which he studied law with various attorneys at Northfield, and subsequently at Brattleboro, Vt. In 1802 he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice at Montpelier, Vt., where he rapidly won distinction. In 1822 he was offered an associate justiceship of the supreme court, but he declined to serve. Entering politics, he was elected in 1824 to represent Montpelier in the general assembly, and being re-elected during the following session he was made chief justice of the supreme court. In 1826 and again in 1836 he was elected to the U. S. senate. There he held an equally prominent position with his distinguished colleagues, Calhoun, Clay and Webster, who repeatedly expressed admiration for his administrative wisdom, and he became the third leader of the Whig party. Calhoun once described him as the best lawyer in the senate. In 1838 he presented the resolutions of the state legislature for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and those against the annexation of Texas. He originated and successfully carried through the law to suppress duelling in the District. Before the expiration of his second term in the senate he resigned to accept an appointment as judge of the U. S. district court for Vermont, and occupied the position during the remainder of his life. His judicial powers were such that Chancellor Kent said: "I cannot help regarding Judge Prentiss as the best jurist in New England," and it is said that none of his decisions were ever overruled by the supreme court. In early life Judge Prentiss was in the habit of writing frequently for periodical publications on social and moral questions, but the pressure of public duties in later years prevented the continuance of his work as a writer. His many speeches, however, were models of literary production, combining happily a tempered eloquence with dignity of language and profound information on the subjects of which they treated. A number of them have been preserved. Judge Prentiss was married, in 1804, to Lucretia, daughter of Edward Houghton of Northfield, Mass. He died Jan. 15, 1857.

CHIPMAN, Daniel, lawyer, was born at Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 22, 1763, the youngest of seven brothers, each of whom attained some distinction in military affairs. In 1775 his father settled on a farm at Tinmouth, Vt., and there he assisted in the work on the estate while preparing for college under the tuition of his brother Nathaniel. He entered Dartmouth College in 1784, was graduated there in 1788, and then commenced his legal studies in his brother's law office at Rutland, Vt. He opened a law office at Poultney, Vt., in 1790, and in 1794 removed to Middlebury. He attained success as a lawyer, was state's attorney for Addison county from 1797 to 1817, and, from 1806 to 1816 filled, in addition to his labors as a practitioner, the duties of professor of law at Middlebury College. Of this institution he was always a liberal supporter, and it conferred upon him, in 1849, the degree of LL.D. Entering political life, he repeatedly represented Middlebury in the state legislature; was elected to the governor's council in 1808, and in 1813 and 1814 was speaker of the house. In 1814 he was elected a member of congress, and in 1823 was appointed by the legislature the first reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont. He was obliged to resign both these offices prematurely, on account of ill health. He was a member of the constitutional conventions held in 1793, 1814, 1836, 1843 and 1850. He was not more successful in law and politics than as a writer. He published, in 1822, a treatise on the law of contracts for the sale of specific articles, which won commendation from Kent, Story and other eminent jurists. After having persuaded the legislature of the necessity for preserving the decisions of the Vermont supreme court, he prepared one volume of "Reports" in 1825, which amply justified their preparation. He also published biographical works on his brother, Nathaniel Chipman, Gov. Chittenden and Seth Warner. After 1828 his place of residence was Ripton, Vt. He was married, in 1796, to Elatheria Hedge, and died at Ripton, April 23, 1850.

ALKER, Henry, jurist, was born at St. Amand in the department of Cher, France, May 21, 1820. His father came to America with his family and located in Jersey City. This was in 1826, when Jersey City had about fifty houses, of which the majority were on what is now called Grand street. Henry Alker was a boy six years old, and he went to school in a little frame house adjoining the only church in the village. Subsequently the family removed to New York city, and here young Alker went to a select school until 1836, when he entered the office of Thomas C. Brady, father of the late celebrated James T. Brady, where he commenced the study of law. The following year he entered the office of James T. Brady, then just beginning his professional career, and remained with him until 1841, when he was admitted to the bar. An affection of the eyes compelled him to relinquish professional duties for a time, and he sailed for Europe and was under medical treatment in Paris for over a year. His health was restored, and, returning to New York, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court in July, 1843, and opened an office in Beekman street, New York. In 1846 Mr. Alker married Marie C. S. Hix, great-granddaughter of Count Lefevbre de Mareuil, at one time attached to the household of Marie Antoinette, queen of France. They had eight children, of whom two sons, Alphonse Henry Alker, a lawyer in New York city, Paul Brady Alker, and four daughters, Virginia D., wife of Edward J. Bobet; Adèle H., wife of Francis A. Mackenzie; Sophie E. Alker, and Eliza M., wife of George P. Erhard, are now living. In 1859 Mr. Alker was elected justice of the marine court of the city of New York for a term of six years, and in 1865 he was re-elected. In 1871, although renominated, he was defeated by a coalition against the Democratic party, but in the same year was appointed to the office of public administrator. In 1872 he was again nominated and elected to the bench of the marine court. During his career of eighteen years on the bench, Judge Alker secured the respect and confidence of members of the bar, and of every suitor who appeared before him by his strict impartiality, conscientiousness and integrity. He was quiet and unostentatious in demeanor, dignified and courteous, and his consideration for, and assistance and encouragement afforded to, young lawyers will be remembered by many who enjoyed his friendship. He died in New York city, Nov. 23, 1886. Chief-Justice McAdam of the city court, on the occasion of his death said, that "He was an unflinching friend of justice, a bitter enemy of anything mean or cunning. No case ever left his hands without conscientious consideration, and I am sure he never knowingly did any act of injustice. No judge ever left a purer record. He honored his official position more than its humble character could possibly honor him."

MILLS, Roger Quarles, soldier and congressman, was born in Todd county, Ky., in 1832, son of Charles Henley and Tabitha (Daniel) Mills. He had the benefit of a good early education, and at the age of seventeen removed to Palestine, Tex. Here he was clerk in the post-office, and at the same time studied law. He became a clerk in the legislature, and was admitted to the bar by special act, being under twenty-one. The unusual promise of his youth was carried out by speedily-won fame in his profession. He is a Democrat of sincere and reasonable beliefs. In the matter of secession, after mature deliberation, he fearlessly stood forth as the champion of the liberties of the South. His speeches aroused the deepest feelings of his listeners; on one occasion, soon after Mr. Lincoln's election, he was carried onto the stand by his enthusiastic admirers, and the impromptu address that followed was one of the most glowing and impassioned ever uttered. Col. Mills' first appearance in the field in the civil war was in Greer's cavalry, at Oak Hills; he was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel of the 10th Texas infantry, defending most gallantly the garrison at Arkansas Post, although overcome by superior numbers. Following imprisonment, came his exchange. He was then given command of a regiment, and received serious injuries at Chickamauga. In 1865 he resumed his business, and remained at home until elected to congress, in 1872, where he has continued for twenty-six years (1898). His interests being mainly directed toward the advancement of Texas, he favors general revision of those tariff regulations, which are working against the home producers and consumers, who are being sacrificed to the growing wealth of the comparatively few manufacturers, and are banishing American shipping from the ocean, and virtually giving the carrying trade to foreign vessels. His speeches on these subjects show marked skill and persevering investigation. This loyalty to principle and unfailing courage were very marked when opposing the electoral commission conferring the presidency on Mr. Hayes, for he was convinced that Mr. Tilden had been constitutionally chosen. Col. Mills is a firm believer in the eventual advancement of the industrial and producing classes to that power in the government which will enable them to correct unjust laws. In the prime of life, with ample physical strength, forcible and devoted to work, his governmental service is most efficient. In January, 1858, he was married to Carrie R., daughter of Col. Henry Jones, a well-known planter, Indian fighter, and later a large ranch owner in Texas. They have four children, three daughters and a son.

The Shannon Observatory

COLBY, Gardner, railroad developer, philanthropist, and founder of Colby University, was born at Bowdoinham, Me., Sept. 3, 1810. His father, a wealthy merchant of Maine, lost his fortune in consequence of the second war with England, and dying soon after, left his infant children to the care of their mother. She removed to Charlestown, Mass., and there bravely undertook to provide for the needs of her growing family by her own industry. Gardner Colby received a good common-school education, and began his business life by a year's employment as clerk in a grocery store. He then entered the dry-goods business, opening a store of his own when but twenty years of age. Later embarking extensively in the manufacture of woolens, he laid the foundations of his great wealth. During the civil war he was one of the largest contractors to supply clothing to the Federal army. His prudence and industry caused his rapid advance in prosperity, while his watchfulness and enterprise led him to branch out into many lines of activity and investment outside his regular occupation. At one time he was largely interested in navigation, engaging extensively in the China trade. He also made profitable investments in real estate, especially at South Cove, near Boston. Later his interests were most particularly attracted to railroads, the building of the transcontinental lines rendering that field especially attractive to enterprising capitalists. He became first prominently identified with railroads in 1870, when he was elected president of the Wisconsin Central, at the start showing his great executive ability and courage by undertaking the construction of 340 miles of road through primeval forests and unsettled territory. With this initial achievement he became one of the most extensive railroad developers and executives throughout the northwestern part of the United States, becoming connected in prominent official capacities with one after another of the great companies operating in that region. Amid all his vast and well-earned successes he was, first place, the philanthropist, even from early life, when a clerk on a moderate salary, regularly devoting a proportion of his income to charity. As a devout Baptist he became one of the most generous benefactors of the institutions of his denomination, but such was his largeness of heart and breadth of human sympathy that he allowed no worthy object to suffer for want of assistance. Brown University benefited much by his generosity, and from 1855 until his death, he was annually chosen trustee. His donations were also liberal and unfailing to the Newton Theological Institution, of which he was for many years treasurer, and "flowed in a perennial stream to the Missionary Union and other agencies for Christian work at home and abroad." In 1864 the trustees of Waterville College, Maine, realizing the great difficulty of longer continuing work with the meagre funds which had so long handicapped the institution, appealed to Mr. Colby for assistance. He responded at once, and making a visit to Waterville to ascertain the real condition of affairs, he unhesitatingly pledged $50,000, subject only to the subscription of an additional $100,000 by other friends of the college. This act of his was its real salvation, and by unanimous consent the name was changed to Colby University. Mr. Colby's business life was passed in Boston, Mass. His two sons, Charles Lewis Colby, who succeeded him in the management of his railroad interests, and Rev. Henry Francis Colby, a noted Baptist preacher, have nobly continued his activities in the cause of religion and humanity. Mr. Colby died at his home in Newton Centre, Mass., Apr. 2, 1879.

Gardner Colby

CHAPLIN, Jeremiah, first president of Waterville College, now Colby University (1820–33), was born in Rowley (Georgetown), Mass., Jan. 2, 1776. In his boyhood he was inured to hard labor on his father's farm, but with the characteristic energy of the sons of New England, devoted himself also to acquiring a thorough classical training. He entered Brown University at the age of nineteen and was graduated at the head of his class in 1799. He immediately received an appointment as tutor to his alma mater, but at the end of a year began theological studies with Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D., the famous pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Boston, and in the summer of 1802 accepted a charge in Danvers, Mass. Here he continued for sixteen years, engaged in pastoral labors and the instruction of young men preparing for the ministry, and in the meanwhile his reputation as a profound scholar and theologian constantly increased. In 1818, upon the inauguration of the theological department of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, chartered by the Massachusetts legislature in February, 1813, he accepted an invitation to become its principal and professor of theology. He removed at once to Waterville, bringing with him several young men formerly under his private instruction, and at once began successful work. In October, 1819, Rev. Avery Briggs assumed the duties of professor of languages, thus inaugurating the first beginnings of the college. The power "to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by universities" was granted by the first legislature of the state of Maine in June, 1820, and in the following February the name of the institution was changed to Waterville College. The presidency was offered to Rev. Daniel H. Barnes of New York, a well-known and successful teacher of theology, and upon his refusal Dr. Chaplin was elected to the post, and the faculty increased by the accession of Rev. Stephen Chapin of North Yarmouth, Me., as professor of theology. The college graduated as its first class in 1822, two students, one of them Rev. George D. Boardman, Sr., the celebrated missionary. An academy was soon started, still known as the Waterville Classical Institute, and also a mechanics' shop, which, however, was discontinued at the end of a few years. In spite of its many struggles, privations and sacrifices like all infant institutions of learning, the college grew steadily during Mr. Chaplin's wise and efficient administration. He labored earnestly in its behalf, and was finally rewarded by seeing the funds largely increased, and the much-needed buildings erected one by one. At the end of thirteen years he resigned the presidency; and, freed from the weighty cares and responsibilities which had pressed so heavily and been borne so cheerfully, he returned to pastoral work. He held successive charges in Rowley, Mass., and Wilmington, Conn., and then removed to Hamilton, N. Y. Dr. Chaplin was noted for the clearness and precision of his thought. As was said by James Brooks, a graduate of the college, "His discourses were as clear, as cogent, as irresistibly convincing as the problems of Euclid." His character was simple and lovable, evoking respect and reverence. He held firmly to the profound principles of Calvinism, but was original and forcible in the method of setting forth his beliefs, lending them a logic which was more than "formal." He published one book, "The Evening of Life," which has gone through several editions. He died in Hamilton, N. Y., May 7, 1841.

BABCOCK, Rufus, second president of Waterville College, now Colby University (1833–36), was born in Colebrook, Conn., Sept. 18, 1798. His father, for whom he was named, was pastor of the Baptist Church of Colebrook, and the first minister of any denomination settled in that town. His early education was received under his father's auspices, and at the age of nineteen he entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1821. Soon after graduation he was appointed tutor in Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and during his two years' connection with this institution, pursued the study of theology under Rev. William Staughton, D.D., its gifted president. In 1823 he was ordained to the ministry by the Hudson River Baptist Association, and shortly became pastor of the church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., remaining there until invited to Salem, Mass., in 1826, as assistant to Rev. Lucius Bolles, D.D. After seven years of successful ministry in Salem, he accepted a call to the presidency of Waterville College, which, however, he resigned in 1836 on account of failing health. Resuming parish work, he was for three years and a half pastor of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa. He was afterward settled over the First Baptist Church of New Bedford, Mass., then over his old charge at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and finally in Paterson, N. J. Dr. Babcock was a man of great energy, alive to the highest interests of humanity and the cause of religion. Although a most efficient college president, his activities were not limited even in discharging the grave responsibilities of that office. Faithful to all trusts and specially adapted for leadership, he ever took a prominent part in the work of all institutions for the help and religious instruction of the destitute, and was an ardent advocate of missions and evangelistic effort. For many years he was president of the American Baptist Publication Society; also its district secretary for Philadelphia. He was three times elected corresponding secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, in whose interests he traveled extensively; was corresponding secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, and of the Baptist Colonization Society. In the intervals of official and pastoral labor he was unremitting in his efforts in the cause of the Gospel, writing extensively for periodical and controversial literature. In 1841 he founded the "Baptist Memorial," a monthly magazine of biography and current religious intelligence, and continued its editor until 1845. He corresponded with the "Watchman" during almost the entire period of its existence; and also contributed largely to Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit." Among the volumes from his pen may be mentioned: "Claims of Education Societies" (1829); "Review of Beckwith on Baptism" (1829); "Making Light of Christ" (1830); "Memoir of Andrew Fuller" (1830); "Memoir of George Learned" (1832); "Memoirs of Isaac Backus and Abraham Booth" and "History of Waterville College" (1836); "Tales of Truth for the Young" (1837); "Personal Recollections of Dr. John M. Peck" (1858), and the "Emigrant's Mother" (1859). His enthusiasm in well-doing was intense and untiring, and his devotion to the truth faithful and unfaltering. He was one of the most valued members of his denomination, and by his death left a vacancy not to be easily filled. He died at Salem, Mass., whither he had gone for a brief period of rest, on May 4, 1875.

Rufus Babcock

PATTISON, Robert Everett, third and sixth president of Waterville College, now Colby University (1836–39; 1854–57), was born in Benson, Rutland co., Vt., Aug. 19, 1800. His father was a Baptist minister, and the lad's early life was surrounded with religious influences of the best and purest kind. After completing his school education he entered business, but his thoughts being powerfully enlisted in the cause of religion, he prepared for Amherst College, with view to a ministerial career. After graduation, in 1830, he was for a year tutor in Columbian College, Washington, D. C., later accepting the professorship of mathematics in Waterville College. In the meanwhile he pursued theological studies, and was ordained in 1833; being settled first over the Baptist Society of Salem, Mass., and then over the First Church of Providence, R. I. In 1836 he became president of Waterville College, and continued incumbent until 1839, when its sessions were discontinued for want of means. The friends of the institution made heroic effort to prevent the catastrophe, but the financial depression of the period affected almost every business and vested interest, and it was finally found impossible to meet expenses. After this unfortunate conclusion of his first presidency, Dr. Pattison, for one year, preached in the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, Mo., and then returned to his former charge in Providence, R. I. In 1842 he resigned his pastorate and accepted the secretaryship of the home department of the American Baptist Missionary Union. After three years of able service he was re-elected, but accepted instead the presidency of the Western Baptist Theological Seminary at Covington, Ky. In 1848, when the institution was obliged to close its doors on account of financial difficulties, Dr. Pattison accepted a professorship in the theological seminary at Newton, Mass., and there continued for six years. In 1854 he was recalled to succeed Rev. David N. Sheldon in the presidency of Waterville College, which had been reopened in 1841, with Eliphaz Fay as president, and had made a new start in the direction of usefulness and prosperity. The duties of the office he discharged faithfully until failing health obliged him to resign in 1857, and retire from public activities to Worcester, Mass. At the end of two years, however, he accepted the principalship of Oread Seminary, remaining there until the fall of 1864, when he became professor of theology in Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill. In 1870 he began his last incumbency as professor in the Union Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago. Dr. Pattison was an able teacher, one who possessed, to a remarkable degree, the power to communicate his ideas. "Under all circumstances he displayed a resolute hopefulness and firmness in adhering to his convictions of right and duty." He published one book, "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians" (Boston, 1850), a work remarkable for its profound scholarship and masterly treatment, and to an eminent degree reflecting the author's devoted piety. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1838 by Brown University. He died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1874.

R. E. Pattison

FAY, Eliphaz, fourth president of Waterville College (1841-43), was a resident of Westboro, Worcester co., Mass., at the time of his matriculation in Brown University in 1817. After graduation in 1821 he studied law, and later became a minister of the Baptist church. He was for some time principal of Dutchess Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and went direct from there to assume the presidency of Waterville College, to which he was highly recommended as a teacher of experience. The published report of the first commencement, over which he presided, speaks in warm terms of his "urbane and dignified manner" and of the "efficiency and amenity" with which the responsible duties of his office had been discharged. His administration was, however, not a success; a disagreement with the faculty leading to his resignation, although the students, who held him in high esteem, petitioned him to remain. He was subsequently pastor of a Baptist church near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and died there March 19, 1854.

SHELDON, David Newton, fifth president of Waterville College (1843-53), was born at Suffield, Conn., June 26, 1807, son of David and Elizabeth (Hall) Sheldon. The father was a farmer, but knowing the value of a thorough equipment for any walk in life, afforded his son the best educational advantages. He was prepared at the Westfield Academy, Westfield, Mass., and thence entering Williams College, was graduated in 1830, valedictorian of his class. After graduation he was for one year tutor at Williams, and then took the three years' course at Newton Theological Institution, being ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1835. In the same year he was sent as a Baptist missionary to France, where he labored during the next four years, mostly in Paris. Returning to America in November, 1839, he accepted a call to Halifax, N. S., in 1840, and in 1843 settled in Waterville, Me. From 1843 to 1853 he was president of Waterville College, and at the same time filled the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy with great success. After resigning this office he became a member of the board of trustees of the institution. In 1853 he accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Bath, Me., and continued pastor there until 1856, when he became a Unitarian. In his new connection he preached at Bath, until 1862, and then, returning to Waterville, was pastor of the Unitarian Church until 1878. In addition to his acceptable pastoral work he did much to improve the schools of Waterville. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1847. Dr. Sheldon was an able preacher, a profound scholar, and possessed of a singular grace of mind and character. In addition to numerous sermons and other papers printed at different times, he published "Sin and Redemption," a series of sermons (New York, 1856), to which was added an oration on moral freedom. He was married, in 1835, to Rachel Hobart Ripley of Chelsea, Mass., a descendant of early colonial and Huguenot stock: she was a native of Boston, born Dec. 3, 1809. They had four sons and one daughter. One son is Prof. Edward S. Sheldon of Harvard University. Dr. Sheldon died at Waterville, Me., Oct. 4, 1889.

CHAMPLIN, James Tift, seventh president of Waterville College, first president of Colby University (1857-73), was born in Colchester, Conn., June 9, 1811. At the age of nineteen he entered Brown University, and was graduated with high honors in the class of 1834. For three years from 1835 he was a tutor to his alma mater, and in the meanwhile pursued the study of theology. In 1838 he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church, and accepted a call to the First Church, Portland, Me. He became professor of ancient languages in Waterville College in 1841, and so continued for sixteen years. Upon the resignation of Pres. Pattison in 1857, he was called to the presidency, and the college forthwith emerged upon the most important epoch in its history. Hitherto, by the devoted self-sacrifice of its friends and officers, it had been enabled to continue work with minor facilities and an absurdly small ready surplus, but Dr. Champlin speedily determined upon heroic exertions for securing much needed enlargements. The financial depression at the time of his accession to office and the civil war, closely following in its wake, made the success of his attempt largely dubious for many years. In the meanwhile, class after class enlisted in the army, and scarcely a corporal's guard remained in the college halls. But in 1864, the decisive movements of Gens. Grant and Sherman having promised a speedy termination of hostilities, the necessity of providing for the probable return of an added number of students daily became more immediate. The total endowment of the college was at that time $11,000, but by a timely suggestion in the summer of 1864 he was moved to call on Gardner Colby of Boston, a native of Maine, and a devoted Baptist, to head a subscription for providing enlarged advantages. Mr. Colby attended the commencement exercises in August, and after a thorough inquiry into the needs of the college addressed a note to Dr. Champlin offering to donate $50,000, provided an additional $100,000 be raised by other friends. The challenge was at once accepted, and Pres. Champlin, Prof. Hamlin, Prof. Lyford and others set about the task, which was finally accomplished after great efforts and exertions. In acknowledgement of this large-hearted benefaction, the name of the institution was changed, by special act of legislature, dated Jan. 23, 1867, to Colby University, thus perpetuating the memory of one of the foremost patrons of education of the time. Mr. Colby later donated $10,000 to the erection of the scientific laboratory building, Coburn Hall, and at his death left an additional $120,000. He also did inestimable service in securing the interest of other benefactors of the college. With the establishment of an endowment came numerous gifts from other quarters, and new and commodious buildings began to replace the older structures. Memorial Hall for the library, chapel and alumni was first erected at the cost of $40,000; then followed Coburn and Chaplin halls, and another devoted to recitation and lecture rooms, and named Champlin Hall in honor of the president's worthy efforts in behalf of the college which his genius, quite as truly as the benevolence of friends, had raised into one of the important seats of learning of the country. Pres. Champlin resigned the presidency in 1873, and removed to Portland, Me., where he devoted himself to literary pursuits until his death. He published a large number of educational works, among them editions of "Demosthenes on the Crown" (1843); "Demosthenes' Select Orations" (1848); "Æschines on the Crown" (1850); "Text-Book of Intellectual Philosophy" (1860); "First Principles of Ethics" (1861); "Text-Book of Political Economy" (1868); "Constitution of the United States, with Brief Comments" (1880); also a Greek grammar. He was a frequent contributor to the "Christian Review" and other periodicals. He died in Portland, Me., March 15, 1882.

J. T. Champlin

ROBINS, Henry Ephraim, second president of Colby University (1873–82), was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27, 1827. He was educated at the Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn., and began his preparations for the ministry at Fairmount Theological Seminary. He subsequently passed three years at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1861. In the following December he was ordained to the ministry, and in 1862 accepted the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church, Newport, R. I. He left Newport in 1867, and became pastor of the First Church, Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until he accepted the presidency of Colby University six years later. During his administration of nearly ten years, the prosperity of the university continued to increase, and funds for the endowment of scholarships, the erection of new buildings, and enlargement of the preparatory schools connected with the college, continued to be received. The number of students also steadily increased. Pres. Robins resigned in 1882, and accepted the chair of Christian ethics in the theological seminary at Rochester, N. Y., where he still continues. He is one of the finest scholars in his denomination, and is possessed of a fund of general culture gleaned from extensive travel. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester, N. Y., in 1868, and the degree of LL.D. by Colby University in 1890. He has been thrice married, and has had three children.

PEPPER, George Dana Boardman, third president of Colby University (1882–89), was born in Ware, Mass., Feb. 5, 1833, youngest son of John and Eunice (Hutchinson) Pepper. Both parents were members of the Baptist church, which he also joined in his twenty-third year. After a thorough academic training he entered Amherst College, where he was graduated third in his class in 1857. He then began theological studies at the Newton Seminary, completing the course in 1860, and upon accepting a call to the First Baptist Church, Waterville, Me., was ordained to the ministry in the following autumn. After five years of acceptable service in this pastorate he became professor of ecclesiastical history at Newton. When, in 1867, the theological seminary at Upland, Pa., was incorporated upon the foundation established by Mr. J. P. Crozer, Prof. Pepper was invited to the chair of systematic theology, and, after a year of preparation for the duties of his new position, entered upon the work in September, 1868. He remained at Crozer Seminary fourteen years, in that time doing noble service in molding the minds and characters of the many students who came under his instruction. In the department of theological science he is noted for breadth of research, great facility in expounding difficult and recondite points, and has earned the reputation of being one of the most successful educators in the country. In 1882 he was called to the presidency of Colby University, and gladly returned to the scene of his first ministerial labors to enter this new field of work. In his seven years' incumbency he proved himself eminently fitted to continue the broad and aggressive policy of his two immediate predecessors, giving himself, with enthusiasm and persevering devotion, to the onerous and delicate duties of his office. The funds of the university were largely augmented by the bequest of Gov. Coburn and other generous gifts and devises. The endowments of Hebron Academy and other allied preparatory schools were also brought to more favorable dimensions, making possible the full development of the academy system. Pres. Pepper, however, was preëminently an educator, and his first and dearest concern was the increased scope and efficiency of the several departments of study. The systemization of the scientific courses received his special attention, and by the erection of the Shannon observatory and the physical laboratory, and the accession of William A. Rogers, professor of physics and astronomy, and William S. Bayley, professor of mineralogy, the available working force of the university was greatly increased. He resigned in 1889, on account of impaired health, leaving the college to his able successor in a prosperous and hopeful condition. After three years his health was so far restored that he was able to resume active work. He accepted the chair of Biblical literature at Colby, and still (1897) continues one of the leading spirits of the faculty. Upon the resignation of Pres. Benaiah L. Whitman, in 1895, he became acting president, and managed the affairs of the institution until the accession of Pres. Nathaniel Butler. Pres. Pepper has been a prolific contributor to the religious press. For eight years he wrote monthly expositions of the "International Sunday-

School Lessons" for the "Baptist Teacher," which, although displaying great learning, were given in wisely simple terms, adapted to popular comprehension. He has also published occasional sermons and numerous essays on theological and denominational subjects and Biblical themes. In 1873 he had printed for private circulation "Outlines of Systematic Theology," the basis of his masterly lectures at Crozer Theological Seminary. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Colby University in 1867, and by Amherst College in 1882; and that of LL.D. by Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University in 1882, and by Colby in 1890. Dr. Pepper was married, in 1860, to Annie Grassie of Bolton, Mass., a lady of wide culture and deep piety, and his most efficient helper in all forms of work. They have had four children, of whom three are now living.

SMALL, Albion Woodbury, fourth president of Colby University (1889–92), was born in Buckfield, Me., May 11, 1854, son of Rev. Albion Keith Parris and Thankful (Woodbury) Small. His father is a noted Baptist minister, and for many years a trustee of Colby University, where he was graduated B.A. in 1849, and D.D. in 1879. The son received an excellent common-school training, and at the age of fourteen entered the high school of Portland, Me., where he completed his studies as a medal scholar. From 1872 to 1876 he was a student in Colby University and then took the course at Newton Theological Institution. After graduation in 1879, he went to Germany for the purpose of studying history and philosophy, spending one year at the University of Berlin and the next at the University of Leipsic. In 1881, while at Leipsic, he received the news of his appointment to the chair of history in Colby University, which he at once accepted, but during an additional six months thoroughly prepared himself upon the authorities in early English history at the British Museum. In the fall of 1881 he began his professional work, at once achieving success and popularity with the students by his original methods of teaching, and the qualities of character marking him a natural leader. He was at the time of his appointment the youngest member of the faculty, but rapidly became noted as one of the most active and efficient, both as teacher and counselor. His career in Germany having been interrupted by the unexpected invitation to Colby, he obtained, in 1888, a leave of absence, and for a year was reader in history and sociology in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., in the meanwhile instructing advanced classes in English and American constitutional history in the university, and preaching and lecturing extensively. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1889, and immediately afterward, upon the resignation of Pres. Pepper, was elected to the presidency of Colby University, the first alumnus and the youngest incumbent of the office to that time. He also assumed the Babcock professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy, at the same time writing and lecturing on sociology, which he had determined to adopt as a life study. After a successful and acceptable administration of three years he resigned in 1892, and, upon the invitation of Pres. William R. Harper, became head of the department of sociology in the University of Chicago, where he still (1897) remains. Prof. Small has already become a notable authority in sociological science, his numerous contributions to periodical literature and in lecture form exhibiting great grasp and comprehension of the subject. He is at present editor of the "American Journal of Sociology," a well-made and valuable periodical, and has appeared as an author in conjunction with George E. Vincent, vice-principal of the Chautauqua schools, in the preparation of "Introduction to the Study of Society" (1894), one of the handiest and best-arranged text-books published in many years. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the American Economic Association, the Political Science Association of the Central States, and other organizations and learned bodies. As a lecturer and preacher, Dr. Small is widely noted, and has repeatedly declined flattering calls to the pulpit of prominent Baptist churches. He was married, in 1881, to Valeria Von Massow of Berlin, Germany, and has one child, a daughter.

WHITMAN, Benaiah Longley, fifth president of Colby University (1892–95), was born in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Nov. 21, 1862, of New England parents. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and when about fifteen years of age began to teach. While he was thus engaged, his parents removed to Marlboro', Mass., where he joined them in 1879. He was fitted for college at Worcester Academy and entered Brown University in 1883, soon giving evidence of great power of mind and of remarkable capacity for work. He was awarded the entrance prize in Latin, the Howell premium for first rank in mathematical studies, the Dunn premium for rhetorical studies and the Foster premium for the best examination on "De Corona"; in his senior year, one of the two Carpenter premiums for the best standing in "ability, character and attainment," and at graduation, in 1887, special honors in Greek, philosophy, rhetoric, and English literature. In the beginning of his sophomore year Mr. Whitman began to supply the pulpit of one of the Providence churches, and preached every Sunday during the rest of his course, also performing all pastoral duties. After graduation he entered Newton Theological Institution, and, during his course here, preached at Newton Upper Falls, where he was ordained in 1887, and at North Grafton and Hyde Park. In December, 1889, Mr. Whitman went abroad, and upon his return, in June, 1890, became pastor of the Free Street Baptist Church, in Portland, Me. Here his ministry was highly successful. His sermons were eloquent and scholarly—large congregations felt the power of his clear thinking and spiritual insight, and his abilities were recognized not only in his church, but throughout the city and the state. In 1892 he was elected to the presidency of Colby University to succeed Pres. Small. His administration was marked by a notable growth of the institution in both temporal and spiritual welfare, and from the start he showed himself in every way able to duplicate his notable career in the ministry; albeit he was at his accession younger by five years than Pres. Small, who had become president at an earlier age than any of his predecessors. Dr. Whitman owes his eminent success not alone to his brilliancy of mind and great scholarship, but also to the simplicity and attractiveness of his character, which lends a charm and magnetism to his preaching

B. L. Whitman

and conversation. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1894. In 1895 he resigned the presidency of Colby, and at once accepted the presidency of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., where he still (1897) remains. Dr. Whitman was married, in 1889, to Mary J. Scott of Newton, Mass., and has two children.

BUTLER, Nathaniel, sixth president of Colby University (1896–), was born in Eastport, Me., May 22, 1853, son of Nathaniel and Jennette (Emery) Butler. His father was a prominent Baptist minister, well known in Maine and Illinois; and his grandfather, Rev. John Butler, a clergyman and educator, who, although quite self-educated, was one of the most able and learned men of his day. His maternal grandfather was Stephen Emery, judge of the district court and state attorney of Maine. Nathaniel Butler received his preparatory education in Waterville Academy, and, entering Colby University, was graduated A.B. in the class of 1873. He was almost immediately invited to become a teacher and associate principal of the women's college at Lake Forest, Ill., and there remained three years. He was then principal of the Yale School, Chicago, for one year, and of the Highland Hall Ladies' Seminary, Highland Park, Ill., for seven years; and, in 1884, accepted the chair of rhetoric and English literature in the old University of Chicago. When that institution was closed in 1886, he became professor of Latin, and later of English literature in the University of Illinois, Champaign, and upon the reorganization of the University of Chicago in 1892, he was one of the first to be invited into the faculty. At first associate professor of English literature, he was, in 1893, chosen director of the university extension department. In the latter capacity he made so enviable a reputation that it was well said by Prof. A. W. Small, "If there is a man of his age who is better known and more widely loved in the Mississippi valley, I have not heard of him. Wherever I go within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, I meet men of prominence who speak with respect and esteem of Prof. Butler." He represented the University of Chicago at the international congress of the university extension movement in London in 1894. Pres. Butler was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1884, and although he has never filled a regular pastorate, he has a high reputation as a preacher and orator. He has written: "Bellum Helveticum," a preparatory Latin book (1889); "The Study of Latin" (1886); "University Extension," an article in "Johnson's Cyclopædia" (1896); and numerous *syllabi* for the study of American and English literature. He received the degree of A.B. from Colby University in 1873, and of A.M. in 1876, and that of D.D. from the same institution in 1895. In 1895 he accepted the presidency of Colby University, made vacant by the resignation of Pres. Benaiah L. Whitman, and was formally inducted into office Jan. 1, 1896. He was married, in 1881, to Florence Reeves, daughter of Albert N. Sheppard of Chicago. She is a woman of wide culture and high intellectual endowments, and an able helpmate to her gifted husband.

Nathaniel Butler.

PEIRCE, Charles Sanders, scientist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1839, the second son of Benjamin Peirce, the celebrated mathematician. In 1855 he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1859, subsequently taking a degree in chemistry, *summa cum laude*, which honor had never before been attached to any degree in chemistry conferred by that university. For over thirty years he was in the service of the U. S. coast survey, having at one time charge of the U. S. office of weights and measures, and for one year of the coast-survey office. For many years he conducted the investigations of that bureau upon gravitation. He has also served on various government commissions. He has published in the memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the "*Comptes Rendus*," the "American Journal of Mathematics," the "American Journal of Science and Art," the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," "Mind," "Nature," "Science," the "Monist," the "Popular Science Monthly," and many other journals, numerous researches upon the figure of the earth, optics, chemistry, astronomy, experimental psychology, mathematics, logic and philosophy, most of which relate to questions of method. He lectured for some years upon the methods of science at Harvard University, and subsequently at the Johns Hopkins University, where, with his students, he issued a volume called "Studies in Logic" (1883). He has also given courses upon the same subject at the Lowell Institute in Boston and elsewhere, and another course in 1869 on the scholastic philosophy. He is a member of the international commission on weights and measures. In 1877 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He wrote all the philosophical and mathematical definitions in, and otherwise contributed to, the "Century Dictionary." He has contributed to newspapers and literary journals in New York, Chicago, Boston, and in France. His extensive system of philosophy, founded on modern exact logic and on the principle of continuity, remains unpublished. He has issued an edition of his father's "Linear Associative Algebra" with additions, and is the author of a quarto volume of "Photometric Researches," published by the Observatory of Harvard University. Mr. Peirce resides at his wife's country seat, "Arisbe," near Milford, Pa., and while exercising the professions of chemist and engineer, conducts a free school of philosophy.

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DILLARD, John Henry, lawyer, was born in Rockingham county, N. C., Nov. 29, 1819. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and was graduated at the law school of William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1840. He began the practice of law in Richmond, then removed to Patrick C. H., Va., and became commonwealth's attorney. He returned to Rockingham county, N. C., in 1846, and was a law partner of the younger Thomas Ruffin (1848–61). He served one year in the Confederate army as a captain in the 45th North Carolina regiment, and was for many years county attorney and clerk and master for Rockingham county. He was elected a justice of the supreme court of North Carolina in 1878, and served from Jan. 1, 1879, to Feb. 11, 1881, when he resigned because of the heavy work and failing health. His opinions are found in North Carolina Reports, vols. 80–83, inclusive. He is one of the foremost lawyers of the state and had for many years, along with Judge Dick, an excellent law school.

COCHRAN, John, surgeon in the revolutionary army, was born at Sudsbury, Chester co., Pa., Sept. 1, 1730. His father, James Cochran, emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. John Cochran's early education was obtained at a local private school, and he afterward studied medicine with Dr. Thompson, of Lancaster, Pa. At the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1755, he obtained an appointment as surgeon's mate in the hospital department, and, serving through the war, won high reputation as a skillful surgeon. Having become an intimate friend of Maj.-Gen. Schuyler during the war, he settled near him at Albany, and was married to his only sister, Gertrude Schuyler. Shortly afterwards he removed to New Brunswick, N. J. During the early part of the revolution he became known to Gen. Washington; and, having offered his services as a volunteer surgeon, was, on Washington's recommendation, appointed, April 10, 1777, physician and surgeon-general in the middle department. The recognition on the part of the government of Dr. Cochran's great ability and experience caused his promotion, in October, 1781, to be director-general of the hospitals of the United States. At the close of the war he removed to New York city, and was appointed by Washington commissioner of loans for the state. He was at one time president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Dr. Cochran died at Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., April 6, 1807.

COCHRAN, John, soldier and lawyer, was born at Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1813, son of Walter Livingston and Cornelia Wynchie (Smith) Cochran. He was a grandson of John Cochran, surgeon-general and director of military hospitals in the revolutionary army. John Cochran was educated at various schools and academies in his native state, and entered Union College, where he remained one year. He then completed his studies at Hamilton College, and was graduated in 1831. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession with the varying fortune incident to all beginnings in Oswego and Schenectady, but removing to New York city in 1846, he entered upon a career of distinction and success. He at once acquired a reputation as an able lawyer and gifted orator; one who could sway juries and had great power with mixed assemblies. Accordingly, he gradually took a larger part in politics, and made many able and historical campaign orations. In 1853 he was appointed by Pres. Pierce surveyor of the port of New York, and thereafter gradually withdrew from the active duties of his profession for the more exciting pursuit of politics. Upon the expiration of his term as surveyor of the port in 1857, he was elected to congress and held his seat for two terms. Here he made good his previous brilliant record as a leader and orator, taking prominent and historic part in the debates on land reform, revenue and other public questions, and was most strenuous in his opposition to secession. He was chairman of the committee on commerce and of the Democratic caucus in the thirty-sixth congress. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was active in the cause of the Union, delivering orations in various parts of the country. He raised the 65th New York regiment, better known as the 1st U. S. chasseurs, and was commissioned its colonel with rank from June 11, 1861. On Nov. 13th ensuing, he delivered a speech before his command near Washington, in which he publicly advocated the arming of the slaves. It was called at the North, the "key note of the war," but excited widespread indignation in the South, occasioning orders of some of the Confederate commanders that he should be shot in battle and not taken prisoner. He commanded his regiment in many of the battles of the Peninsular campaign, where he won praise, and on July 17, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and led his brigade at the battle of Antietam. Severe physical disabilities, however, compelled him to resign, and he left the army Feb. 25, 1863. He was during 1863–65 attorney-general of the state of New York, and in that capacity established the long-disputed title of New York to Staten Island by the discovery of historic proof that when New Jersey was separated from New York the "kills" were known as the waters of the Hudson river, which being by her charter declared to be her eastern boundary, effectually excluded Staten Island from her limits. He was nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States in 1864, on the ticket with John C. Frémont for president, but withdrew, with Gen. Frémont, before the close of the canvass. During 1872 he was president of the common council of New York city, being for a time acting mayor, and in May of that year was leader of the New York delegation to the Cincinnati convention, and was chiefly instrumental in the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was again a member of the common council in 1883. In 1890 he was appointed a city magistrate, but resigned in the following year. Gen. Cochran was formerly a member of the New York chamber of commerce; was a sachem and chairman of the Tammany Hall general committee for three years, and also a member of the New York Historical and St. Nicholas societies, but resigned from them all. He has long been a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and after the death of Hon. Hamilton Fish was elected president of the New York society, so continuing until his death. He was also president for one year of the New York state commandery of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the G. A. R., the Army of the Potomac and of the Sons of the Revolution. He devoted much time and study during the latter portion of his life to the origin and history of the Society of the Cincinnati. He first called attention to the subject in an article published in the "Magazine of American History" (September, 1883), entitled "The Centennial of the Cincinnati," and further pursued it in three pamphlets addressed to the New York Cincinnati, and published in 1894 and 1895. Gen. Cochran's researches revealed many facts hitherto not generally known, and he has been credited with promulgating the first complete history of this celebrated organization. In the events immediately following the revolution its real origin is to be found. The American army lay in its cantonment at Newburg on the Hudson river; but the arrears of pay due its officers, after an unsuccessful application to congress, and the half pay promised those who should serve during the war, then occasioned anxiety. As a result appeared the celebrated Newburg addresses of Maj. John Armstrong, written at the request of many of his fellow-officers, exhorting them to refuse further military duty, or to lay down their arms on the return of peace, unless they were granted their just demands. A meeting of officers

John Cochran

John Cochrane

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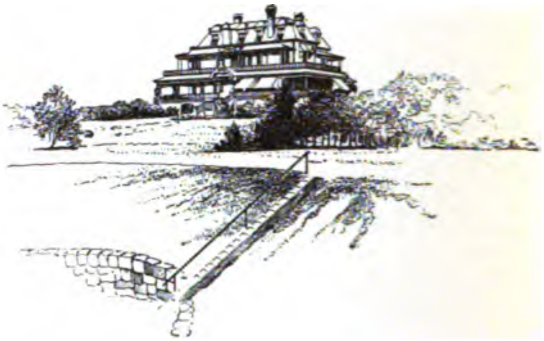
was anonymously called for March 11, 1783, to discuss their grievances; whereupon Washington called a similar meeting for the 15th, to consider their claims. Then it was that his strenuous and pathetic appeal allayed mutinous discontent, and restored the self-sacrificing patriotism of the American army. One month thereafter, on April 15th, Gen. Knox drew up his "proposals" for establishing an honorary society, modeled upon the government of the United States. These proposals and their acceptance were evidently the fruit of the renewed patriotism of the army; and thus, on May 13, 1783, arose the Society of the Cincinnati. The resemblance between the articles of confederation of 1778, and the "Institution" of the Cincinnati seems to confirm this conclusion; while the parallel shown in Gen. Cochran's pamphlets unmistakably proves the last to have been faithfully modeled on the first. Among the numerous parallels drawn, perhaps the most marked is the method of amendment common to both. Neither provides for an alteration of its terms; and yet in each, instead of a majority of its members being required to effect changes, the negative of one is effective to defeat. In 1781 the proposal of the Continental congress to the thirteen states of an amendment to their articles of confederation failed by the negative of a single state, Rhode Island; and again, in 1786, its repeated proposal of 1783 was rejected by the virtual negative of the state of New York. This power was based upon the conceded impossibility of changing or adding to the terms of a league, treaty or compact without the assent of all the parties to it. The uniform concession that no change can be made in the "Institution" of the Cincinnati, any one state society dissenting, presents its point of most notable resemblance to the articles of confederation, and not only establishes the articles as its model, but conclusively proves that its authors, the founders, understood and held the "Institution" to be a compact between the state societies. Moreover, the "Institution" itself testifies that the plan of the society was projected upon that of the United States government, under the articles of confederation of 1778, in these precise terms: "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event (the establishment of free, independent and sovereign states) as their mutual friendships, the officers of the American army do hereby in the most solemn manner associate, constitute and combine themselves into one society of friends, etc.; and having been thus actuated to form a society, for their high veneration of the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, and being resolved to follow his example by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves the Society of the Cincinnati." The "proposals" made at Newburg by Maj-Gen. Henry Knox, under date April 15, 1783, for establishing the Society of the Cincinnati, having been communicated to the several regiments of the respective state lines, they appointed an officer from each, who in conjunction with the general officers, took the same into consideration; and on May 13, 1783, at the Verplanck house, on the east shore of the Hudson, the headquarters of Baron von Steuben, they solemnly adopted the "Institution" of the Cincinnati Society, which was, in their own words, "to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters." The officers of the allied French army under Rochambeau, above and including the rank of colonel, together with certain of the civilians of France, the society subsequently by resolution "considered" as nominal members. The members of the general society were then distributed, according to their respective residences, into thirteen state societies, which were endowed with the sovereign and independent power of admitting and expelling members; of organizing or dissolving subordinate societies; of regulating themselves under the provisions of the "Institution"; and of acquiring, holding and distributing the funds of each, etc. The legislative function of the society was vested jointly in the state societies, and in the general meeting, composed of the representatives of those societies. "The analogy, therefore," says Gen. Cochran, "is not illusory, between the Cincinnati in conjunctive legislation within their sovereign state societies, in the meeting of the general society, and the representative body of the United States government. Nor may the conjecture be thought extravagant that, as the Society of the Cincinnati was inspired by the articles of confederation of 1778, so the senate of the present federal constitution representing the states of the Union, is, however remotely, traceable to that feature of the 'Institution' of the Cincinnati, which supplies, in the meeting of the general society, a representative body of the state societies." The society from its inception encountered violent opposition. The primogeniture feature provoked public denunciation. The first general meeting was convened in Philadelphia, May 4, 1784, and, under the force of the popular storm, adopted an amended "Institution," excluding the primogeniture clause, and practically abolishing the state societies. Notwithstanding that the change was conditioned on its unanimous ratification by the state societies, the general meeting agreed that thenceforth the Cincinnati should be governed by the amended "Institution"; and proceedings were conducted accordingly from that time until the year 1800, when, because of the refusal of the state societies to ratify, the general meeting declared "That the 'Institution' of the Society of the Cincinnati remains as originally adopted." By the amended "Institution," a Society of the Cincinnati in France was to have been authorized; and under its régime the expenses of a society, with neither funds nor treasurer, were to have been chargeable upon the funds of its state meetings, which would have been obliged to defray them. The general meeting having during fifteen years conducted its proceedings in conformity with these provisions, many false impressions have obtained regarding the constitution of the society; but by the original "Institution" of 1783, under which the society now subsists, membership stands in the line of primogeniture of the eldest male descendant of the founders, according to the common-law canons of descent; excluding the representatives of France and the officers of her allied forces and their descendants. The history of the society has been eventful. Though at first staggered and disconcerted by a hostile public, it sustained the shock and survived it. The action of the general meeting was variable, and its triennial assembly desultory. A quorum was unattainable. Diverse counsel induced a torpor that pervaded and benumbed it. The principles of the society, however, were studiously maintained within the states, where its interests were diligently cherished. In some of the states the organization dissolved; in others, it became obsolete, while in all various departures from its fundamental law were suffered, to prevent extinction. Six states—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina—maintained their state societies. The societies of two others—Rhode Island and Connecticut—have recovered their position. Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia are hastening to resume their places in the

galaxy of the original thirteen. It cannot, however, be said that all have returned to the standard of the "Institution." Their rehabilitation is expected, and soon it is thought that all will stand where they originally stood, and where the New York and Pennsylvania societies now stand, squarely on the "Institution." The presidents of the general meeting of the society have been, in their order: 1783, George Washington of Virginia; 1800, Alexander Hamilton of New York; 1805, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina; 1825, Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina; 1829, Aaron Ogden of New Jersey; 1839, Morgan Lewis of New York; 1844, William Popham of New York; 1848, Henry Alexander Scammel Dearborn of Massachusetts; 1854, Hamilton Fish of New York. Gen. Cochran died in New York city, Feb. 8, 1898.



LODGE, Henry Cabot, statesman, senator and author, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850, son of John Ellerton and Anna (Cabot) Lodge. He completed his preparatory studies in Dixwell's Latin School, and entering Harvard College was graduated in 1871. About one month after graduation he sailed for Europe, spending over a year in travel, and returning to America in 1872, entered the Harvard Law School. In January, 1874, he became assistant editor of the "North American Review," and so continued until November, 1876, having in the meantime been graduated in the Law School (June, 1874), and admitted to practice at the Boston bar (April, 1875). In 1875 he was appointed lecturer in Harvard College on the history of the American colonies, and continued giving instruction in this branch and in the history of the United States for three years. From March, 1879, until 1882 he was, in association with John T. Morse, Jr., editor of the "International Review," of Boston. He was elected on the Republican ticket member for the tenth district to the Massachusetts house of representatives in November, 1879, and was re-elected in 1880, serving with credit on the committees on bills in third reading and judiciary, and the joint special committee on public service. In 1880 he was chosen a member of the Republican state central committee from the first Essex district, being made chairman of its finance committee, and was in the same year a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, also serving as secretary of the state delegation. In 1881 he was Republican candidate for the state senate from the first Essex district, and was defeated by but 150 votes out of 5,000 cast. Meanwhile, as chairman of the Republican state central committee, he was instrumental in defeating Gen. Benj. F. Butler when he was a candidate for re-election as governor in 1883. He was delegate at-large to the Republican national convention in 1884, and in the following autumn was nominated for congress from the sixth district on the Republican ticket. Although defeated in this election, his opponent's plurality was less than 800 out of a total vote of 32,000; and, having been again put in nomination in 1886, he was elected by nearly 1,000 plurality. He served through the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses; was re-elected to the fifty-third, by a plurality of 3,000 over William Everett, Democrat, but having been elected to the U. S. senate on Jan. 17, 1893, to succeed Henry L. Dawes, resigned, he took his seat March 4th. During his congressional career, Mr. Lodge was a member of several important committees, notably that on elections in the fiftieth congress; and those on naval affairs and election of president, vice-president and representatives—he was chairman of the latter—in the fifty-first and fifty-second. He made several able speeches on the floor of the house upon tariff, financial and election laws, and as chairman of the election committee prepared and presented the "force bill" in the fifty-first congress—a measure for securing an honest vote at federal elections. Mr. Lodge's career in the senate has been signalized by such important services as speeches on the tariff, the navy and foreign relations, and the advocacy of the bill to restrict immigration, and other notable measures. He has also served on the foreign relations, civil-service expenditures and immigration committees, being chairman of the latter. His term expires March 3, 1899. Sen. Lodge is a man of many-sided genius, excelling as a statesman, orator and far-sighted political executive, and also in the wider domain of letters and scholarship. From the period of his editorship of the "North American Review," he has been one of the best known and most frequent contributors to periodical literature, principally on subjects political and historical. His earliest published monograph, "Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons," since included in a work on "Anglo-Saxon Law," won him the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard, and established his reputation as a historical authority and legal analysist. In 1877 appeared his "Life and Letters of Hon. George Cabot," U. S. senator from Massachusetts (1791–96) and his great-grandfather, which has been favorably received by literary critics, and is regarded as a brilliant example of its kind. His other writings are: "A Short History of the English Colonies in America" (1881); "Alexander Hamilton" (1882); "Daniel Webster" (1883), and "Life of Washington," 2 vols. (1889); all in the "American Statesmen" series; "Studies in History" (1884); "History of Boston" ("Historic Towns" series, 1891); "Political and Historical Essays" (1888), and "Certain Accepted Heroes, and other Essays" (1897). His "English Colonies in America" was delivered as a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1880. He has also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and other standard works, besides delivering able and scholarly lectures before various historical and learned societies, and has edited two series of "Popular Tales" (1879–80), and "Ballads and Lyrics" (1880), for use in public schools, and "Works of Alexander Hamilton," 9 vols. (1885). Sen. Lodge has been a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society since 1876; a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences since 1878; a trustee of the Boston Athenæum since 1879; a member of the American Antiquarian Society since 1881, and is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1889, being reappointed in 1893 and 1895, and in 1887 was vice-president and commissioner for Massachusetts of the commission that superintended the celebration of the framing of the U. S. constitution. Sen. Lodge was elected an overseer of Harvard University in 1884, and was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Williams College in 1895. He was married, June 29, 1871, to Anna Cabot, daughter of Rear-Adm. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., of Boston, Mass., and has had three children.

TINCKER, Mary Agnes, author, was born in Ellsworth, Me., July 18, 1837, daughter of Richard and Mehitabel (Jellison) Tincker. Her original American ancestor on the paternal side was Thomas Tincker, one of the pilgrims who came to America in the Mayflower. Her maternal ancestor, Benjamin Jellison, a Presbyterian, of Scotch, Irish and English extraction, was an extensive land-owner in Maine and Canada, but, having adhered to the Loyalist cause during the revolution, his estate was confiscated. He then settled on a grant of land in New Brunswick, where he began life anew. Miss Tincker's father was deputy sheriff and subsequently high sheriff of Hancock county, and at the time of his death was warden of the Maine state prison. She received her early education in public schools in the private high school at Ellsworth, and at an academy at Bluehill, Me. She also pursued linguistic studies under private tutors. Beginning at the age of thirteen, she taught for a number of years in the public schools, and at the same time made her first attempts at writing, in the form of a great deal of anonymous newspaper and magazine fiction. Of an enthusiastic and ardent temperament, often gay, yet quite as often given to a not unpleasing melancholy, her writings appealed to the sympathies; and as she became more and more successful in literature, she gave up teaching to devote herself entirely to the more artistic calling. In 1855 she was drawn to embrace the faith of the Roman Catholic church. In the year 1863 she procured a recommendation from Gov. John A. Andrew of Massachusetts as a volunteer nurse for the wounded of the civil war, and served in ward 6, Judiciary Square Hospital, at Washington, D. C., until she herself fell ill. On her recovery, making her residence in Boston, Mass., she was there wholly engrossed by journalistic and literary work, writing chiefly for the "Catholic World." During this period she wrote her earliest novels, "The House of Yorke" and "Grapes and Thorns," both of which were in the fourth edition in 1872, and "A Winged World, and other Sketches" (1873). In 1873 she went to Italy, making that country her home for fourteen years, and occasionally visiting Spain, France and England. "Six Sunny Months" was written in Italy in 1878, and "Signor Monaldini's Niece" in 1879. The latter was published both in England and America, and immediately called forth such universal approbation from the critics and the reading world that she found herself famous. The "Nation" gave, at the time, the following description of the work: "'Signor Monaldini's Niece' is full of the charm of Rome. The authoress feels, and can reproduce, the loveliness of form and color which make it an enchanted place; its glowing light, its soft air, its profuse succession of flowers, the steadfast beauty of the hills, the infinite variety of the Campagna, the power of its architecture, affecting the mind almost as the work of natural forces, the varied beauty and abundance of its fountains,—all these rise like visions before the reader who chances to be also a lover of Rome. Not only the wonderful city, but its surroundings, are familiar to this writer: the writhing olive-trees, the stately neglected buildings, the wide purple distance, the hill-sides steeped in varying light and shadow, are all used in the setting and background of the story. We take it to be the writer's intention to protest against the usual conventional restrictions on women's freedom of action. We believe, from internal evidence, that this book is written by an American woman; it is very clever, but its atmosphere is rather what we expect in the work of certain clever Frenchmen." Miss Tincker has also written "By the Tiber" (1881), "The Jewel in the Lotos" (1883), and "Aurora" (1885). Each of these novels was greeted with praise which, though sometimes mingled with adverse criticism of the ideas they set forth, nevertheless established the author's reputation more firmly as a brilliant and fascinating writer. Since her return to America, Miss Tincker has published "Two Coronets" (1889), and San Salvador" (1890), both of which have been successful. Her "Grapes and Thorns" was translated into French by the Marchioness of San Carlos, "By the Tiber" into German by Baroness Butler, and "Two Coronets," by Hensel. Miss Tincker is a member of the Ancient Academy of the Arcadia in Rome, Italy.

PRATT, Pascal Paoli, bank president, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1819. His grandfather, Capt. Samuel Pratt, first visited Buffalo in 1803, bringing his family from Westminster, Vt. Capt. Pratt's son, Samuel, father of Pascal Paoli Pratt, remained in Vermont until 1807, when, with his wife, Sophia, who was a daughter of Gen. Samuel Fletcher, of Townshend, Vt., and their infant son, he also moved to Buffalo. He entered his father's business, which was that of trading and dealing in furs. He died in 1822, leaving a widow and four children. Pascal Paoli Pratt was educated in Buffalo, and at Hamilton Academy, Madison county, N.Y., after which he spent one year at school in Amherst, Mass. Early in 1836 he entered the hardware store of his brother, Samuel F. Pratt, in Buffalo. Five years later he became a partner in the business, and the firm name was changed to Pratt & Co. The business prospering and increasing, this became one of the largest and best-known wholesale and retail hardware houses in the country. In addition to this business was added that of manufacturing iron. A blast-furnace and rolling-mill was built at Black Rock, and successfully operated from 1857 to 1885. This gave instant employment to from 500 to 800 workingmen, and also to several large vessels used for bringing ore and coal from Lake Superior. Mr. Pratt has always had a pride in Buffalo, his father and grandfather having been identified with much that tended towards making it the beautiful city it is. True to his family record and instincts, he has always been among the first to further any enterprise for the benefit of the city. He was one of the originators of the Buffalo park system; was elected the first president of the park commission, and remained at its head from 1869 to 1879. During that period the plans of the commission were formed, and the park property purchased. The system he inaugurated is probably unsurpassed in any of the cities of the United States. In 1883 Mr. Pratt, Luther R. Marsh and Matthew Hale were chosen a commission to appraise the land at Niagara Falls to be taken as an international park. The commission made awards to about $1,500,000, which gave satisfaction to both land owners and state, being approved by the supreme court and accepted by the legislature. Mr. Pratt was a presidential elector in 1872, elected by the Republican party; and, except in this one instance, has always refused political office. He was vice-president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank from the time of its organization in 1856 until he became its president in 1885, and still holds that office. By his strict attention to business, his clear head, his ability to reach a conclusion quickly, and his prompt execution of any plans once formed, together with the success that has followed all he has undertaken, he has won the confidence and highest esteem of his fellow-citizens. To all the charitable institutions of the city of Buffalo he is a generous contributor of time and earnest work as well as money. He is a director in the Commercial Bank, and the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad; president of the Buffalo Iron and Nail Co., the Young Men's Christian Association, and Buffalo Seminary, and trustee of the Buffalo Gas Light Co., Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and North Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. He was a member of the firm of Pratt & Letchworth from 1848 to 1895. On Sept. 1, 1845, Mr. Pratt was married to Phœbe, daughter of Frederick Lorenz, a prominent glass and iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Isaac M Mason

MASON, Isaac Mason, steamboat manager, was born at Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa., March 4, 1831, son of Morgan Mason, a prominent farmer, merchant and steamboat owner. His original American ancestor came from England in 1700, settled near Winchester, Va., and was by profession a teacher. His maternal ancestors also came from England, settling in Baltimore in 1700, and one of them was sheriff of that city. His great-grandfather, John Stevenson, was a revolutionary soldier; his grandfathers, Robert Mason and Asa Stevenson, were soldiers in the war of 1812. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native place, and when fifteen years of age engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Brownsville. Two years later he became a clerk on a steamboat, and at the age of nineteen had attained the position of steamboat commander. From 1846 to 1865 he was engaged in steamboating on the Monongahela, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. From 1865 to 1876 he was general freight agent of the Northern line. From 1876 to 1880 he was marshal of the city of St. Louis, having been elected on the Republican ticket. From 1880 to 1884 he was sheriff of St. Louis, and his administration of that office is still regarded by the citizens of St. Louis as of the highest order. Upon retiring from the office of sheriff, he was elected superintendent and president of the Anchor line of steamboats plying from St. Louis to New Orleans. This position he held for over ten years. Capt. Mason was the thirty-first president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and during his administration the present magnificent home of the exchange was purchased by him. In 1895 Capt. Mason retired from the Anchor line, being everywhere regarded as one of the best informed men of the land in the navigation of the Mississippi and other great Western rivers. While rising to eminence in his chosen calling, in which his sterling qualities and business capacity enabled him to make a signal success, Capt. Mason has not been behind-hand in taking an active interest in other affairs connected with the political and religious life of the community in which he lived. In 1897 he was elected, by an overwhelming majority, to the position of city auditor. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has filled for years the office of senior warden of the Church of the Redeemer, St. Louis. In all his dealings with his fellow-citizens, Capt. Mason has acquitted himself with such credit that he has become one of the most highly-respected and popular men of St. Louis. He was married, Nov. 16, 1852, to Mary Anne Tiernan, of English-Irish parentage.

ROLLINS, Alice Marland (Wellington), author, was born at Boston, Mass., June 12, 1847, daughter of Ambrose and Lucy Jane (Kent) Wellington. Her father was a lawyer, and a descendant of early New England colonists. Her great-grandfather, Benjamin Wellington, was the first armed prisoner of the revolution taken on the green at Lexington. She was taught by her father until her twelfth year; then attended the Everett school in Boston until graduation, and afterwards studied at Lasell Seminary, and abroad at schools in Dresden and Paris. Her literary career began with her return to America, and for several years she wrote a large proportion of the reviews and leading articles in the New York "Critic," and contributed both prose and verse to Harper's, Scribner's, and other leading American magazines. Her first work published in book form was a collection of verse, entitled "The Ring of Amethyst" (1878). The reviewers, both American and English, dealt kindly with the book, the London "Saturday Review" saying: "Of poetry 'The Ring of Amethyst' is certainly the best on our list." It was followed by "The Story of a Ranch" (1885); "All Sorts of Children" (1886); "The Three Tetons: A Story of the Yellowstone" (1887); "Uncle Tom's Tenement," a story of tenement life in New York (1888); "From Palm to Glacier," experiences in Brazil, Bermuda, and Alaska (1892); "Aphorisms for the Year" (1894); "The Story of Azron," a poem (1895); Little Page Fern," verses for children (1895); "The Finding of the Gentian," stories for children (1895); "Unfamiliar Quotations" (1895). Of these, "Uncle Tom's Tenement" called forth particular commendation from the press, magazine reviewers and many leading authors. William Dean Howells said of it: "It is the work of an intellectual woman, written with noble purpose, from abundant knowledge; it interests, it touches, it stirs." Edmund Clarence Stedman, writing of her work, said that of her poems, "The Story of Azron" was the "most ideal and mature," and that she had "developed a noble play of wit, wisdom and fancy, an example of which is her unique dramatic colloquy, 'Dealing in Futures,' between a prospective bridegroom, his ancestors and his far-off descendants." This drama (1893) was published in the "Cosmopolitan." She was in the midst of writing a notable series of sketches of "Philippa" when overtaken by a serious illness; those which she had completed were published in "The Ladies' Home Journal" (1897-98). An editorial comment on them said: "Every reader of these bright sketches will at once see that Mrs. Rollins has created in "Philippa" a new character in fiction. Over her ideas of kindness to others, her droll wit, her unerring wisdom, thousands will laugh." Mrs. Rollins' literary work closed with a touching poem, "Vita Benefica," which was written on what proved to be her deathbed, and was published in the "Century" magazine for February, 1898. She was a member of the Barnard Club, the Wednesday Club, and the Nineteenth Century Club. In 1876 she was married to Daniel M. Rollins, of New York city, then of the firm of Henry Forster & Co., merchants at Pernambuco, Brazil. She died at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1897, leaving one son.

MAVERICK, or Mavericke, Samuel, colonist, was born in England in 1602, and came to New England with Gorges in 1623. He was a young man of fortune and of education, and some historians have claimed that he was a son of Rev. John Maverick, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, and became one of the pastors of the church at Dorchester. On the breaking-up of Gorges' colony at Wessagusett (Weymouth) in 1624, Maverick, with Blackstone and Walford, fellow-colonists, removed across the bay, Blackstone settling at Shawmut (Boston), and Maverick at Winnisimet, now Chelsea, where he built "the first permanent house in the Bay colony," fortifying it in 1625. In 1630 he applied for admission to the Massachusetts company, and, on Oct. 2, 1632, took the freeman's oath at Charlestown. In 1633 the general court confirmed Noddle's island, now East Boston, to him for a yearly contribution of "a fat wether, a fat hog, or forty shillings in money," and in 1634 he removed thither, having, together with John Blackleach, sold the whole or a greater part of Winnisimet to Richard Bellingham. The ferry between Winnisimet and Charlestown was granted to him in fee in that year, but his interest in it was also sold to Bellingham in 1635. Aided by a neighbor, David Thompson, he built a house, which he fortified with a palisade and four small cannon, called "murderers," which, as he has recorded, "awed the Indians, who at that time had a mind to Cutt off the English." Previous to that, he had shown the Indians great kindness, ministering to them, at the time of an epidemic of smallpox in 1633, and burying their dead. He obtained grants of land in other parts of the colony, including territory in Maine on the banks of the "Agamenticus." The traveler, Josselyn, who visited New England in 1638, describes Maverick as "the only hospitable man in all the country, giving entertainment to all comers gratis"; and Edward Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence" (1654), calls him "a man of a very loving and courteous behavior, very ready to entertain strangers, yet an enemy to the Reformation in hand, being strong for the lordly Prelatical power." He was one of the earliest slaveholders in Massachusetts, having in 1638 purchased some negroes brought from Tortugas. Personally, he seems to have commanded universal respect; but the government suspected him on account of his adherence to episcopacy and his harboring of strangers, who might chance to be inimical, and in the spring of 1635 ordered him to remove to Boston. The order was not enforced, however, and he soon departed on a voyage to Virginia to buy corn and stock. In 1646 he joined in a petition to the general court that liberty and freedom might be granted to all truly English, and that all members of the Church of England or Scotland, not scandalous, might be admitted to the privileges of the New England churches. Their request being denied, the petitioners threatened to appeal to parliament, and for this were fined, Maverick also being imprisoned for twelve days. Differences with the government continuing, in 1650 Maverick, with his wife, Amias, and son, Nathaniel, sold Noddle's island to Capt. George Briggs. On the restoration of Charles II. he went to England to beg that commissioners be sent to New England to "settle the peace and security of the country"; and about that time wrote for Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, "A Brief Description of New England," in which Boston is described as a great town, with two churches and a "gallant statehouse." In April, 1664, he was appointed one of four commissioners, the others being Col. Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr and George Cartwright, empowered to visit all the colonies. Their efforts to deprive Massachusetts of her right of self-government were unavailing, and they were finally recalled. Maverick removed to New York, and for his fidelity to the crown was presented by the duke of York with a house in "the Broadway," the present street number being 50. This was sold by his trustees in May, 1676, for the benefit of his daughter, Mary. The latter was married to John Palsgrave, and next to Rev. Francis Hooke of Kittery, Me. He left also a son, Samuel, who was his heir. Maverick was living as late as Oct. 15, 1669.

CARNES, Samuel Tate, soldier and business man, was born in Hardeman county, Tenn., May 22, 1850, son of James A. and Elizabeth M. (Jones) Carnes. His father was a merchant and the owner and cultivator of large cotton plantations. Before the war he was brigadier-general of the state militia, and on the outbreak of the war he was made general traveling and purchasing agent for the Confederate government. He died, in 1863, at Charlotte, N. C. The mother of Samuel Carnes was the only child of Gen. William Watts Jones of North Carolina, a soldier in the revolutionary war, who removed to Somerville, Tenn., early in the nineteenth century, and died there in 1839. He was a Scotchman by birth, hot-headed, a born fighter, active in politics, generous and hospitable. His name occurs frequently in the annals of North Carolina. Samuel Carnes' studies were interrupted by the civil war, and he was taken farther south, where the family remained until the conflict ended. The estate of his father having proved insolvent, he again was compelled to give up his studies, and, removing to Memphis in 1866, he found employment in a bank. Other positions were held by him until 1879, when he started out for himself, procuring the franchise of the Bell Telephone Co. He built an exchange that same year, and carried on the business successfully for five years, selling out at the end of that time to the Cumberland Telephone Co., to take charge of the Electric Co. of Memphis, which he had organized. He became president of this company, carried it through its experimental stages, and is still at its head. The plant is the largest, with one exception, in the South; is fully equipped with modern apparatus, and has no local competitors. In 1874 the famous Chickasaw Guards military company was organized, and Mr. Carnes served as a private for eighteen months, when he was elected second lieutenant for a term. A year of service as first lieutenant followed, and then he resigned; in April, 1878, Capt. Duncan, of the Guards, declined a re-election, and Lieut. Carnes was chosen to succeed him. He served continuously for thirteen years, and during that time the company was more successful in drill contests in various cities, north and south, and became better known, perhaps, than any other crack organization in the United States. When a bill organizing the state militia was passed, and a battalion of three companies was formed, Capt. Carnes was elected major; when this grew to a regiment, he was elected colonel, and when three regiments were organized into a brigade, he was elected brigadier-general, and served as such for six years. During this time he twice commanded the state troops, called out to quell disturbances by miners in east Tennessee, but managed matters so fairly and coolly that no blood was shed. He resigned when his services were no longer needed, and when growing business demanded his time. Gen. Carnes was married, in 1881, to Kate Burke, daughter of Wm. H. and Julia (Law) Kerr, and granddaughter of John Kerr, an early pioneer and capitalist of Memphis, who came from Augusta, Ga. Mrs. Carnes' maternal grandmother was Sarah (Gordon) Law, aunt of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Confederate fame, and herself known as the "mother of the Confederacy." Two children have been born to them.

S. T. Carnes

INGALLS, John James, statesman and author, was born in the town of Middleton, Essex co., Mass., Dec. 29, 1833, son of Elias Theodore and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls. His original American ancestor, Edmund Ingalls, was the first settler of Lynn, Mass., and members of his family performed distinguished services in the French and Indian war, the revolution and the war of 1812. His father was a native of Middleton, and noted for many inventions, which revolutionized the manufacture of shoes; his mother was a daughter of Samuel Chase of Portsmouth, N. H. He received his preparatory training by private instruction and in the schools of Haverhill, and entering Williams College was graduated in 1855. He then began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1857, and in the following year removed to Atchison, Kan. There he rapidly attained professional success, and by reason of his strong personality and vigorous methods soon became prominent in politics. He was in 1859 a delegate to the Wyandotte convention, which framed the first state constitution of Kansas. In 1860 he served as secretary of the territorial council; in 1861 as secretary of the state senate; and in 1862 as state senator. In the latter year he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated with his entire ticket. He was then editor of the Atchison "Champion" for three years, and during 1863–65 was judge-advocate of the state militia with the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel, doing staff duty on the frontier. In the state campaign of 1864 he was again the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor, and during the nine years following devoted himself continuously to law practice and journalism. In 1873 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, taking his seat March 4th, and served by re-election in 1879 and 1885 for eighteen successive years. Few senators have taken stronger hold on popular attention, and from his first entrance into national politics he has been a picturesque figure and a positive influence. A pioneer upon advanced lines of thought, gifted with a vivid and powerful eloquence, a master of satire and invective, able to illumine every theme with stores of knowledge and experience, he has ever been the fearless champion of every cause he has espoused. The senate chamber was always filled to overflowing when it was known he was to speak, and the charm of well-conceived utterances seemed to attract and convince all his hearers. No better example of his self-reliant courage could be mentioned than his fearless opposition, against party pressure, to the "cloture resolution" of 1890, which in his judgment dangerously invaded the privileges of the senate and violated the fundamental principles of constitutional government. From 1889 to 1891 he was president *pro tem.* of the senate, and in this high station displayed the utmost courtesy, impartiality and dignity, showing himself, in short, a past-master in parliamentary procedure. Since his retirement Sen. Ingalls has devoted himself to journalism, literature and farming. Articles from his pen are frequently seen in the daily papers, as well as in the high-class magazines. Sen. Ingalls is a brilliant conversationalist and successful extempore speaker. He was married, at Atchison, Kan., Sept. 27, 1865, to Anna Louisa Chesebrough of New York city. They have had eleven children, four sons and seven daughters.

John J. Ingalls.

PORY, John, colonist, was born in England about the year 1570. He received the best of educations, being intended by his family for the diplomatic service. After his graduation at Cambridge University he resided for a time at Paris, and subsequently studied history under Hakluyt, whom he assisted in the compilation of his geographical work. He served the home government in various political offices, and attained a reputation for learning and diplomacy. In 1619 he was sent to America as secretary of the Virginia colony, and on his arrival was appointed speaker of the house of burgesses which met July 30, 1619; the first representative body elected in the colony. While secretary of the colony he made three excursions of discovery among the Indians, the account of which is to be found in Smith's "Generall Historie." His term of office expired in 1622, and he returned home, traversing the New England colony on his way, and meeting William Bradford at Plymouth. In 1623 he was sent by the king to report on the condition of Virginia, and remained with the colony until his death. He was the translator of "A Geographical Historie of Africa by John Leo, a More, borne in Granada and brought up in Barbarie," which he published at London in the year 1600. His death occurred previous to 1635.

LOWELL, Robert Traill Spence, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1816, son of Charles Lowell, D.D., pastor of the West Parish Church (Unitarian), and Harriet Bracket Spence, and grandson of John Lowell, appointed by Washington chief justice of the (then) U. S. court in Massachusetts. Great things in poetry and imagination were early looked for from him. A sister would occasionally get a set of his childish verses printed by an obliging editor, and his father was often advised by Washington Allston "to make a painter of that boy." He was the first pupil secured by Mr. Cogswell for the famous Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass., in which Mr. Bancroft (afterwards the historian) was associated, entering it at the age of six. When the boy entered Harvard in 1829, in his thirteenth year, Dr. Hedge, professor of logic and rhetoric, said: "I'm a poor man; but, poor as I am, I would rather give a thousand dollars than that that lad should not do well or distinguish himself." In college he had a detur; one part; wrote an occasional poem for a club or a song for the class, keeping up a literary habit, but was not very earnest in his studies. After graduation he took a full course of medicine at the Harvard School, of good service to him later as a parish priest among poor and simple folk. He pursued classical reading, and contributed poems (well received and honorably mentioned) to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" and other periodicals, and frequented the society of Boston. In 1839 a change came to earnest views of duty. Rev. Alonzo Potter, once rector of St. Paul's, Boston, afterwards bishop of Pennsylvania, was at Schenectady then, vice-president of Union College, and young Lowell went in 1840 to study under him for holy orders. Two years later, having passed the examinations, and ready to be ordained by good Bishop Griswold, he accepted an invitation from Dr. Spencer, bishop of Newfoundland, whom he had met in Boston; and, going to Bermuda, ecclesiastically attached to that diocese, was by him ordained deacon in 1842, and priest in 1843, and was his domestic chaplain. Wishing for missionary work, Mr. Lowell soon obtained an appointment in Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, the "Petersport" of the "New Priest." After nearly five years of service, having gone through a famine winter, in which he was the anxious chairman of the relief committee of a large district, and, with his family, fared as the poor planters fared, he came home in 1847, broken down; receiving from the colonial secretary an official congratulation, because in that district not a bushel of potatoes had been sold above a certain price, which the parson had fixed at the outset as a good one. The press of the capital was very eloquent and eulogistic on his leaving the country. He had been more than once pressed to take one of the rural deaneries then existing in Newfoundland, and invited to be domestic chaplain to Bishop Field. After some months he became a missionary in a poor quarter of Newark, N. J., where he established Christ Church, a free church, with weekly communions and two daily services, supported by offerings to the altar. Within a year four (all but one) of the Episcopal churches there were on the same footing. Here he had a friendly printed controversy with a Roman Catholic clergyman, who probably was the model for "Father Terence" in the "New Priest in Conception Bay," as all the characters except one in the book are types of human nature modulated to Newfoundland. In 1859 he accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Duane, N. Y., formerly a proprietary town of Judge Duane (appointed, by the same act of Pres. Washington, to the same office in New York as Judge Lowell in Massachusetts). Dr. Lowell was also called to professorships in several colleges, but declined them. He was for four years head of St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and for six years professor of Latin language and literature at Union College, Schenectady. "The New Priest," appeared in 1859 (new ed., 1864), and was followed (1860) by a volume of poems, "Fresh Hearts that Failed Three Hundred Years Ago," one of which, "The Relief of Lucknow," was read many times on public occasions by Ralph Waldo Emerson. "The Man of the Cumberland" was quoted by Mr. Bancroft, as secretary of the navy, in his dispatch after the heroic fate of that ship. "The Massachusetts Line" was called, by Richard Grant White, the best poem produced during the civil war. Among later works are: "Poems" (1869); the "Hymn," written for the Harvard University commemoration (1865); "Hymn" for the dedication of the town-hall at Southborough (1870); "Anthony Brade: A Story of Schoolboy Life" (1874); "Burgoyne's (Last) March," poem read at the Saratoga county centennial celebration (1877); "A Story or Two from an Old Dutch Town" (1878); and "A Raft that No Man Made" in "Atlantic Tales." Mr. Lowell was married, at Duane, in 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of James and Harriet (Constable) Duane, and great-granddaughter of Judge Duane. Dr. Lowell died in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1891, ten months after the death of his wife. Four children survive them.

LEWIS, Eugene Castner, civil engineer, was born at Cumberland Iron Works, Stewart co., Tenn., in 1846, second son of Col. George T. and Margaretta (Barnes) Lewis. His father for many years was general manager of Cumberland Iron Works. His mother, Margaretta Barnes, was the grand-niece of James Rumsey of Maryland, and from the Rumseys Mr. Lewis inherits his remarkable mechanical genius. In March, 1786, twenty years before Robert Fulton launched his boat on the Hudson, James Rumsey set a steamboat afloat on the Potomac, Gen. Washington being one of its passengers, and in 1792 he exhibited a similar boat on the Thames. In 1852 Col. Lewis and his family removed to Clarksville, Tenn.; and there his son, Eugene, was educated preparatory to entering the freshman class of Stewart College. Before he could begin his collegiate course, however, the war broke out, closing the institution, and after the fall of Fort Donelson he entered the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa. He finished his course in 1865, delivering the valedictory oration, and graduating as a civil engineer and architect. Returning to Tennessee he took service with the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroad, as an engineer, engaged in rebuilding bridges destroyed during the war. In 1866 he was employed by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and for the ensuing ten years was in the service of various railroads, principally in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. In 1875 he removed to Nashville and was made general agent of the Sycamore Powder Co., of which in 1876 he became secretary and general manager, making his home at Sycamore Mills, Cheatham county. In 1884 he became president of the company, and still remains in that position (1898). Mr. Lewis has always been prominent as a citizen of Cheatham county, has attended all its political conventions and has shaped its politics, but has steadfastly refused political preferment. In 1890 he became president and general manager of the Napier Iron Works in Lewis county. This property was managed by him until 1895, when he became director-general of the Tennessee Centennial exposition. The success of the undertaking was largely due to his admirable administrative and executive ability. He displayed power to organize and keep up with his organization, to work himself and to select men who followed the example he set, and showed himself to be a man of scientific attainments, artistic appreciation of the highest order and ability to combine all, to secure the desired object. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Engineers' Association of the South. In 1880 Mr. Lewis was married, at Nashville, to Pauline Dunn, daughter of David Littleton and Ann Lytle (Nichol) Dunn, and granddaughter of William Nichol of Nashville. They have seven children: Margaretta, Louise, Dudley Dunn, Anita, Floy Graham, Milton Smith and James Rumsey.

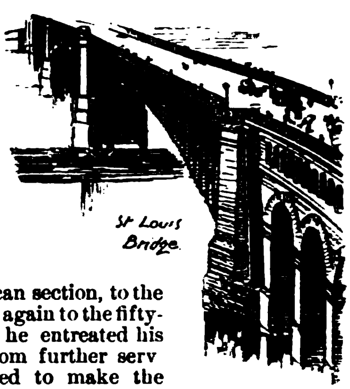
E C Lewis

WHITON, James Morris, author, educator and clergyman, was born at Boston Mass., April 11, 1833, son of James Morris and Mary Elizabeth (Knowlton) Whiton. His grandfather, John Milton Whiton, was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Antrim, N. H. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and studied at Yale, where he received the degree of A.B. on his graduation in 1853, and that of Ph.D. in 1861, after having pursued postgraduate studies. In 1854 he received appointment as rector of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and remained there, teaching and pursuing his own studies in private, until 1864. From 1865 until 1875 he served as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Lynn, Mass.; then, for two years, was principal of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and subsequently filled pastorates at Newark, N. J. (1879–85), and in New York city (1886–91). In 1893–94 he was acting professor of ethics and economics at Meadville Theological School. Throughout his varied career, Dr. Whiton has been a constant and acceptable contributor to periodical literature on religious and educational subjects. His literary achievements rendered him eminently fitted for editorial work, and since 1894 he has been connected with the staff of the "Outlook," in New York. Among his more important writings the following have appeared in book form: "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" (1876); "The Evolution of Revelation" (1885); "Turning Points of Thought and Conduct," sermons (1887); "The Law of Liberty," sermons (1888); "New Points to Old Texts," sermons (1889); "The Divine Satisfaction," a critique of theories of the Atonement (1886); "Gloria Patri: or, Our Talks on the Trinity" (1892); "Early Pupils of the Spirit" (revised edition, 1896); "Reconsideration and Reinforcements" (1897); and the following educational works: "Select Orations of Lysias" (1876); "Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar" (1877); "Auxilia Vergiliana" (1877); "Three Months' Preparation for Reading Xenophon" (1885).

SWINTON, John, journalist, was born in Salton, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, Dec. 12, 1830, son of William and Jane Swinton, and brother of William Swinton. During his life in Scotland, he was under the tuition of his uncle, Rev. Robert Currie. In 1843 he accompanied his parents to Canada, and afterwards to the United States. He was apprenticed to a printer in New York city, and after learning the trade followed it for a while, and then pursued a course of classical studies at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. In 1857, after extensive travels throughout the United States, he returned to New York city, where he began the study of medicine, and at the same time wrote articles for the press, which brought him the offer of a position on the editorial staff of the New York "Times." He accepted it, and subsequently became managing editor, and was an important contributor to the columns of the paper during the civil war. Mr. Swinton was a spirited opponent of slavery, and, besides writing against it, took part in many active measures in favor of emancipation. At the close of the war, feeble health obliged him to resign his position; but, some years later, he became managing editor of the New York "Sun," and so continued until 1883. From 1883 to 1887 he issued a weekly journal, entitled "John Swinton's Paper," which he made the organ of the labor-reform movement. He published, besides his fugitive writings, a number of pamphlets and longer works, chief among which are: "New Issue: The Chinese-American Question" (1870); "Eulogy of Henry J. Raymond" (1870); "John Swinton's Travels: Current Views and Notes of Forty Days in France and England" (1886); "Oration on John Brown" (1881); and "Striking for Life" (a large volume, 1894). Mr. Swinton was married, in 1877, to Orsena F. Smith, daughter of Prof. O. S. Fowler, of New York city.

COBB, Seth Wallace, merchant and congressman, was born in Southampton county, Va., Dec. 5, 1838, son of Benjamin Cobb. He received a very limited common-school education, and worked on a farm most of the time until his twenty-first year. When Virginia seceded in 1861, he assisted in raising the first company, known as the Southampton Lee artillery, that offered its services to the state. He served throughout the war in the army of Northern Virginia, and at the close was acting major of artillery. When hostilities ceased he engaged in farming for a time, but soon accepted a position as clerk in a clothing-house in Petersburg, Va. In 1867 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and after three months' struggle, secured a minor clerkship in a grain firm. In 1869 he founded a partnership with the late Gen. John B. Hood, in an insurance agency in Louisiana and Texas. In 1870 he returned to St. Louis, and was admitted as junior partner in a grain firm. In 1872, with only a few hundred dollars capital, he started in business on his own account, under the firm-name of S. W. Cobb & Co., and became one of the leading grain dealers of the West, and one of the pioneers in the export grain trade. He filled every elective office in the great Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, composed of over 3,000 leading merchants and professional men of the city, and in 1886 was unanimously elected its president. During his incumbency, with the aid of others, the building of a new bridge across the Mississippi river was inaugurated, a charter obtained from congress, and Mr. Cobb chosen president of the corporation. The money was raised, and the new Merchants' Bridge and terminals were speedily completed, and are a monument to St. Louis enterprise and pluck. In 1890, against his earnest protest, he was unanimously nominated for congress in the centre district of the city; and, though a Democrat, was elected by a large majority in a heavy Republican section, to the fifty-second congress, and again to the fifty-third congress. Though he entreated his friends to release him from further service, he was again forced to make the race, and was re-elected to the fifty-fourth congress. He was a strong admirer and earnest supporter of Pres. Cleveland, and was heart and soul with the policy of the Cleveland administration in its efforts to maintain the national credit and honor. He is the only Democrat from Missouri who supported that administration, and while he has been roundly censured by his state for his position on the money question, nothing could move him from his support of sound money. He earnestly desires to retire from public life, which has always been more or less distasteful. Mr. Cobb was married, in 1876, to Zoe, daughter of the late Firmin Desloge, one of the early French settlers of Missouri.

S W Cobb



WILLIAMS, Samuel Gardner, educator, was born near West Winfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1827, son of Ralph and Matilda Williams. He prepared for college at the Whitestown Seminary, and was graduated at Hamilton College in 1852, valedictorian of his class. He began his active career as principal of the academy at Groton; was called from Groton to the Seneca Falls Academy, and in 1859 the Ithaca Academy furnished a still larger field for his enthusiasm and skill as a classical teacher. Here he prepared a number of young men for the first classes in Cornell University. From 1869 to 1879 he was principal of the Central High School in Cleveland, O. During all these engagements as a teacher his favorite studies in natural science had been so vigorously prosecuted that in 1879 he was elected to the chair of general and economical geology in Cornell University. Seven years later he was transferred to the newly-founded chair of pedagogy in the same institution. In 1887 he was chosen president of the New York State Teachers' Association, and in the same year received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton College. In 1883 he was chairman of the executive committee of the university convention of the state of New York. His published addresses and reports before educational and scientific bodies are numerous and valuable. His work on "Applied Geology," published in 1886 in "Appleton's Science Text-books" series, gives him a position of honor with our best educational authors. Dr. Williams has spared no labor to equip himself for the high position he now occupies as a teacher of teachers. All his years since graduation have been heartily devoted to the instruction of young men and young women in the higher branches. He has twice crossed the Atlantic to study the methods in the best foreign schools of science and practical art, and for forty years has kept in the closest touch with the progressive educators of the nation. He has published many valuable papers on educational questions of vital interest, and in 1892 a "History of Modern Education," of which a revised and enlarged edition was called for in 1896. He has been largely influential in shaping plans for the improvement of the colleges and public schools of the country. He is a man of broad culture and generous impulses; and, while an accurate, thorough student, interests himself no less in the affairs of church and state. Prof. Williams was married, first, in 1853, to Electa W., daughter of Orin Clark of Groton, N. Y.—she died in 1875—and a second time, in 1881, to Mrs. Sarah Louise Babcock, who died in 1897. In June, 1898, he retired with the honorary title of professor emeritus.

HEWETT, Waterman Thomas, educator and author, was born at Miami, Saline co., Mo., Jan. 10, 1846, son of Waterman Thomas and Sarah Woodman (Parsons) Hewett. His family was of Puritan stock, and emigrated to New England about 1635. Settling in Marshfield, Mass., its members there intermarried with the Thomas family, which was active in the struggle for independence, and also with the Watermans. Upon his mother's side he was descended from the Parsons family, which furnished several eminent jurists to the commonwealth. After the death of his father, who had been a lawyer in Maine, and later a planter in Mississippi, the family removed to South Paris, Me. He completed his preparation for college at the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston in 1864, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1869. He was especially distinguished in the classics, and, obtaining highest honors in Greek at his graduation, he then went abroad, studied modern Greek at Athens, and attended lectures at the university there, and afterwards at Heidelberg. Returning to America in 1871 he was made assistant professor of German in Cornell University, and in 1883 was appointed professor of the German language and literature. This position he has held ever since, but has had frequent leaves of absence for foreign study, and has spent several years in attendance at the universities of Leipsic, Berlin and Leyden. His first publication was a work entitled, "The Frisian Language: A Historical Study" (1879), in recognition of which he was elected a member of several of the learned societies of Holland. Prof. Hewett also wrote the introduction to the "Life and Genius of Goethe" (1886), and contributed to "The Poetry and Philosophy of Goethe" (1887). He has also published, "Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea" (1892); "The History of Cornell University" (1894); "Uhland's Poems" (1896); "Sources of Goethe's Printed Text" (1898); also numerous articles on literature and the history of education in the "Nation," "Harper's Magazine," "Atlantic Monthly," "Science," the "American Journal of Philology," the "Goethe Jahrbuch," the "Modern Language Notes," the London "Academy," the "Critic," "Independent," "Academy," and other periodical publications, and in the transactions of learned societies. His article on the "House of Orange" was translated into Dutch, and published in Holland, to commemorate the seventieth birthday of the king. Prof. Hewett is the general editor of Macmillan's "German Classics." Of his earlier work on Goethe, the famous editor of Goethe's works wrote: "Prof. Hewett has attained the highest plane of excellence in classical German in America." Of his edition of "Uhland's Poems," which the "London Times" pronounced "the best existing edition," Prof. Kuno Francke said: "It is the first account in English of Uhland which betrays a full grasp of Uhland's literary individuality, the first book which gives a view of Uhland's development, and the first book which rightly defines his place in the history of German literature." His writings on the philology of the Netherland languages led to his election as foreign member of the Society of the Frisian Language and Literature, and of the Society of Frisian History, Antiquities and Philology, also of the Society of Netherland Literature. He is also a member of the American Philological Society, the Modern Language Association, and the Goethe Society of Weimar. Prof. Hewett was married, June 22, 1880, to Emma, daughter of George McChain, of Ithaca, who died Sept. 18, 1883. He was afterwards married to Katherine M. Locke, of Paris, France.

MARTIN, John Thomas, capitalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1816, son of John and Maria (McConkey) Martin, both natives of Baltimore. His father was a well-known builder of that city, and a private in a Maryland regiment during the war of 1812. He is descended from Thomas Martin, gentleman, born in 1609 in Hertfordshire, England, who, in 1633, emigrated to the province of Maryland in the Ark and Dove, with his wife, Elizabeth Day, also from Hertfordshire. The family was an old one, of some distinction in England, whose sons before and after this emigration were named Thomas, and whose daughters were called Mary. Thomas Martin was granted a deed of land by Charles Calvert, comprising the whole of Island Creek Neck, Talbot county, on which he built a house with bricks brought from England, calling the place Hampden, after the famous Puritan leader, John Hampden. The house still stands, and was in the possession of the family until 1866. John Martin was educated at St. Mary's School in Baltimore, and then entered the mercantile house of Birckett & Pearce. In 1836 he went to St. Louis, where, with his brother, he engaged in the sale of clothing, Martin & Co. soon being classed among the representative firms. He retired in 1855, and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he continued to reside until 1895. He increased his wealth considerably during the civil war by filling contracts for army clothing. He became a director in the Brooklyn Trust Co., the Home Life Insurance Co., the Long Island Loan and Trust Co., and the Nassau National Bank, and a member of several syndicates formed for the reorganization of railway companies. The improvement of the city water-front was one of many public measures that were aided by him; the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute is indebted to him as one of its founders and its first treasurer; and the Mercantile Library, also, is indebted to him as one of its directors. His membership in the Long Island Historical Society and similar organizations, his fine art gallery, his large charities, testified to the broadness of his mind. He was twice married: first, to Priscilla Spence of Lexington, Ky., who bore him five children; second, to Jane Amelia, daughter of Robert Barkley of New York city, who survived him. Mr. Martin died in New York city, April 10, 1897, leaving a large fortune.

John T Martin

WESTBROOK, Titus Carr, soldier and planter, was born at West Point, Miss., Oct. 1, 1842, son of Moses and Sidney (Carr) Westbrook. On the maternal side he was descended from the Lawrence family of England, and the Carr family of Scotland. In youth

he had the advantage of careful training and thorough education, and in 1859 was graduated with the rank of captain at the Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky. Soon after leaving college he went to Texas, and located on the Brazos river near Hearne, Robertson co. He enlisted in the spring of 1862 in the 15th Texas infantry, for as long as his country needed his services, and upon the organization of his regiment was commissioned first lieutenant of company B. In 1863 the regiment was occupied in Louisiana, opposing the advance of Gen. Banks, and in 1864 participated in the battles of Fordash, Bayou Bourdeau, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and numerous skirmishes. After the battle of Mansfield, Lieut. Westbrook was promoted captain, and when mustered out in 1865 was acting adjutant of his brigade. As a soldier he won an enviable record for bravery and coolness, being utterly fearless in battle, and winning the confidence of his men and superior officers to a remarkable degree. Returning home at the close of the war, he began farming on his own account. He was a man of fine business qualifications and great public spirit, all movements for the advancement of his state or country being sure to find in him a warm supporter. It was mainly through his energy and perseverance that the Hearne and Brazos valley railroad was built. He was elected president and general manager upon the organization of the company, and continued to serve without remuneration until his death. He was a stanch, life-long Democrat; but, believing that "the office should seek the man and not the man the office," would never consent to become a candidate, although frequently importuned to accept nominations to the legislature and other public offices. He was a delegate to numerous state and county Democratic conventions, also to the planters' convention at the Columbian exposition. Capt. Westbrook was married, Dec. 4, 1878, to Mrs. Jennie Carr Randle, daughter of Allen Carr, of Burleson county, Tex., who had removed from Mississippi in 1858 and settled in Texas. They had no children. Capt. Westbrook died at Mineral Wells, Tex., whither he had gone in quest of health, on Sept. 17, 1893.

LOCKHART, Arthur John, author and clergyman, was born at Lockhartville, near Hantsport, Nova Scotia, May 5, 1850, eldest son of Nathan Albert and Elizabeth Ann (Bezanson) Lockhart. His father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a master-mariner, sturdy and self-reliant, who for many years sailed vessels out of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to various West Indian and European ports. His maternal grandfather, John Bezanson, was a descendant of a noble Huguenot family of Besançon, France, which emigrated to Switzerland, and thence to America, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; his wife, an Anderson, was of Scottish ancestry. An injury received in early childhood, resulting in the amputation of a foot, made Arthur J. Lockhart an invalid for several years. From his own reading he learned more than from the village school he attended; nature and the poets, Burns in particular, appealed to his imagination; and the influence of his mother, a woman of strong character and refined feelings, was potent. Despite his infirmity, it was not possible for him to lead an inactive life, and, although from the days of his childhood he had looked forward to entering the ministry, he became apprenticed to a printer at Wolfville. Here he remained for three years, and during that time aided his employer in printing a newspaper, called "The Acadian." He next removed to Cambridge, Mass., and for a year was employed at the University Press; then was forced, by failing health, to return to Nova Scotia. There he was encouraged to enter the ministry by a former pastor, Dr. C. B. Pitblado, then of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and in 1871 became his assistant in church and parish work. In the spring of 1872, when Mr. Pitblado was transferred to Portland, Me., Mr. Lockhart followed him, and in June joined the East Maine conference, being in due course ordained deacon and elder. All his ministerial life has been spent in eastern Maine. His sermons are practical, but are filled with poetical thoughts; the sympathy with his fellow-man shown in his writings is the reflection of actual deeds performed in the rounds of his pastoral visits. Mr. Lockhart has published "The Masque of Minstrels" (1887); "Beside the Narraguagus, and Other Poems" (1894); and numerous pieces of prose and verse have appeared in the Portland "Transcript," the New York "Home Journal," the "Independent," the Toronto "Week," the St. John, New Brunswick, "Progress," and other journals. Under the pseudonym of "Pastor Felix," he contributed to the Portland "Transcript" a series of sketches, bearing the general title of "The Heart on the Sleeve," which attracted the attention of Whittier and other prominent literary men. He has contributed also to a series of Scottish books, published in Paisley, but edited by Dr. John D. Ross of Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Burnsiana"; "Burns' Scrap-Book" "All About Burns," etc. Mr. Lockhart was married, at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, May 12, 1873, to Adelaide Beckerton, daughter of a tradesman in that town. Her father was a native of London, England, but went to Canada in early life; her mother, whose name was Johnson, was also of English descent. They have four sons and three daughters.

DEXTER, Ebenezer Knight, philanthropist, was born in Providence, R. I., April 26, 1773, son of Knight and Phœbe (Harris) Dexter, and sixth in lineal descent from Gregory Dexter, the faithful friend of Roger Williams, and president of the colonies of Providence and Warwick for one year (1653–54). He received such education as the public schools afforded, his father having a high regard for learning; and then, when a youth, entered a business house. His whole life was spent in his native city, and he was prospered in business, which he finally carried on on his own account, accumulating a large fortune. For ten years he was U. S. marshal for the district of Rhode Island, and held the office, says Judge Staples, the historian, "in most inauspicious times for himself. During the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, his duties were arduous, and sometimes directly contravened the wishes and the interests of a large part of the community; yet he so carefully and skillfully managed that he lost not the esteem and respect of his fellow-townsmen, nor the confidence of the government." He ever manifested great sympathy for the poor of Providence, and made generous provision for them. He bequeathed to the town the grounds on Providence neck, forty acres in extent, where the Dexter Asylum now stands, and the bulk of his estate—property valued at that time at $60,000—as a permanent fund. On Nov. 22, 1824, the freemen of Providence, at town-meeting, voted to accept this generous gift, and directed that the property be forever known as the

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Octavius Morgan

"Dexter donation," and be kept distinct from the other property and funds of the town by the town treasurer. In 1826 a building committee was appointed to superintend the erection of the asylum, and in 1830 the building was finished, at a cost of about $44,000. The massive wall enclosing the grounds was finished in 1840. Another bequest was a spacious plain, to be used as a training-field, which also received his name. On it a statue of the philanthropist, the gift of Henry C. Clark, was erected in 1894, and dedicated on June 29th. In his speech of acceptance, acting Mayor Ballou said: "The generations will come and go in the future as they have in the past. Some of their number, as they pass by, will pause to look at the quaint figure, clad in the antique garment of an earlier civilization. Few will recognize it as that of Ebenezer Knight Dexter, but all will recognize it as that of the author of a noble charity, which is a more imperishable monument to his memory than statues of marble or bronze." Mr. Dexter was married, Jan. 1, 1801, to Waitstill, eldest daughter of Judge David and Mary (Brown) Howell. She bore him one child, but Mr. Dexter survived them both. He died in Providence, Aug. 10, 1824.

MORGAN, Octavius, architect, was born at Hothe Court Bleau, Canterbury, England, Oct. 20, 1850, son of Giles Chapman and Caroline (Adams) Morgan. He was educated at the common and grammar schools, and while still quite young commenced the study of architectural drawing. In 1870 he came to America, and soon afterwards began to practice his profession in Denver, Col. In 1873 he started on a tour of exploration among the Rocky Mountains, and after twelve months spent in travel, he arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., where he settled, and has since risen to prominence as an architect. The first two years after his arrival he spent in the employment of E. F. Kysor. He then became a member of the firm of Kysor & Morgan, and in 1888, on the retirement of Mr. Kysor, it became Morgan & Walls. Mr. Morgan has for a number of years been reputed the leading architect of southern California, and as such has been identified with the growth of the city which has been the scene of his labors. Among the important edifices which he has built are the Bullard building, the Hollenbeck Home for Aged People, the Catholic cathedral, Santa Vesbrana, Pico house, Saint Elmo—then the La Fayette—McDonald block, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank building, Cordona building, and the Odd Fellows' hall, as well as most of the leading residences of the city. He spent the two years 1878–80 in travel. Again in 1890 he made a tour through the states and Europe. Among the buildings designed by him in Los Angeles may be mentioned Childs' Opera House, Nadeau Hotel, Turner Hall and St. Vincent College, the Sisters' Hospital, the Orphans' Home, and the San Gabriel and Dreyfus Wineries. Mr. Morgan is a leader in financial circles in Los Angeles. He is a member of the chamber of commerce. He was the first president of the South California Architects' Association, and of the State Chapter of American Institutes of Architects; and the second president of the Engineers' and Architects' Association of South California. He is a prominent Mason. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as vice-president and director of the League for Better City Government. Mr. Morgan was married, Oct. 16, 1885, to Mrs. Margaret Weller Offenbacher, widow of Judge Offenbacher of Colorado, and has two children.

Octavius Morgan.

HOLMES, Mary Jane (Hawes), novelist, was born in Brookfield, Mass., daughter of Preston Hawes and Fanny Olds, his wife. She is the niece of Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D., a distinguished New England author and divine, and granddaughter of Joel Hawes, a soldier in the revolutionary army. Her parents were both possessed of marked intellectual tastes, her mother having an especially quick appreciation of æsthetic beauty. The daughter was a dreamy and precocious child, fond of studying and of relating stories, which she composed even in her earliest years. She went to school at the age of three; studied grammar at six, and when thirteen began to teach in a district school. Her first published article appeared when she was fifteen years of age, and in 1854 she published her first novel, "Tempest and Sunshine." Since that date she has published some thirty novels, all of which have become extremely popular in America, and being reissued in England, have there attained a wide circulation. Statistics obtained from wholesale book-stores show the novels of Mrs. Holmes to be the most widely circulated of any American author, excepting E. P. Roe. Over 2,000,000 have been sold; and that they are among the most popular works of fiction is shown by the records of the circulating libraries. While not attempting the highest class of fiction, Mrs. Holmes has made a success in her chosen field—the portrayal of every-day life in America and England. As has been well said: "Mrs. Holmes' stories are universally read. She is, in many respects, without a rival in the world of fiction. Her characters are always life-like, and she makes them talk and act like human beings, subject to the same emotions, swayed by the same passions, and actuated by the same motives which are common among men and women of every-day existence. Her stories are all of a domestic character, and their interest, therefore, is not so intense as if they were more highly seasoned with sensationalism. Her sentiments are so sound, her sympathies so warm and ready, and her knowledge of manners, character and the varied incidents of ordinary life is so thorough, that she would find it difficult to write any other than an excellent tale, if she were to try it." Mrs. Holmes has published articles in various journals, and letters descriptive of her travels in America and Europe. Her books are: "Tempest and Sunshine" (1854); "The English Orphans" (1855); "The Homestead on the Hillside, and Other Tales" (1855); "'Lena Rivers" (1856); "Meadow Brook" (1857); "Dora Deane; or, the East India Uncle," and "Maggie Miller" (1858); "Cousin Maude" and "Rosamond" (1860); "Marian Grey" (1863); "Hugh Worthington" (1863); "Darkness and Daylight" (1864); "The Cameron Pride; or, Purified by Suffering" (1867); "The Christmas Font" (1868); "Rose Mather: A Tale of the War" (1868); "Ethelyn's Mistake" (1869); "Millbank" (1871); "Edna Browning" (1872); "West Lawn, and the Rector of St. Mark's" (1874); "Mildred" (1877); "Daisy Thornton" (1878); "Forest House" (1879); "Chateau d'Or" (1880); "Redbird" (1880); "Madeline" (1881); "Queenie Hetherton" (1883); "Christmas Stories" (1884); "Bessie's Fortune" (1885); "Gretchen" (1887); "Marguerite" (1891); "Dr. Hathern's Daughters" (1895); and "Paul Rolston" (1897). With her husband, Daniel Holmes, to whom she was married about 1853, she removed to Versailles, Ky.; later, Brockport, N.Y., became her home.

Mary J. Holmes

Arthur Rodgers

RODGERS, Arthur, lawyer, was born in Concord, Knox co., Tenn., Aug. 6, 1848, son of James M. and Malvina (Galbraith) Rodgers. His ancestors on both sides were of old colonial stock, notable from the earliest times in Tennessee, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and one of his maternal ancestors served as one of "Marion's men" in the Carolina campaigns. His paternal grandfather was at the battle of Cowpens in the revolution, and was with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in 1815. Arthur attended the public schools in his native county and was a student at Ewing and Jefferson College until it was closed by the war. In June, 1864, he removed with his parents to California, and continuing his studies for a year at Los Gatos and at Lexington, Santa Clara co., he entered the state normal school, San Francisco, and was graduated in 1866. He was employed as a teacher in the public schools of Hollister, Cal., until August, 1870, and then spent two years as student-at-large in the University of California, being graduated with the class of 1872. He began reading law in the office of Wright & Nourse, San Francisco, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of California in January, 1875, and after an additional six months of study began practice on his own account. In 1876 he was appointed by the probate court to represent the absent heirs-devisees of John S. Manson, whose estate was valued at $800,000. Among the many answers to the advertisement of the executors was a letter of inquiry from a Brooklyn dentist, which resulted in establishing his relationship to the deceased with $42,000 as his share of the property. Mr. Rodgers received a fee of $33,000 in this case; and the next year another $33,000 as reward for a successful suit against the city for damages to property by the Kearny anti-Chinese riots. He visited Europe in 1878, and in 1880 started on a two years' tour of the world, resuming his professional practice upon its completion. In 1883 he was appointed a regent of the University of California for an unexpired term of seven years, and in 1890 was reappointed for a full sixteen. With the increasing reputation of his professional success and large public-spiritedness, Mr. Rodgers has been invited to deliver addresses and orations at many public gatherings and on important occasions. As legal adviser of three successive governors, he attained an honorable reputation which has caused his name to be prominently mentioned as candidate for the highest elective offices. He has, however, invariably declined, having never been an office-seeker. In May, 1894, Judge Van R. Paterson, one of the ablest justices of the supreme court of the state, resigned from the bench to form a partnership with Mr. Rodgers in his increasing and exacting practice; and the firm of Rodgers & Paterson has since been among the foremost in varied civil and probate business. Mr. Rodgers' remarkable grasp of situations and keen power of analysis were especially exemplified in the celebrated "squatter cases" in San Francisco, on the matter of lands for which no government patent was obtainable; and in the Walkerley will contest, where, after a keen litigation, he won a half million for the widow of William Walkerley, contestant, on the statute forbidding trusts in perpetuity. But probably the most notable of his probate cases was the contest over the will of Henry Martin, a successful miner, who died in 1893, leaving a fortune of about $400,000 to his widow. About one month after the probate of his will the widow of his brother produced a document purporting to be a later utterance, in which one-third of the estate was devised to her own child. In explanation of the circumstances it was alleged that Henry Martin had called at her home three days before his death and entrusted a large envelope to her landlady, which having been mislaid and overlooked had been discovered by accident. This apparently straightforward story was completely riddled on cross-examination by Mr. Rodgers, who showed conclusively that the decedent had not been on speaking terms with his sister-in-law for years. By the use of the stereopticon he exhibited the two documents in juxtaposition, pointing out the marked contrasts in the hand-writing of the two, and the later alleged will was pronounced a forgery. The case required months in preparation, the trial lasting over ten weeks with the elaborate pleadings and close examination of the numerous witnesses. Among large cases now in charge of the firm are: Bowdoin College *vs.* Merritt, involving the Garcelon estate of $1,250,000, and contests in the estate of James G. Fair, involving ten or fifteen millions. Apart from his high professional reputation, Mr. Rodgers enjoys a well-merited social popularity, and is one of the most respected citizens of the state. He is a member of the University, the Pacific-Union, the Bohemian, the Chit-Chat and other clubs. On May 15, 1895, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth A., widow of Alexander Montgomery, a well-known California pioneer and philanthropist.

HAWTHORNE, William, colonist, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1607. In 1630 he sailed in the ship Arbella with John Winthrop, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He removed to Salem when Hugh Peters was minister there, and became one of its most useful citizens, and its representative to the general court. Johnson says that he was the most eloquent man in the assembly. He was a friend of Winthrop, and often opposed to Endicott, who glided with the popular stream. It was Mr Hawthorne's opinion, which he publicly advanced and supported, that none but men of property were qualified for civil offices. He was also of opinion that the council ought to be permanent. This political tenet was the subject of a treatise, which Mr. Saltonstall wrote in 1642, and which was highly censured. Mr. Norris, the minister of the church in Salem, answered it, and his reply was handsomely commended by Gov. Winthrop. In 1650 Mr. Hawthorne was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, the first upon record. He was very influential in all the affairs of the province for many years, and whatever his former opinions had been, he drank deeply of the republican spirit of New England in his latter days. He was one of the "obnoxious characters," whom King Charles II. required to be sent to England, when he mentioned five persons who were to answer for the conduct of the colony; and in the letter described two by name: Mr. Bellingham and Mr. Hawthorne. The court of Massachusetts did not send them, although it was the opinion of many of the most influential persons in the province, that it would be best to comply with the order of the king. But their conduct was censured, and the governor, calling the court together, desired that the elders might be present and they gave advice against it. Mr. Hawthorne was as reputable for his piety as for his political integrity. He was a friend to the constitution of the New England churches, and, whenever occasion required, was ready to defend the privileges of the brethren against the encroachments of the elders. He was the ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author. He was a magistrate in 1676, and died in 1681.

MILLER, Charles Henry, artist and physician, was born in New York city, March 20, 1842, son of Jacob and Jane (Matilda) Miller. His ancestors on his father's side came from Nykirk, Holland, to New Amsterdam in 1651, the family name being originally De Muldor. On his mother's side are the Chattertons, Taylors and Oakleys, the earliest settlers of Westchester county. From early boyhood Mr Miller evinced decided talent, which, being developed by study from nature, soon brought him into prominence and won him success. He exhibited his first picture, "The Challenge Accepted," at the National Academy of Design in 1860. In 1863 he was given the degree of M.D. by the New York Homœopathic College, receiving his diploma from the hands of William Cullen Bryant, president. In 1864 he made his first voyage to Europe as surgeon of the Harvest Queen. Three years later he again went to the continent, where for three years he studied in the Royal Bavarian Academy, the atelier of Adolph Lier, and also in the galleries of London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden and Vienna. In 1873 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design (having exhibited "A Long Island Homestead" and other views near Queens). Two years later he was chosen an academician. He was awarded a medal at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia; and in 1877, as a member of the memorable arrangement committee of the National Academy of Design, effected the recognition of advancing American art. In 1878 he received a gold medal from the Massachusetts Association. The following year he was elected president of the Art Club of New York; and in 1874 a member of the Society of American Artists. In 1882 he exhibited Long Island landscapes at the Paris salon, and the next year was elected president of the American committee of the Munich International exposition. At the New Orleans exposition in 1885 he was awarded the Reed gold medal; and in the same year wrote a book entitled "The Philosophy of Art in America," under the *nom-de-plume* of Carl de Muldor. Among his important works are "High Bridge from Harlem Lane"; "New York from New Jersey Shore"; "Sunset at Easthampton, L. I."; "Birthplace of John Howard Payne"; "On the Road to Market"; also a series of emblematic subjects: "The Emblem of Universal Peace"; "The Ending of a Tempest in the Tyrol": "The Whirlwind of Fate"; "Tree Murderers at My Banquet of Oaks"; and "Farewell to Men of War." Bayard Taylor called him "the artistic discoverer of the little continent of Long Island," and his principal pictures represent the scenery of that part of New York state, especially in the vicinity of his home at Queens.

Chas. H. Miller

TRYON, Dwight William, artist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1849. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of his native city. When seventeen years old he began business life as a clerk in the store of a leading bookseller and publisher of Hartford. During intervals that could be spared from business he devoted his time to the study of art, which had early developed and had become a passion. He left the book-store in 1874, established himself in a studio and began landscape-painting. In 1876 he went to Paris and entered the art schools, studying at the École des Beaux Arts and under Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, Charles F. Daubigny and Jean Baptiste Antoine Guillemet. In 1881 he exhibited at the Salon two oils, one marine, "On the Maas," and one landscape, "Harvest Time in Normandy." He returned to America in 1881 and took a studio in New York city. In 1886 he was awarded a gold medal at the American Art Association for his "Daybreak," and in 1887 a similar medal for "Moonlight." In 1887 he was awarded the second Hallgarten prize, $200, at the National Academy of Design, and in 1889 the Webb prize, $300, at the Society of American Artists exhibition. He also won the Ellsworth prize, $300, at the Chicago Art Institute exhibition, and the Palmer prize, $500, at the interstate exposition, Chicago; in 1891 was awarded a gold medal of the first class at the Munich international exposition; in 1893 awarded thirteen medals at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago. In 1886 he was appointed director of the Hartford school of art, and professor of art at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. He is a member of the Society of American Artists, a member of the National Academy of Design and of the American Water Color Society.

BRANDT, Carl Ludwig, artist, was born at Holstein, Germany, Sept. 22, 1831, grandson of Michael Brandt, M.D., founder of the famous Hamburg hospital. The latter's wife was a daughter of Erdmann Neumeister, for fifty years chief chaplain of the oldest Protestant church in Germany and court preacher to the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. Dr. Neumeister was the author of many theological works, also of 700 hymns, and of such powerful letters against dogmatic theology that the monarchs of Prussia, Great Britain and Holland begged the senate of Hamburg to silence him. Thirty years later the triumphant divine thanked God that he had enlightened the greatest potentates. On the completion of his term of service as chief chaplain, a medal bearing his image was struck, and he was additionally honored by having his portrait hung in St. Jacobi's Church by the side of Martin Luther's. Mr. Brandt began the study of drawing under his father, at the age of six; received instruction from a graduate of the Copenhagen Art Academy, from the time he was eleven until he was fourteen, and then became a pupil of the president of the Guild of Master Painters at Hamburg. The ordinary term of study there was five years, but the youth progressed so rapidly that in less than three years he was able to apply for a diploma, producing a large oil painting that entitled him to this honor. The members of the guild thereupon celebrated this almost unparalleled feat by drinking his health from a jewelled goblet of golden Rhine wine. The first portrait he produced was of himself, and excited so much favorable comment that orders began to come to him, and he might have grown wealthy had not the Schleswig-Holstein war broken out. During the last year of this conflict (1851) he served as a volunteer. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in New York city, where he obtained the patronage of families like the Roosevelts and of Chief-Justice Nelson of the supreme court. In 1862 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design. The period 1865–68 was spent in Europe, in studying the old masters in the great galleries of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Venice, Florence, Rome and Naples, in painting from nature in the various countries visited, and in the enjoyment of

Carl L. Brandt

the society of Kaulbach, Schnorr, and other noted artists. Some reproductions of pictures by Rembrandt and Rubens in the Dresden gallery, were highly praised by Prince George of Saxony and the princess, herself an artist. He returned to New York to continue portrait painting and to meet with greater favor than ever; having among his new patrons the Astors, George Appleton, Dr. John H. Draper, and Gen. H. R. Jackson of Savannah. In 1872 Mr. Brandt was elected an academician of the National Academy of Design and in 1882 was elected a member of its council. He spent the year 1881 in Europe, and in 1883 was called to Savannah, Ga., to become director of the Telfair Art Academy, an institution which he developed to its present condition of prosperity and usefulness. He made frequent trips to Europe to collect art-works for the academy; has painted many pictures to adorn its walls, including "Apelles," "Praxiteles" and "Ictinus"; and has sculptured busts of heroic size of Aristotle and Humboldt, and a "Head of Christ," which stand in its galleries. Few men have had such opportunities or so improved them, and the academy is a monument to his taste and his enthusiastic work in its behalf. The South in general owes him a debt of gratitude; for the quickening of interest in art matters in other cities has been due to his efforts in Savannah. Mr. Brandt was married in New York in 1860 to Isabel Montgomery Beadle, whose portrait, now in the Telfair Academy, was exhibited in the Munich exposition of 1883, and received the highest encomiums from Dr. F. Becht.

EGGLESTON, Benjamin Osro, artist, was born at Belvidere, Goodhue co., Minn., Jan. 22, 1867, son of Hubert Newbury and Caroline (Nelson) Eggleston, the latter being a native of Norway. A great-grandfather, Martin Bushnell, served in the war of the revolution, and his own father was a sergeant in the 6th Minnesota volunteers during the civil war. Hubert Eggleston, who was of old Connecticut stock, was born at Burton, Geauga co., O., removed with his family to Lake City, Minn., and in 1878 to Redwood county in the same state, where he had taken a soldier's homestead. There young Eggleston lived until he was seventeen; working on his father's farm in summer and attending the high school at Marshall in the winter; giving every leisure moment to art in some form, having had from boyhood a taste and talent for drawing and painting. His parents recognized his ability, but being poor, were unable to give him the proper schooling; hence he determined to work his own way upward in the profession, and leaving the farm, at the age of seventeen, he went to Red Wing, Minn., where an uncle was living, and by painting portraits and teaching, supported himself and saved about $150. With this he went to Minneapolis and entered the art school, which had just been opened, under the direction of Douglas Volk, and remained a year, when he was obliged to give up his studies, but secured the position of staff artist on the Minneapolis "Tribune." For two years he worked steadily with his pen, keeping on with brush work at odd times, but ill health forced him to give up work, and about 1890 he removed to Geneva, O., where his parents were then living. Recovering his health he went East in the fall of 1890 and settled in Brooklyn, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Buckley of the "Christian Advocate," Mark Hoyt and others, for whom he did portrait work. In 1891 he contributed to the exhibition at the Academy of Design two pictures, "The Model" and "The Cast Vender," and to that of the Society of American Artists, "Thoughts." He has since been a regular contributor, attaining marked success. In the autumn of 1895 he went to Paris to study and remained about a year; painting during that period a large picture "Le Temps qui Passe," which was unanimously accepted by the jury of the Salon of 1896. It represents three beautiful female figures, personifying the past, the present and the future, moving along in front of father Time. Among other pictures by this artist are "Indolence," representing a young lady reclining on a divan, in her boudoir; "A June Morning"; "A Spanish Girl"; "The Harvest Lunch"; "A Moment's Rest"; "Indian Summer"; "Springtime"; "In a Country Flower Garden"; "Afternoon in the Marsh," and "The Harvest"; the last exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1896. Mr. Eggleston is a member of the Brooklyn Art Club, the Brooklyn Art Guild, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Kit Kat Club of New York. He is ranked among the idealists, though not incapable of realistic or detailed work. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he has the gift of imparting to subjects realistically treated the poetry of his own nature, thus lifting them far above the level of "faithful transcripts" of nature and life.

Benj. Eggleston

WILMARTH, Lemuel Everett, artist, was born at Attleboro, Mass., Nov. 11, 1835, son of Benoni and Fanny (Fuller) Wilmarth. He is descended on both sides from old Puritan stock. His father having died while he was quite young and his mother removing to Boston, he received his education in the public schools of that city and afterward learned the trade of a watchmaker. His taste for art showed itself early in life, but his first instruction in drawing was received in the evening classes of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts while working at his trade in Philadelphia. Removing afterward to Brooklyn, he attended the evening classes of the National Academy of Design in New York, which were then held in the lofts of a building on Thirteenth street near Broadway. In 1859 he went abroad to begin the serious study of art. After spending three and a half years in Munich as a student at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, where he gained the friendship and enjoyed the personal instruction of the famous Kaulbach, then director of the academy, he went to Paris and remained there two and a half years, a pupil in the École des Beaux Arts under the instruction of Gérôme. About the time of his return to America there began the remarkable awakening of interest in art education, which has since extended its influence over our country, leading to the formation of schools of art in most of our cities. In response to the newly-aroused impulse he devoted much energy to the formation and instruction of drawing classes in the then existing Brooklyn Academy of Fine Arts. The success of these classes in point of numbers and excellence of work, soon attracted the attention of the council of the National Academy and in January, 1870, he was appointed professor and given charge of the schools of that institution. This position he filled for twenty years. Under his direction the facilities furnished to art students in the metropolis for the study of the living model were greatly extended, and the standard of work done in the schools was brought to a high degree of excellence. He was elected a national academician in 1873. Among his best known paintings may be named "The Last Hours of Capt. Nathan Hale" (1866); "The Winner Shall Wear the Crown"; "The Pick of the Orchard" (1878); "Jack's Return," (1879); "Ingratitude"; "Left in Charge"; and "From Sunny Italy." Mr. Wilmarth's paintings are distinguished for careful finish and elaborate realization. He was married, in 1872, to Emma Belinda, daughter of William Barrett of Essex, England.

FEKE, Robert, artist, was born in Newport, R. I., about 1725. He was of the second generation of a Dutch family, that, in the early colonization of Long Island, N. Y., settled at the head of Oyster Bay. Robert Feke became a Baptist, and his father, who was a zealous Friend, was so incensed that he followed him to the water, "and forbade the administering of the rite," on penalty of disinheriting him. This opposition induced the young man to go to sea, and on one of his voyages to Europe, during a time of war, he was made prisoner, and conveyed to Spain. While there in prison, he obtained paints and brushes, and whiled away the dreary hours in painting rude sketches, that finally sold for enough to defray the expenses of his passage home. Returning to Newport, he married an estimable lady, of English parentage. Though she was a Friend, he remained attached to the principles of the Baptist denomination. It is said that he would accompany his wife to the door of her meeting-house, and, there leaving her, pass on to his own. He continued his career as an artist in Newport for about a quarter of a century, having but little opportunity to take lessons from others, on account of the imperfect condition of art culture in the country at that time. In 1746 he visited Philadelphia, where he painted several portraits that won great praise, and established his reputation as one of the celebrated artists of his time. A portrait of the wife of Gov. Wanton, executed by him, a fine evidence of his skill, is in the Redwood library at Newport. Portraits of himself and wife are in the possession of the Bullock family in Providence, but these are unfinished. He died in Bermuda, about the year 1770, leaving three sons and two daughters. His son, John, became a shipmaster, and was finally lost, with his crew, in the English channel.

RICHARDS, T. Addison, author-artist, was born in London, England, Dec. 3, 1820, son of the Rev. William and Anne G. Richards. The family came to New York in 1831, and soon after settled in Georgia, where most of them have lived ever since. At the early age of twelve years, Mr. Richards wrote an account of his voyage, a 12mo manuscript volume of some 150 pages, which he illustrated with many water-color pictures, vividly indicating at that stage of his career the nature of his life's work. In his eighteenth year he prepared a handsomely-illustrated holiday work on flower painting, entitled "The American Artist," which was published at Baltimore, Md. Three years later he made the drawings and wrote portions of the text of "Georgia Illustrated," a beautiful quarto volume of fine steel engravings. At this time he was called by Horace Greeley, in the "New Yorker," "the Doughty of the South," referring to one of the trio of the only distinguished painters who, at that early date, represented landscape art in America. About that time he wrote "The Romance of American Landscape" for Messrs. Leavitt and Allen of New York, a holiday quarto volume of stories, profusely embellished with pictures of American scenery by himself and other artists. Following this work, he prepared for the Appletons their illustrated guide book to the United States and the Canadas. In the early fifties he became a constant and popular contributor, and so continued for many years, of illustrated articles, both text and drawings, to "Harper's Magazine." Among these were "Sunnyside, the Home of Washington Irving"; "Idlewild, the Home of N. P. Willis"; "The Rice Lands of the South"; "New York Circumnavigated"; "The Croton Aqueduct"; "The Central Park"; "The Adirondacks"; "The Connecticut River"; "The Susquehanna and the Juniata Rivers." He was a regular contributor to the "Southern Literary Gazette" and to the "Orion," a southern monthly magazine, writing many novelettes and tales, some of which were reproduced in book form, entitled "Summer Stories of the South." Among his more recent art publications is "Pictures and Painters," a large and costly royal quarto of steel engravings by various artists, with descriptive and biographical text. The author at this period of his life made many other magazine and book illustrations. On the completion of Cooper Union, in 1858, he became principal of the Woman's School of Design, the first department opened in the institute, and this he organized on lines that are still followed substantially, and with great success. His pupils numbered before the close of the first season over 200. He was president for a number of years of the New York Sketch Club, a popular and successful society, including many of the young artists of the time. He was also one of the founders, and for a time served as secretary, of the Artists' Fund Society of New York; was a trustee and secretary of the New York Gallery, the collections of which were ultimately placed in the Historical Society. He has been all his professional life a contributor to the exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, having been represented in every annual exhibition for over half a century. He was elected an associate of the academy in 1848, and was made an academician in 1851. In 1852 he was elected a member of the council and its corresponding secretary, and filled the office for forty consecutive years, withdrawing finally in 1892. He was appointed professor of art in the University of the City of New York in 1867, under the chancellorship of the Rev. Dr. Ferris, and held the office for twenty-five years, when he was made emeritus professor of art. He was also honored by the university, under the chancellorship of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, with the degree of A.M. His earlier easel work was in portraiture, as was the custom of most painters of the time, when the specialty of landscape was not so popular and remunerative as in after years. Many of his pictures of this class remain as heirlooms in southern homes. He was for some years a student of the National Academy, and worked for a time in the atelier of the eminent painter, Daniel Huntington. His masters in landscape, however, were the rivers and lakes and the mountains and glens of the great teacher, Nature, of whom he has ever been an earnest and faithful worshiper. The artist in his specialty of landscape-painting, embraced, in the course of many industrious years, many and various subjects both at home and abroad, scenes in most sections of America and in Europe, particularly in England, Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy. Among them may be named "The Edisto River in South Carolina"; "The Spirit of Solitude" suggested by Shelley's "Alastor"; "On the River Rhine"; "Lake Thun" and "Lake Brienz" in Switzerland; "Souvenir of the Adirondack Lakes"; "The Indian Paradise; or, the Dream of the Happy Hunting Grounds"; "The Deserted Village"; "The Happy Valley"; "Warwick Castle"; "Lake Lucerne"; "The Château of Chillon"; "The Delaware Water Gap," and "The Live Oaks of the South," many of which were shown at the National Academy exhibitions. The artist is

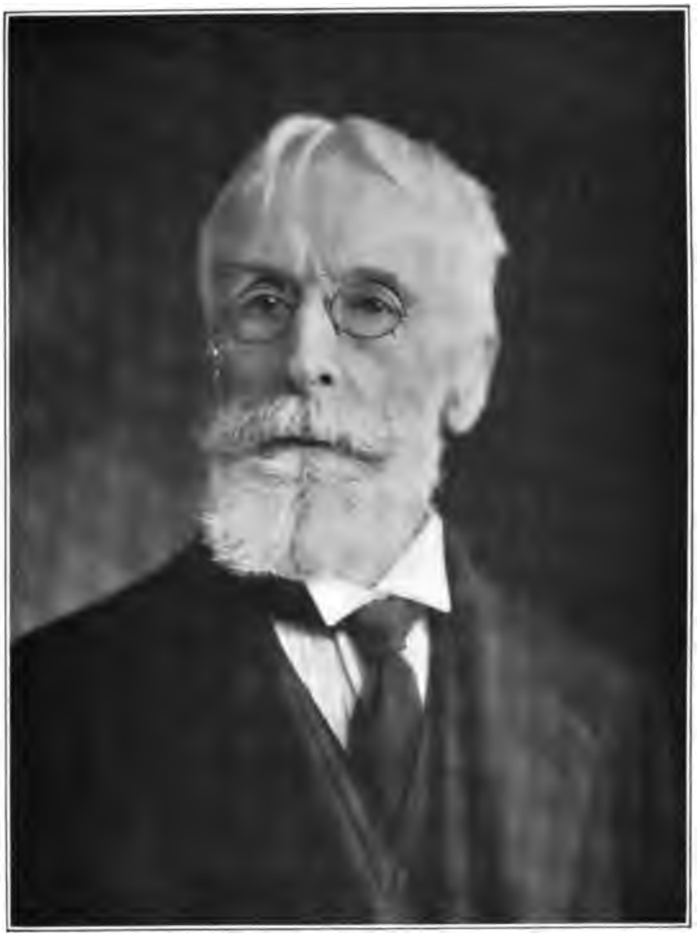
T. Addison Richards

a brother of the well-known poet and scientist, Prof. William C. Richards, and of the popular southern poetess, Mrs. Kate A. DuBose of Sparta, Ga. He married, in 1857, Mary, only daughter of L. D. Anthony of Providence, R.I. She was an accomplished lady, and a writer of marked ability, author of "Jessie Allison" and numerous popular juvenile and Christmas stories. She died Nov. 30, 1894, leaving no children.

SMILLIE, George Henry, artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 29, 1840, son of James and Catharine (Van Valkenburgh) Smillie. His father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was an eminent engraver of landscapes, on steel; his mother was a native of New York state and of Dutch descent. One other son became an artist, and thus George Smillie grew up in an art atmosphere and among pictures, but showed no decided leaning toward the profession until he was about twenty years of age. After a short experience in an office, and finding that he had no taste for business, he turned toward art, working with his pencil for a while under his father's direction, and in 1861 entered the studio of James M. Hart, in the early days of the latter's fame as a landscape painter. After a period of study with Mr. Hart, he set up a studio with a fellow-pupil in Dodworth's studio building, Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, exhibiting his first work at the National Academy of Design in 1862. In 1864 he exhibited "Sunny Brook Farm," on which he was elected an associate of the academy. He spent his summers sketching, chiefly among the White and Adirondack mountains, until the summer of 1871 when he visited the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope, spending two months in the Yosemite valley. "Under the Pines of the Yosemite at Evening" was exhibited the next winter as the first fruit of this trip. In 1872 he brought out his "A Lake in the Woods," composed from studies on the Ausable lakes in the Adirondacks. This picture was his most ambitious attempt at that time, being three feet by five feet, and received very favorable notice. In the winter of 1874 he visited Florida, and painted "A Florida Lagoon," which was exhibited the following season at the academy. "A Goat Pasture," in 1879, marked a decided change of method and subject and was highly commended. In 1882 he painted "On the Merrimack River," which was purchased for Mr. Lidderdale of the Bank of England, and caused him to be elected an academician. Henry Irving, the actor, purchased in 1883 "At Marblehead Neck," and commissioned a companion, "Autumn Near the Sea." In 1885 Mr. Smillie went abroad for observation and study, although his aim always was to be an American painter of American subjects. On his return he painted "Light and Shadow Along the Shore," which was purchased for the Union League Club of Philadelphia; afterwards, "Morning on the Maine Coast," purchased by the Jacksonville (Ill.) Art Association; "On the Merrimack," purchased by the Boston Art Club; "On the Massachusetts Coast," purchased by George I. Seney. Mr. Smillie was an early member of the American Water Color Society, and has been a constant exhibitor at its exhibitions. For several years he was its treasurer and on its board of control. He has been a member of the council of the National Academy and its recording secretary for a number of years. In 1881 he was married to Nellie S. Jacobs, an artist, and one of three lady members of the Water Color Society. They have three sons.

Geo. H. Smillie

GILLAM, Bernhard, cartoonist, was born in Bambury, England, in October, 1856. He came to the United States with his parents in 1866, and after three years at school in Williamsburg, N. Y., undertook the study of law, but his artistic temperament asserted itself so strongly that he turned to the study of engraving. Later he secured employment as an illustrator of serials in weekly story papers, which he supplemented by making crayon and oil portraits, designing show cards, and engraving wherever he could find work to do. Mr. Gillam never took a drawing lesson, but he came of a gifted family, his father and two of his three brothers being artists. Mr. Gillam was skillful in catching a likeness, and after working on various illustrated periodicals, it occurred to him that he would take up the work of portrait-painting. He determined to make a picture of Henry Ward Beecher, and rest his fame on the result. He obtained a photograph of the great preacher and labored patiently and zealously until he had made a very fine and lifelike picture of the Brooklyn orator. Then wrapping it carefully in paper, he visited Mr. Beecher's residence early in the morning. A motley crowd of early callers was sitting in the parlor. Mr. Beecher finally appeared at the folding doors, and each visitor waited his turn to present his case. Gillam shrunk into a corner to escape observation until the crowd had gone. Finally his turn came. Mr. Beecher, with a pleasant smile, said: "What can I do for you, my boy?" Mr. Gillam proceeded, with hesitating and trembling hands, to undo his precious package, and at the same time, as best he could, explained that he was an artist in search of recognition, and that he had come to Mr. Beecher for counsel and advice. The great preacher was impressed by the earnestness of the young man, and was no less pleased with the picture, and quickly arranged that Gillam should take it, to a popular Brooklyn store and place it in a conspicuous place in the show window. This favor from the storekeeper was obtained for the artist by the preacher, and also the privilege of receiving orders at the store for portraits. Within a few days Gillam had received orders for several pictures at $15 each. Others continued to come in and he felt justified in raising his price to $25, to $50, and finally to $75. This was the beginning of his success. His talent attracted attention, and his conspicuous abilities, indefatigable industry and rare judgment soon brought well-deserved fame and fortune. He first attracted attention as a caricaturist in Leslie's "Pictorial," a weekly published by one of Frank Leslie's sons. From the "Pictorial" he went to the "Graphic," and in 1879 was engaged by Leslie's "Weekly." During the Garfield campaign he worked with Nast on "Harper's Weekly," and in 1881 joined the staff of "Puck." Some two or three years later he established his reputation as one of the cleverest cartoonists in the country, and after the death of Joseph Keppler, with whom he was associated on "Puck," he was generally recognized as the leading exponent of this particular kind of journalistic work. He became part owner of "Judge" in 1886, when W. J. Arkell purchased the paper, and continued with that publication until his death. Mr. Gillam devoted himself mainly to cartoons on political subjects, and it is claimed that his caricatures, for a number of years, proved important factors in the political events of the country. In 1889 Mr. Gillam married Bartelle Arkell, daughter of Senator James Arkell, and sister of William J. and Bartlett Arkell, of "Judge." He died in Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1896.



Geo. H. Smillie

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EATON, Wyatt, artist, was born at Philipsburg, province of Quebec, Canada, May 6, 1849, son of Jonathan Wyatt and Mary (Smith) Eaton. His father was a lumber and shipping merchant and manufacturer, and a native of New Hampshire. Wyatt Eaton began the study of art at the National Academy of Design, New York, at the age of eighteen, at the same time also beginning to paint with the eminent artist, Joseph Orion Eaton. His more serious study began in 1872. In that year he went to Europe, and after a few weeks in London, where he became acquainted with Whistler, from whom he received many valuable suggestions, he went to Paris and entered the studio of Gérôme at the École des Beaux Arts, having been drawn to that master by admiration for his severity of drawing and freedom in composition. For the next four years his time was divided between Paris and Barbizon, in the forest of Fontainebleau. In Paris he came to know Munkaczy, from whom he received occasional criticism, and was also on intimate terms with Bastien-Lepage, Dagnan-Bouveret and other young men who have since become famous in their native land. It was, however, chiefly Millet who drew him to Barbizon, the work of that great painter exciting in him the highest admiration. During the last year of his life in Barbizon he had rare privilege of much intercourse with Millet, with whose family he has ever since been on terms of close friendship. He found the man as interesting as his work, and having been one of the very few American painters who had been admitted to the friendship of the great artist, after repeated requests he finally embodied his recollections of Millet in a valuable article in the "Century Magazine" for May, 1889. In France Mr. Eaton did not give his time wholly to the work of the school, but painted figure subjects, landscapes and portraits, exhibiting at the salon of 1874 his "Reverie," and two years later his "Harvesters at Rest." Both of these pictures were exhibited in Paris at the universal exposition of 1878. Upon his return to America in 1876 he became a teacher in the life and antique classes in drawing at Cooper Institute, and was active in the formation of the Society of American Artists, being one of the founders, the first secretary, and later, president of the society. Mr. Eaton's first important works after his return from Europe were portraits from life of the poets Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes and Dr. Holland, which were engraved for the "Century Magazine" by Mr. T. Cole. He painted a few peasant subjects in Europe during the years 1884 and 1885, and an occasional representation of the nude figure has been exhibited; but of late years Mr. Eaton has given his attention chiefly to portraiture, and has won equally favorable notice for his portraits of men and of women. His sitters in New York have been usually people prominent in literary, artistic and social circles. Of his more recently exhibited work his portrait of Mrs. R. W. Gilder and "Man with Violin" have an undisputed place among the best pictures produced in this country. The years 1892 and 1893 Mr. Eaton spent chiefly in Canada. In the former year he was invited to Montreal to paint a portrait of Sir William Dawson, and he also had the satisfaction of painting some of the benefactors of McGill University and other citizens of national and international prominence.

DE VEAUX, James, artist, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1813, and was of Huguenot descent. His grandfather, Capt. De Veaux, held a commission in the revolutionary army, distinguishing himself at the siege of Savannah, and died in the service of the United States at Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor. His father, who was a seaman, was killed by pirates in 1822, and, as five children were dependent on the personal labor of their mother, James was able to attend school but a short time, receiving only the rudiments of an education. At the age of thirteen he became a clerk in a book store, where he employed his leisure time in reading and in making pencil sketches, which attracted the attention of some customers of his employer. One of these gentlemen forwarded a specimen of his work to Washington Allston, who spoke in high praise of it, and advised that the youth be encouraged to study art seriously, suggesting that he be placed under Chester Harding, then in Washington, or be sent to Philadelphia. Thereupon a few generous men raised a subscription of $200, and young De Veaux became a pupil of John R. Smith in Philadelphia, continuing his studies as a private pupil of Inman, whose influence is seen in his early work, and receiving assistance from Sully, as well. In 1832 he returned to the South and began his public career at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, devoting himself to portrait painting, having as his patrons many eminent men. The winter of 1835–36 was spent in Charleston, where several prominent citizens sat to him, but other artists less gifted were more popular there, and he returned to Columbia. Soon after this he fell into a state of great depression, being morbidly sensitive and easily discouraged, and at times it was feared that his reason would give way. He had the generous nature that usually characterizes persons of artistic temperament, and while eager to acquire fame, he was fully as eager to earn money for the support of his mother and her family, and to assist fellow-artists who were unfortunate. The liberality of Col. Wade Hampton enabled him to make a long-desired visit to Europe, and, in the summer of 1836, he sailed for England, where he received attention from the poet Rogers and other distinguished men, and would have derived great profit from his acquaintance with them, had he not suffered from melancholia during the entire time. The winter of 1836–37 was spent in Paris, in copying in the Louvre and in studying in an art school in the evening; he did, however, but little original work, being still depressed in spirits. A copy of Correggio's "Marriage of St. Catherine," sold to Hon. Andrew Stevenson, U. S. minister to England, was greatly admired in London, receiving particular praise from such eminent artists as Wilkie and Landseer. With the exception of a short time spent in Belgium, De Veaux remained in France during the years 1837–38, returning regretfully to the United States in May, 1838. The summer of that year was spent in New York city, and from there he went to Clarendon, S. C., to paint portraits of members of the family of Col. John S. Manning. The winter of 1838–39 and the following spring were passed at Columbia; the summer of 1840 was spent chiefly at Abingdon, Va., in the family of Col. John S. Preston, where he executed several orders; then returning to Columbia, he remained hard at work until the summer of 1841. The generosity of several of his patrons enabled him to visit Europe once more, and in August, 1841, he sailed from New York city for Liverpool. After a short stay in Paris, where he studied Italian, he proceeded to Florence, and there, inspired by the art treasures of the city and the beauty of the scenery, he began a large original picture, "Christ Administered to by Angels." He made few friends even among his countrymen, styling artists "the most disagreeable associates,"

but found a few with whom he was willing to make excursions on foot among the picturesque towns and villages of Tuscany, and in his letters home described his experiences in language that was full of poetry and color. Rome became his next place of residence, and there he copied in the various galleries and executed among original works, "The Bandit at Home"; "A Pilgrim Asleep in Sight of St. Peter's Dome"; and "The Beggar Girl." The model for the last was a ragged and hungry creature whom he came across in the street, and whom with characteristic beneficence he clothed and fed from his own scanty store. A visit to Venice was made in the winter of 1843-44, and then, late in the season, he started for Florence, inspired anew and impatient to resume his work. Near Bologna he was stopped, and as his passport lacked the signature of the Pope's representative at Venice, and that part of the country was in a state of insurrection, it was taken for granted that he was in league with the revolutionists, and was ordered out of the town where he had been detained. It was necessary, then, to make a long detour to avoid the Pope's possessions, and to cross one of the wildest ranges of the Apennines, exposed to a fierce storm as well, which fixed an incurable cold upon his lungs. He lived but two months after reaching Rome, where his truly Christian life ended on April 28th. He was laid in the Protestant burial ground, and a stone was erected there by his fellow-artists.

SHAPLEIGH, Frank Henry, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 7, 1842, son of John H. and Harriet N. (Powers) Shapleigh. His ancestors were of an old English family, living at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, settling at Portsmouth, N. H. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and after leaving the high school he was allowed to study in preparation for landscape painting. Early instruction in the old Lowell Institute drawing school proved of great advantage, but after a year's sketching from nature his studies were suddenly interrupted by the civil war. He enlisted in the 45th Massachusetts regiment, and served in the campaign in North Carolina. At the completion of his term of service he opened a studio in Boston, and in 1866 went to Paris, where he studied in the studio of Émile Lambinet. After two years of study and extensive traveling he returned to his native city, and since that time has been prominent in art circles there. For many years his summers were passed at the Crawford Notch, White Mountains, where he had an attractive studio, and he has also sketched much in Jackson, N. H., a region abounding in picturesque scenery. For several winters he occupied a studio at the Ponce de Léon, in St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. Shapleigh's work has always been landscape, and his paintings are widely scattered throughout the country. Most of his paintings have been in oil, although of late he has made water-color drawings that have attracted much attention. Mr. Shapleigh was married, Oct. 19, 1870, to Mary A., daughter of Mr. E. B. Studley of Boston.

Frank H. Shapleigh

SELLSTEDT, Lars Gustaf, artist, was born in Sundsvall, Sweden, Apr. 30, 1819. At the age of seven he was sent to Hernosand, one of the principal seminaries of classical education in Sweden. It had been his parents' intention that he should enter the church, but his father's death and the harsh and unjust treatment of a step-father led him to go to sea, and at the age of thirteen he became cabin boy on a ship bound for Alexandria, Egypt. As this was at the time when the war between the Sultan and his Egyptian vassal was at its height, he had the opportunity of seeing much that in after life was vividly recollected. This was a memorable year to the young sailor, as the voyage lasted thirteen months; not only Egypt but Italy, Spain and Russia being visited during the time. The winter following was spent at home and at school, but early in the summer of 1834 his sea life was resumed. He made two voyages to the Mediterranean, and then went to New York, where he landed, Christmas-day, 1834, and found the whole city in ashes from Old Slip to the North River. He then went to Philadelphia, and after a summer's work on a pilot boat and several voyages in various other vessels his ship was sold in Pernambuco. Not finding employment there, he worked his passage to Rio de Janeiro, intending to find opportunity to return to the United States. But now the spirit of adventure caused him to ship on board the sloop Falmouth, then just ready to sail for the Pacific station. Here he remained nearly three years, arriving in New York, June, 1840. It was while on board of this man-of-war that his feeling for art took its first tangible form. It was the custom among sailors on that station to make pictures on whales' teeth by a rude sort of engraving. The young sailor found that he could far excel his companions in this work by his knowledge of drawing, and in fact he brought it to so close an imitation of line engraving that it attracted the attention of the officers, who encouraged him greatly. Mr. Sellstedt continued his life on the ocean until 1842, when he concluded to make Buffalo his future home. As it had never been his intention to make the sea the permanent means of livelihood, he had never aspired to rise higher than to become mate of a vessel, but he now began to think seriously of art as a profession. A studio was improvised in the garret of his boarding-house, and the die was cast, though with the sailor's natural fear of starvation on shore. Some lessons in drawing at the age of eight were the only ground-work, but love of art and close devotion to the study from nature, with insistence, supplied the absence of masters, the lack of whose early guidance he has never ceased to feel. In 1847 Thomas Le Clear became a resident of Buffalo and a few years after, William H. Beard arrived. The intimacy with these artists did much to recompense Mr. Sellstedt for want of early companionship in art; together the three in time became the founders of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and the friendship cemented by common love of art was broken only by the too early death of Le Clear. In 1858 Mr. Sellstedt began to contribute to the spring exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, then located in Tenth street, but it was not until he sent his own large portrait, in 1872, that his work attracted general public attention. This picture was much admired, and received unstinted praise from the critics of the New York press at that time. The following year he was elected associate and in 1875 became a full member of the academy. His works consist mostly of portraits, with occasionally a marine. Among his sitters have been ex-Pres. Millard Fillmore, ex-Pres. Grover Cleveland, Hon. J. O. Putnam, William G. Fargo, F. W. Tracy, Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Hon. William Letchworth, Hon.

L. G. Sellstedt

S. S. Rogers, Hon. Solomon G. Haven and many others. Strength of character and vigor of color, with tendency to low tone, are the general characteristics of his work. In 1889 he resigned his superintendency of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, an unpaid office which he had continued to fill for a quarter of a century, besides having been its president for two years. Mr. Sellstedt was married in 1856 to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Dr. W. K. Scott of Buffalo.

C. C. Markham

MARKHAM, Charles C., artist, was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 25, 1838, the son of Phineas P. and Sally Markham. The first of the family in America was Sir Philip Markham, a nephew of William Penn, who was by profession a surveyor, and laid out a part of Philadelphia. Philip's descendants settled in Connecticut, and about 1780, Joshua, son of Isaac Markham of Enfield, removed to Vermont, where his son, Bela Markham, brought up a family, one of whom was Mr. Markham's father. The artistic strain was introduced into the family through the wife of Bela Markham, whose sister, Fannie Porter, and daughter, Mrs. Sophia Bigelow, were both gifted artists. Charles was one of four sons, who grew up in the unrestrained freedom of Vermont country life. His artistic taste was encouraged by his aunt, who furnished him with materials for his first pictures. These were generally forest scenes; for then, as in later years, Charles was passionately fond of the woods. He cared less for his studies, neglecting them for hunting and for athletic sports; but when he left school, at the age of fifteen, he nevertheless succeeded in carrying off the prize for English composition from a class of 100 members. At this age he went to New York and there found employment in a mercantile house; rising speedily to a position of trust. In the meantime he was not neglecting his talents, but was up and sketching at daybreak every morning, so that before long his work brought him into notice, and he was persuaded to employ his leisure hours making illustrations of scenes from the notorious districts of Five Points and the Old Bowery. Noting his gifts, his employers offered to pay for his tuition in art, but the boy was too independent to accept this offer. In his eighteenth year he obtained a position in the American Exchange Bank, which left him a good deal of leisure, to be divided about equally between painting and his favorite athletic sports. At this period he distinguished himself as a runner, making a record of three miles in eighteen minutes, and won amateur prizes for lifting heavy weights. In 1857 the bank in which he was engaged was forced into partial insolvency by the panic that overturned the country banks, and he was left without a position. Having watched his aunt painting in oils on a photograph, he made an attempt at the same thing, and was so successful that he was able to support himself by this work, and from it he was passing to a higher branch of art, when the civil war broke out. He then enlisted in the 13th regiment of Brooklyn, and after serving for a part of the campaign, was deputed by Col. Abel Smith to make sketches of war scenes in the South. The work done at this time was afterwards used by "Frank Leslie's Magazine" and many periodicals, to illustrate their accounts of the war. On his return to New York city Mr. Markham opened a studio, and began to be known as a portrait painter Most of his portraits are of living people, who keep the works in their private collections; while of those that hang in public galleries the most notable are of Charles M. Vail, in the committee room of the produce exchange; Col. Broome of revolutionary fame, in the New York chamber of commerce; Wm. C. Kingsley, of bridge fame, with his family, and Hugh McLaughlin, "the Boss," in the parlors of the Constitution Club. Mr. Markham has also been successful as a painter of realistic scenes from everyday life, especially those in which old men figure. Several of these works are to be seen in the loan exhibition at the museum in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Prospect Park, New York city; and nine portraits, loaned by him, hang in the colonial collection in the same institution. Mr. Markham is fortunate in the possession of a most picturesquely furnished studio, the beauties of which have frequently been described in magazine articles. Residing in Brooklyn, he has for years been identified with the artistic life of that city, and has aided in founding there the Brooklyn Academy of Design, and the Brooklyn Art Club.

LE CLEAR, Thomas, artist, was born in Oswego, N. Y., March 11, 1818. His grandfather came from France when his children were young. One of the sons, Louis, married and settled in Oswego, where Thomas was born. It was at this time that the present spelling of the name was first adopted, the original Le Clerc being continually mispronounced. From his infancy he showed a very decided talent for art, and when but nine years of age made his first and successful attempt with lampblack and Venetian red on a piece of white-pine board. Before his twelfth year he sold ideal heads to the neighbors; grinding the paint, preparing the canvas, and making the stretchers himself. At the age of twelve he finished a picture of St. Matthew, from which many copies were ordered. When he was sixteen the family removed to London, Canada, where he met with little success until the Hon. John Wilson, ex-member of parliament, met him, and recognizing the genius in the lad, sat to him for his portrait. This was so great a success that his name became well known. In 1834 he went west, but after a few years of wandering, by the advice of his friend, Mr. Wilson, went to New York, where he opened his studio on Broadway in 1839. Here he painted a picture called the "Reprimand," which was purchased by the American Art Union. In 1864 Mr. Le Clear was married to a daughter of Russell R. Wells of Boston, and removed to Buffalo, where he continued to reside until 1860. While there he was instrumental in founding the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts. In 1860 he settled in New York and remained there until the time of his death, having a studio for many years in the Tenth street artists' building; and later, one over the Dime Savings Bank, Thirty-second street. Here he painted full-length portraits of Gen. Grant and Pres. Arthur. Among his portraits, the most of which appeared at the National Academy of Design, were those of Edwin Booth as "Hamlet," of Daniel S. Dickinson, Pres. Fillmore, Dr. Vinton, Bayard Taylor, Edwin M. Stoughton, George Bancroft, William Page, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, Sanford R. Gifford

Thomas Le Clear

and Jervis McEntee. Mr. Le Clear died in Rutherford Park, N. J., Nov. 26, 1882, leaving a widow and five children; three sons and two daughters. One of the latter married William H. Beard, the well-known animal painter. He was elected national academician in 1863, and member of the Century Club, 1862. He was specially noted for the strong and characteristic modeling of his heads and for exquisite painting of hair and flesh.

THOMPSON, Wordsworth, artist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1840. His parents were of Maryland and Virginia stock, their ancestors being among the earliest of the English colonists that established homes on the tributaries of Chesapeake bay. His grand-aunt (maternal), Anne Steptoe, of old Virginia family, married Samuel Washington, Gen. Washington's elder brother. At his grandmother's home, in Virginia, were spent many of his happiest childhood days; and there were found the picturesque figures that appear in many of his best and largest colonial scenes. His paternal ancestors came to this country in 1670, from Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, and two of them, Edward Thompson and Harold John Thompson, gave to Middlesex county, Va., a stone edifice, Christ Church. Their tombs in the burying-ground are remarkable for beauty; also the memorial-slab, still to be seen in front of the church chancel, of Edward Thompson. Mr. Thompson's two uncles of the name Marriott fell in the battle of North Point. Their names are inscribed on the battle monument in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Thompson was educated at Newton University, Maryland, and began the study of law in his father's office, but before attaining his majority abandoned his legal studies to become an artist. Happening to be in Virginia at the beginning of the civil war, his imagination was fired by the picturesqueness of military life, and a number of spirited sketches, many of which were accepted by the "London News," were the result. Others were published almost immediately by Harper Brothers, in whose employ young Thompson was at once enlisted, and to whose influence and encouragement much of his early success was due. He next went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Charles Gleyre, his first instructor. A year or two after, he entered the École des Beaux Arts, and for a time was in the class of Yvon, who attained great celebrity, during the second empire, for his historical and military pieces. Mr. Thompson subsequently studied under Lambinet, while a portion of his time was given to animal anatomy under Barye at the Jardin des Plantes. His first painting, "The Moorlands of Au Fargis," was exhibited and placed on the line in the Salon of 1865, thereby winning him commendation from some of the best-known painters of that time—Achard, François Hereau and others. During the same year he became a pupil of Albert Pasini, working in the studio, and under the influence of that artist for some time, which gave him a peculiar mastery in the interpretation of nature. His first commission was from an eccentric English gentleman, whom he met in Switzerland, who had set his heart on having a painting of the great Gauli glacier. Mr. Thompson, at that time a young man of twenty-five, accompanied by three guides climbed to the glacier, where he spent two weeks, sleeping at night in open air. The work was finally completed to the great pleasure of its owner. Mr. Thompson began to exhibit in the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1868. He was made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1873, when he exhibited "The Ruins of the Palace of St. Cloud in the Winter of 1871," which picture (his first to attract wide attention in America) had been painted in Paris at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and is now owned in that city. In 1875, while at work on the Island of Corsica, he received notification of his being elected an academician on the merits of his picture in the exhibition of that year, "Virginia in the Olden Time." Other of Mr. Thompson's paintings are as follows: "A Twilight at Corsica" (1875); "The Schoolhouse on the Hill" (1878); "The Market-place in Biskra" (1884); "The Advance of the Enemy" (1885); "A Sabbath Day in Troublous Times"; "A New England Homestead," for which he was awarded a medal in the exhibition of 1889 in Paris; "The Parting Guests," depicting colonial life in Maryland, which is now the property of the New York Historical Society; "The Review at Annapolis, Md., A.D. 1776," belonging to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy; "Passing the Outpost," belonging to the Union League Club of New York; "The Review of Washington's Army, Philadelphia, 1777," owned in Springfield, Mass. Much of Mr. Thompson's best work is owned in England. As an artist his methods were characterized by honesty, and his brilliancy and purity of color and delicacy of execution showed that he had not been slow to profit by the influence of his master, Pasini, adding to all a life and spirit of his own gained by the nature of our vigorous country of the new world. Out of over 125 or more paintings sold in the National Academy of Design, New York, by Mr. Thompson, over forty were of colonial or revolutionary subjects; and his interest was ever alive, and his remembrance or information exact, as to incidents connected with the history of our nation's early struggle and growth. His nature seemed fitted, by birth and descent as well as desire, for the skillful portrayal of active episodes in life, military or otherwise, and especially so for the scenes furnished by our own history and important events and homes connected with it. He brought back with him from his last foreign tour many of his best sketches, having worked constantly out of doors among scenes of life in Brittany, at picturesque Auray and Concarneau, and St. Malo, where market-place and seaside gathering of the ever-patient fisher-folk charmed eye and brush alike. His work everywhere covered a large and varied field. From early days France, Switzerland, Italy, and Corsica, and, later on, Spain, Algeria and the heart of the Desert of Sahara gave him vivid delight in their life; and this was faithfully and earnestly rendered, while his mastery of color and his individuality showed everywhere in his delineations. His varied powers were shown most in such paintings as "Stirring Incidents"; "Review at Philadelphia, 1777"; "Cannonading on the Potomac"; "Review at Annapolis, by Gen. Smallwood"; "Advance of the Enemy"; "Alarming Intelligence"; "News from the Front"; "Danger in the Desert"; "The Halt at the Mill"; "Crossing the Outposts," owned by Union League Club; "Boar-hunt in Morocco"; "Market-place in Tangiers"; "Market-place in Concarneau." Among other works are: "Desolation"; "Ruins of St. Cloud;" "Winter of 1871"; "Episode of Franco-Prussian War"; "A Deserted Inn"; "Belated Travellers"; "A Journey in a Weary Land"; "Christmas Eve a Hundred Years Ago"; "Story of an Old Farm"; "Sweet Summer Time Long Ago"; "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties"; "Sand Hill Aristocracy, North Carolina"; "Squatter Homes near Central Park." Best of all, and almost his last work, was the spirited painting of a gathering outside the porch of the old Bruton

Wordsworth Thompson

Church, Williamsburg, Va., in the time of Lord Dunmore. Associated, as Mr. Thompson was, with his brother artists of the Academy of Design and Artists' Fund Society, he also gave some of his best days to the work of the building committee of the Century Association, engaged in erecting an elegant home in Forty-third street. Of this club he was for many years a member. Although ever a retiring character, with little of self-assertion, he felt a man's faithful work ought to speak for itself; but he, ever of a delicate sensitiveness, desired earnestly the appreciation of his friends, and won it everywhere. All who knew him well, remember vividly his keen sense of humor, his ever-ready speech, his convivial nature and sympathy with all things pure and bright—an honorable man and gentleman, ever sincere and faithful to his word his friends, his beloved art and his country. Mr. Thompson was married, in 1876, to Miss Pumpelly, of Oswego, N. Y., where he resided until he built his own house in Summit, N. J., in 1884. He died there, Aug. 28, 1896.

ABBATT, Agnes Dean, artist, was born in New York city, June 23, 1847. Her parents were William D. and Agnes A. (Dean) Abbatt, of English Quaker and French Huguenot ancestry, the father having been a New York merchant for many years. Her paternal grandfather came to America from Preston, England, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, settling in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co., N. Y., where he became interested in manufactures. The daughter's artistic tastes are inherited from both sides of the family, her maternal grandmother and several aunts having been amateur artists of ability. Miss Abbatt first studied at Cooper Institute, winning a medal at the end of the first year, and afterward at the National Academy of Design, where her work was among that selected for exhibition. Later she became the pupil, first of R. Swain Gifford, N.A., and then of James D. Smillie, N.A. Her water-color painting won a medal at a Boston exhibition, and in 1880 she became a member of the American Water-Color Society. Miss Abbatt is notable as being one of the few women elected to membership in the Water-Color Society. She is well known as a teacher, both in New York and other cities, while her work, especially that in landscape, has been done largely in the vicinity of her summer home in Westchester county, N. Y.; the Berkshire Hills, Mass.; on Long Island, and on the Massachusetts coast. She has been conspicuously successful in flower-painting, particularly chrysanthemums. Among her best-known pictures are: "Highways and Hedges"; "In Green Pastures"; "The Intervale Road"; "In Lobster Lane"; "A Summer Afternoon on the New England Coast"; "On the Beautiful Gloucester Shore"; "Near Springfield, Mass."; "My Neighbor's Hay Field"; "Looking towards Barnstable, Mass."; "Our Japanese Cousins," and "Flowers of the Frost." For some time past Miss Abbatt has been giving some attention to designing and illustrating, and a history of the old town of Westchester, now a part of Greater New York, which is soon to appear (1898), will be illustrated by her.

Agnes D. Abbatt

CLOSSON, William Baxter Palmer, artist, was born at Thetford, Orange co., Vt., Oct. 13, 1848. The Clossons are of English origin, for several generations resident in America. His mother's family name was Palmer, and she was remotely related to the artist, Benjamin West. William received his education in the schools of his native town—very good schools, though at that time furnishing no training in drawing. Indeed, the facilities for acquiring an artistic education were very meagre, and as the profession of art was not held in high esteem in that region at that time, whatever study young Closson could carry on in drawing was very quietly, almost surreptitiously done. He continued, however, to study and practice When seventeen years of age he was clerk in a railway office in northern Vermont, and for a time had to give up all idea of art; but the predilection was too strong to be controlled, and after a year or more, he visited Boston to ascertain the possibilities in the prosecution of artistic study. While there he became interested in wood engraving, and seeing in this work the probability of a means of support while pursuing the study of art, he secured some gravers and wood, and so far mastered their use by working out of office hours as to bring him the offer of work sufficient to afford a meagre support at the start. He accepted this position and also began to study in the evening drawing-schools, and continued to work and study in this way until 1880, when he began engraving over his own signature for the "American Art Review" and for the magazines. This he followed continuously, except the time spent in two visits to Europe for the study of ancient and modern art, until 1890, when he began to paint in oil, for which he had been preparing himself during the previous years. He has exhibited only a few of these paintings, preferring to study more thoroughly before showing results. His wood engravings have been exhibited at various times in this country and in Europe, receiving medals and diplomas at Boston, at the World's Columbian exposition, the Exposition Universelle, Paris, and at the old Salon, where he is *hors de concours*. Mr. Closson has given considerable time to a method of engraving of his own invention and adaptation, results of which were shown at the Columbian exposition and other places. It is adapted for both the relief and intaglio line, and is a very free and artistic method of work. In reproductive engraving, Mr. Closson is best known for his engravings after George Fuller, the American artist; but he prefers now to engrave from his own paintings, as giving greater freedom and directness of expression. In painting he is imaginative—an idealist, so-called—and this is the keynote of his work as an engraver also.

W B Closson

DAVIS, Charles Harold, artist, was born at Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 7, 1856, son of James H. and Elizabeth L. Davis. His father, a native of Amesbury, was long an instructor in the schools of that town. Mr. Davis' education was superintended by his father, but at the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the trade of carriage-builder. Very early in life he displayed marked artistic talent, drawing and painting in his leisure hours, but receiving no regular instruction until his twentieth year. Then, at his father's suggestion, he began a three years' course under Otto Grundman, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. His father's means would not admit of his continuing study abroad; but a generous townsman, appreciating the young man's talent, furnished the necessary funds for two seasons of work in 1880–81, under Boulanger and Lefebvre, at the Julien Academy, Paris. Having thoroughly mastered the technique of his art and the science of form and color, Mr. Davis began the study of landscape with no guide other than his genius. He remained ten years in France. For five years more he resided both winter and summer at his country home at Mystic, Conn., painting and studying directly from nature, and has so fully realized his ambition of faithfully interpreting her varying moods that he is now rated among the foremost landscape painters of the day. Among his most famous productions are: "Le Soir" (1886), at the Metropolitan Museum, New York city; "The Brook" (1889), at the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia; "At Twilight" (1888), at the Art Institute, Chicago, and many others in well-known private collections. In 1886 he received a gold medal at the prize-fund exhibition offered by the American Art Association of New York, and in 1887 one of the $2,000 prizes. In 1887 he also received an honorable mention at the Paris Salon, in 1889 a second-class medal at the universal exposition, Paris, thereby becoming *hors de concours* at the Paris Salon; in 1890, the Palmer prize of $500 for best landscape in the Chicago exposition, and the same year a gold medal at the mechanics' fair, Boston. He was awarded a medal at the World's fair, Chicago, in 1893, and the grand prize gold medal at the Atlanta exposition in 1895. Mr. Davis is a member of the Society of American Artists. He was married, in 1884, to Angèle Lagarde, of France, whose sympathy and critical judgment made her a constant help and inspiration. They had two children.

Chas. H. Davis

BROOKS, Maria, artist, was born at Staines, Middlesex, England, about 1845, daughter of Henry and Sophia Brooks. Although displaying artistic talent at an early age, she was not encouraged by her parents to cultivate her gifts, and it was not until comparatively late in her youth that, her family having moved near London, she began the study of art at the school in South Kensington. There she worked with great assiduity and was successful in all the competitive examinations during her connection with the school, carrying off two gold, one silver and six bronze medals, as well as scholarships and other honors. While at school she was commissioned to paint a fan for the queen, and received from her majesty a letter highly appreciative of the work. In this way the "fan competition," since then a feature in the school-work, was inaugurated. After about four years spent at South Kensington, Miss Brooks became also a student in the London Royal Academy, and took advantage of the teaching given there by the foremost English artists. Before leaving South Kensington she received numerous commissions to paint portraits, and many of these she exhibited in the Royal Academy with great success, six being hung as her first sending up, and three before her entrance into the life-class. From that time on she was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy until she left the country, as well as in other English galleries, and her pictures were noticed favorably in such leading journals as the "Times," "Court Journal," "Post," "Globe," "Telegraph," "Graphic," "Illustrated Times," as well as in the provincial press. About 1882, owing to very general discussion about the fairness of the readmission of women to membership in the academy, her work began to receive less fair treatment from that body, and in 1885 some of her pictures having become favorably known in Montreal, she accepted an invitation to visit that city professionally for portraiture, and spent a year and a half instead of five months, as originally contemplated, in Canada. She then went to New York, intending to make a short visit there before returning to London, but owing to various circumstances she has made New York her home, and still occupies the studio, 58 W. 57th street, which she took on first coming to the city. Her first American portrait was that of Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, the success of which caused her to receive rapid recognition. Among her numerous works are portraits made in England of Mrs. Montague Cookson, Hon. Mrs. Gathorne Hardy, the late Col. Leahy, R. E., Miss Mitchel Henry and sister, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Mitton, Mrs. Sedgwick, the Lady Gladys Herbert, now Lady de Grey, all of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and American portraits of Rev. Drs. Huntington, Morgan Dix and R. W. Howes, the late Mrs. George Coppel, Mrs. Seth Howes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Conant, the late Mr. Andrew Johnson, Mrs. I. B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Beste and others. Some of her subject pictures are "Wayfarers," "Down Piccadilly," "Cat's Cradle," "Little Wisdom," "Early Summer," "I Wonder if It's True?" "Ready for a Bowl," "Shall I or Shall I Not?" "A Love Story," "Mandy," "Shelling Corn," "Shucking Corn," "Very Sweet," "Isabel," "Mental Conflict," "Her Friend and Protector," "Whither?" The last was the first of a series of low-toned pictures, painted and exhibited in London, which received a great deal of favorable notice—it, and another of the series being bought by Montreal collectors and resulting in the invitation extended to her to visit that city. A series of "Little Girl" pictures have proved to be the most popular of all her work, the demand for them being so great that Miss Brooks lengthened the series far beyond her original design. At the present time she occupies herself almost exclusively with portraiture.

ANDREWS, Eliphalet Frazer, artist, was born in Steubenville, O., June 11, 1835. His paternal great-grandfather, Andriesen, came from Holland in the eighteenth century and settled near Trenton, N. J. His grandfather was one of the first flat-boat navigators of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and a founder of the town of Steubenville, O., where he established a mart to supply eastern Ohio with the products of the South. His father, who succeeded to the business, studied under Alexander Campbell of Bethany College, founder of the Campbellite or Christian denomination. His mother was a granddaughter of Abner Lord of Connecticut, one of the twelve settlers of Marietta, O. One of her sisters was the mother of Gen. Irvin McDowell, and another the wife of Geo. Cass, brother of Lewis Cass. His father's brother was the originator of the State Bank of Ohio and its president. Having lost both his parents before his seventh year, he was brought up by relatives. He entered Kenyon College, but leaving in his junior year, was graduated at Marietta College in 1853, being then the youngest graduate on the rolls. He followed art as a profession for a number of years, and, in 1859, went to Düsseldorf, where he received thorough instruction in drawing from Prof. Mücke, and later from Knaus. He returned to America in 1863, but in 1874 he again went abroad, this time studying under Bonnat in Paris. In 1877 he settled in Washington, where

E. F. Andrews

he rapidly became noted as a portrait painter, and for ten years gave gratuitous instruction in the Corcoran Art Gallery. Upon the opening of the Corcoran Art School he was made director, and has since held the office, greatly to the advantage of art instruction at the capital.

BENNETT, James Levi, lawyer, was born in Durhamville, Oneida county, N. Y., April 8, 1849, son of Willard H. and Elizabeth A. Bennett. He attended the common schools of his native town until about thirteen years of age, when his family having moved to the vicinity of Oneida, he entered the Oneida Seminary, where he continued his studies for four years. He completed his preparation for college at Cazenovia Seminary, and then entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1871. He immediately began the study of law in the office of M. J. Shoecraft, of Oneida, N. Y. Later removing to Syracuse, he entered the office of Irving G. Vann, afterward judge of the supreme court—at present of the court of appeals of New York. In 1872, less than a year from the time he was graduated, he was admitted to the bar, but he continued the work of a student until the spring of 1874, when at the suggestion of his former employer he returned to Oneida village, and the firm of Shoecraft, Bennett & Tuttle was formed, which continued five years. Mr. Bennett became active in politics early in life, and soon obtained a local reputation as a public speaker. In 1877 he received the nomination of his party for the office of district attorney of Oneida county. He was defeated, but made an impression upon the people, and two years later was tendered the nomination of senator, which was declined. He was sent as a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1874 and 1879. In the year 1884 Mr. Bennett sought a larger sphere of activity, and removed his office to New York city. In the presidential campaign of 1888 he was credited with having done excellent work upon the stump for his party, and showed such a grasp of the tariff question that his services were engaged by the Reform Club of New York in a series of tariff reform meetings. In the following year he was selected to meet in joint debate the representative of the American Protective Tariff League in a series of meetings held in Ulster county, N. Y. In 1892 he joined enthusiastically the so-called anti-snapper movement, which resulted in the May convention held at Syracuse, and which subsequently influenced the nomination of Mr Cleveland at the Chicago convention in June, 1892. His services at that convention and in the campaign that followed were such that his political associates unanimously presented his name to the president for the office of U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of New York, to which he was appointed Feb. 27, 1894.

James L. Bennett

ROUSS, Charles B., merchant and philanthropist, was born at Woodsboro, Frederick co., Md., Feb. 11, 1836, son of Peter Hoke and Belinda (Baltzell) Rouss. His paternal ancestry is traced back to George Rouss, who was a member of the common council of Kronstadt, Austria, in 1500; his son, Caspar, was a member of the select council of that city, consisting of twelve lawyers, all chosen for life; another was chief magistrate of Kronstadt, while the third son, although blind from early infancy, became pastor of St. Martin's Lutheran Church at Alstadt. The ancestry on the maternal side is equally honorable, and a number of the Baltzell name received conspicuous mention in colonial and revolutionary days. Mr. Rouss' father was a prosperous farmer, who removed with his family to Berkeley county, Va., in 1841, and bought a beautiful estate, called "Runneymeade," about twelve miles from Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley. At the age of ten Charles was sent to the academy at Winchester, where he acquired a good education. It was his father's desire that he should become a farmer, but he preferred a business life, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in the store at Winchester. In three years he had saved $500, and had gained an experience that enabled him to begin business for himself. Such was the marvelous success which attended his untiring energy that six years later he was occupying the largest business house in Winchester. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 12th Virginia regiment, and enduring the hardships and facing the dangers of the entire war, he surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. Returning to his home, he assisted in gathering in the harvest of the summer of 1865, after which he located in New York. There he was soon started in business, but an unfortunate partnership, under the slavery of the credit system, brought disaster, and he was forced to start anew. "Cash before delivery" then became his motto, and has ever since been the real secret of his success. After a few years he removed from Church street to Broadway, and established, as an advertising medium for his house, the "Auction Trade Journal," a monthly publication, which was circulated widely throughout the United States, and has made his name universally known. In a few years' time he was rated among the millionaires of New York. Finding that a seven-story building was too small for the requirements of his constantly expanding business, he erected, at the cost of $1,000,000, the structure, comprising a basement, sub-basement and ten stories, at 549–53 Broadway. Under its roof may be found an army of clerks, and an enormous stock, representing everything in the line of dry goods. His house has dealings with 30,000 stores in every part of the United States, besides many in South America and Mexico. The minutest details of the day's work are reviewed by Mr. Rouss himself, whose hours of labor are as long as those of his humblest employé; and this, too, notwithstanding that he has been totally blind for several years. From its foundation, also, he has been editor, as well as publisher, of the "Auction Trade Journal." Mr. Rouss' only vacation during the year is spent in Winchester, Va., on the day of the agricultural fair, which is known as Rouss-day, in recognition of his many liberal benefactions to the town he loves so ardently. His gifts to the city of Winchester include $30,000, to increase its water supply; $10,000, for the iron fence to surround Mount Hebron Cemetery, and an annual contribution of $1,000 to the fund of the agricultural fair, and thousands more to maintain its fire companies. He erected, at the cost of $5,000, in Mount Hope Cemetery, near New York city, a monument to the memory of the dead of the Confederate Veterans' camp of New York, and he gave $35,000 to found a physical

laboratory at the University of Virginia. His name will, perhaps, be most widely remembered as the founder and patron of the great Confederate Memorial Hall, or Battle Abbey of the South, a museum of Confederate relics, where the future historian can find unprejudiced and truthful records of the civil war. The plan and design was sketched by Mr. Rouss, and the coöperation of the various Confederate camps was secured. In October, 1895, a committee, representing every part of the South, met at Atlanta, Ga., to devise means for carrying out the founder's plans; and in June, 1896, the charter provided was ratified at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, in Richmond, Va. To Winchester and the people of the Shenandoah valley, Mr. Rouss' name has been warmly cherished for his generosity in the early part of the war. When, owing to the greed of speculators, salt and sugar became so high as to be beyond the reach of most people, he purchased quantities of both and distributed them at cost, although he could have made a large fortune by their sale had he so chosen. Mr. Rouss was married, in 1859, to Maggie, daughter of James Keenan of Winchester, Va. She bore him two sons and a daughter. His elder son, Charles H. B. Rouss, died at the age of thirty-one, and his place as associate of his father has been taken by the younger son, Peter Winchester, who has already displayed qualities that promise a success as marked as that of his father. Mr. Rouss' interest in the city where his great fortune has been made led him to present to that great metropolis the replica of the celebrated statue of Washington and Lafayette by Bartholdi, the original of which decorates one of the beautiful parks of Paris.

SPALDING, William Andrew, journalist, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 3, 1852, son of Ephraim Hall and Jane (McCormick) Spalding. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and after 1867, was for several years engaged in business with the Kansas City "Journal." Later he entered the University of Michigan with the class of 1875, but instead of completing the course removed in 1874 to Los Angeles, Cal., and at once obtained employment on the "Daily Herald." Filling various positions in succession on this paper, he finally became business manager in 1879. Afterward he was on the "Evening Express," first as city editor and then as manager during the absence of Col. J. J. Ayers, the principal owner at that time. In 1882 he removed to Sierra Madre, where for over three years he was engaged in citrus fruit-culture, on which he has written an able work, "The Orange: its Culture in California" (1885). Then resuming his old calling, in 1886 he joined the editorial staff of the Los Angeles "Times," and subsequently purchasing an interest in the "Times-Mirror," was chosen vice president of the company. He left the "Times" in 1893 to accept an appointment as commissioner of building and loan associations for California; but in February, 1897, by the purchase of a controlling interest in the Los Angeles daily and weekly "Herald," he became manager of one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the state.

W. A. Spalding

YOUNG, William Brooks, lawyer, was born in Marengo county, Ala., Sept. 22, 1844, son of James Alfred and Henrietta (Brooks) Young. His father was a native of Laurens district, S. C., and a probate judge of Marengo county for twenty-five years. He was of English and Scotch extraction, being descended on the paternal side from Sir Francis Young, who was born in London, England, in 1650, and killed at the battle of Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704. The first of the family to come to America was M. Cadet Young, who died in Lunenburg county, Va. His son, Thomas, who was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1732, and died in North Carolina in 1829, was a planter, and held office under the colonial government before the revolution; Thomas' son, Archibald, was the grandfather of William B. Young. His maternal grandfather was William Middleton Brooks, a planter of Sumter district, S. C. Mr. Young was educated at private schools until he entered the Alabama University, in 1860. On being graduated, in June, 1861, he was seized with the war fever, then prevailing, and in July joined the 11th Alabama infantry as second lieutenant. He saw service in the army of northern Virginia, and was engaged in all its important battles except Frazer's Farm and Malvern Hill, and was twice wounded. His ability and energy were recognized soon after entering the army, and he was made captain of a company of sharpshooters in his own regiment. He led that until June, 1864, when he was appointed brigade adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. J. C. Saunders, who was then in command of what was known throughout the army as "Wilcox's old brigade," of Mahone's division. His regiment formed a part of the troops that recaptured the celebrated crater from the negro division before Petersburg, July 21, 1864. His regiment lost heavily in that engagement, but it inflicted a fearful loss on the enemy, and took many prisoners. He remained in the field until Gen. Lee surrendered; then returned home, and studied law with his father, at Linden, Ala. He was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Alabama, March 10, 1868, and soon afterwards left for California, where he practiced his profession for two years, mainly in Stanislaus county. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of California, Aug. 11, 1868. Returning to Alabama, in 1870, he practiced his profession at Greensboro, until January, 1880, when he settled in Jacksonville, Fla., and was admitted to practice in the state supreme court in February, 1881. In January, 1885, he formed a partnership with Mr. J. E. Hartridge, which was dissolved in October, 1888. Mr. Young was appointed judge of the circuit court, Aug. 21, 1890, and held that position until his term expired, June 15, 1893. This was his first judicial appointment, but he had been the prosecuting attorney of Hale county, Ala., in 1871–73. He has been twice married: first, in Greensboro, Ala., Oct. 25, 1883, to Alice Smaw, who died exactly two years later; and, second, July 10, 1889, to Margaret, daughter of Dr. J. W. Rankin, of Atlanta, Ga., by whom he has three children. Judge Young is a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church, and stands as high as any man in legal and social circles. The accompanying illustration shows him as second lieutenant in the 11th Alabama infantry, when he was less than seventeen years of age.

Wm B Young

W J Morgan

MORGAN, William John, lithographer, was born Nov. 27, 1838, at Nanty Y Glo, Monmouthshire, South Wales, eldest son of John and Mary (Evans) Morgan, and a descendant of Gen. Sir Charles Morgan of Monmouth. His father was an iron-worker in his native country, and on his removal to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1840 continued in the same employment. He died in 1846, after a long illness and in great poverty, relieved only by the earnings of his faithful wife, aided by the eldest of their three boys, then but eight years of age. Mr. Morgan's mother was a woman of strong character, unusual tact, and courage in the face of difficulties which would have overwhelmed one of less sterling worth. From her Mr. Morgan undoubtedly inherited many of the traits which have contributed to his unusual success in later life. After his father's death he found employment in a rolling-mill at twenty-five cents per day, and before he was ten years of age was earning sixty cents per day; thus, even at that early age, contributing very materially to the support of his mother and brothers. In 1848 Mr. Morgan's mother became the wife of William Johns, a fellow countryman, and then was opened a way by which the young boy could attend school for about six months of each of the three succeeding years. Mr. Johns was a man of splendid character and a skilled workman; being at that time one of the very few men in America who understood the smelting and refining of copper, having also invented a process for smelting the large masses of the metal found in the Lake Superior region, and theretofore regarded as almost worthless. From him William Morgan learned the business, and after his death in 1854, continued to follow it, earning thereby a comfortable support for his mother and younger brothers. On the outbreak of the civil war, he responded to Pres. Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and served in the army nearly three years; first in the 7th Ohio regiment, volunteer infantry, and later in Gen. Hazen's celebrated 41st Ohio regiment. He rose, by faithful service to a captaincy, and on several occasions of emergency was placed in command of his regiment, which participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Stone River, besides innumerable minor engagements and skirmishes. In 1864 he resigned from the service only on account of illness, which continued to cling to him for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Morgan became interested in lithography in Cincinnati in 1865, and established an independent business for himself in Pittsburgh in 1868, which he relinquished in 1870, to acquire an establishment in Cleveland, with working capital, and the experience necessary to enable him to take the leadership in his branch of industry. There, in the succeeding score of years, by patient, laborious effort, sacrifice and struggle, he gradually secured a commanding position, which brought with it ample fortune and leisure in later years for the cultivation of a taste for art, literature and travel. The company of which he is the head has gained, in certain branches of lithographic art, the widest celebrity of any concern in the world. Evidences of this may be found in diplomas awarded by the World's fair in 1893. Its business extends to all parts of the United States, and its work may be found in nearly every considerable city of Europe and Australia. Nor has this distinction been gained through fortuitous circumstances, but solely by artistic workmanship produced by good judgment, industry and integrity. Mr. Morgan's career is a striking instance of honorable achievement gained in the face of many difficulties by persistent labor, self-denial and courage. He is a member of the Masonic order; of the G. A. R.; the Loyal Legion; the Union Club, of Cleveland, and the Union Tariff League.

R M Benjamin

BENJAMIN, Reuben Moore, jurist, author and first dean of Bloomington Law School, was born on a farm near Chatham Centre, Columbia co., N. Y., June 29, 1833. His parents, Darius and Martha (Rogers) Benjamin, were both natives of the town of Chatham. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Ebenezer Benjamin, was a captain in the revolutionary army. He was fitted for college at Kinderhook Academy, New York, and in 1853 was graduated with honor at Amherst College, Massachusetts. He was principal of Hopkins Academy, at Hadley, Mass. (1853–54); a student in Harvard Law School (1854–55); and tutor in Amherst College, (1855–56). In 1856 he commenced the practice of law at Bloomington, Ill., which has since been his home. He was a delegate to the Illinois constitutional convention of 1869–70; drafted the bill of rights, and was one of the most efficient members of that body. In his speech on the railroad article, he took the position, never before held in court, that the power to limit the rates of charges of common carriers as the public good may require, is a governmental power which no legislature can irrevocably abandon or bargain away to any individual or corporation. (Debates of Constitutional Convention, Illinois. Vol. 2, p. 1641.) In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the people in a noted case (C. & A. R. R. Co. *v.* The People, 67 Ill. Rep. 11), which led to the Illinois legislation of 1873 prohibiting extortion and unjust discrimination in railroad charges. He was subsequently employed as special counsel for the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and assisted in the prosecution of the warehouse case (Munn *v.* The People, 69 Ill. Rep. 80), which was taken to the supreme court of the United States, and, being there affirmed (Munn *v.* Illinois, 94 U. S. Rep. 113), became the leading case in the series familiarly known in 1876 as the "Granger cases." These cases established the constitutional power of the legislature to regulate railroad and warehouse charges, and thereby protect the public against imposition. In a later case (Ruggles *v.* The People, 91 Ill. Rep. 256), the supreme court of Illinois declared broadly that the legislature has the power to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges by common carriers or others exercising a calling or business public in its character, or in which the public have an interest to be protected against extortion or oppression. In commenting on this case, the "Western Jurist" says: "It is probable that the people of the state are indebted for the results of this agitation as given in the above decision to Hon. R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, in a greater degree than to any other single individual. As a member of the constitutional convention, he made the clearest and most convincing argument in favor of the rights of the people which was delivered in that body, and as special counsel for the people in the cases of C. & A. R. R. Co. *v.* The People, and Munn *v.* The People, has very materially contributed in establishing the principle contended for by him before the convention and established in the above cases." He was elected without opposition to the office of county judge in 1873, and was re-elected in 1877 and also in 1882. He retired from the bench in 1886. Upon the organization of the Bloomington Law School (law department of Illinois Wesleyan University) in 1874, Judge Benjamin was appointed dean of the law faculty. He is still (1898) connected with the law school, having charge of the subjects of real property and constitutional law. He has published "Principles of Contract" (1889), and "Principles of Sales" (1896). These works—in the nature of a code with carefully selected illustrative cases—have been adopted as text-books in several of the law schools. In 1880 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Illinois Wesleyan University. Judge Benjamin was married, Sept. 15, 1856, to Laura, daughter of David G. Woodin, superintendent of schools for Columbia county, N. Y.

WARREN, Ira De Forest, lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1831, son of Rev. Ira De Forest and Eliza (Caldwell) Warren. His father, a native of Albany, N. Y., was a Methodist clergyman, and held pastorates at various places in New York state and New England. He died in 1869. The founder of the Warren family was one of three brothers, Peleg, Gabriel and James Warren, among the early settlers of Dartmouth, then in Rhode Island. Among distinguished members of the family was Gen. Joseph Warren, the famous commander at Bunker Hill. Ira D. Warren's grandfather, Seth Warren, son of James, removed, about 1817, to Dutchess county, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Having received a good education in the private schools of Albany, N. Y., and in Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., Mr. Warren began active life as a teacher in winter and student in summer. Having read law in the office of Hon. Horatio Ballard, ex-secretary of state, at Cortland, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar of New York in September, 1853, and to the bar of the U. S. supreme court, April 4, 1872. He has since continued in the practice of his profession; first, in connection with Edward Sanford, a distinguished lawyer of New York city, who died in 1854; since when he has practiced alone, more than forty-four years. He has appeared as a successful counsel in a large number of important cases, recorded in the New York reports for the last thirty years, and has served extensively as manager and administrator of estates. Although, as a good citizen, interested in the political movements of the day, he has neither sought nor consented to accept candidacy for public elective office, nor court patronage, finding in the steady and faithful performance of professional duties an ample field for his talents and energy. He has rendered valuable aid to many of the younger members of the profession. Mr. Warren is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and a member of the New York Yacht Club. He belongs also to the Manhattan and New York clubs and the Bar Association.

Ira D. Warren

J. D. Vermeule

VERMEULE, John Davis, merchant, banker and manufacturer, was born at Plainfield, Union co., N. J., Sept. 21, 1822, son of Frederick and Pamelia (Davis) Vermeule, and descendant of Jan Cornelissen Vermeule, a prominent citizen of Vlissengen, Zealand, in the Netherlands, a member of an old Holland family. The latter's son, Adrian, came to New York in 1699, on a visit to friends who lived in Harlem, and was persuaded to remain in that town to perform the double duty of town-clerk and voorleser, or lecturer, in the Dutch Reformed church. After eight years of acceptable service, he removed to Bergen, N. J., where he was married to Christina Cadmus, whose paternal grandfather, Thomas Fredericksen Cadmus, and maternal grandfather, Andries Hopper, settled in New York when it was New Amsterdam—the latter in 1652. Cornelius Vermeule, son of Adrian, acquired an estate of more than 1,200 acres, but did not lead an idle life as a country gentleman. He, like his father and grandfather, was a church officer; he was several times a member of the provincial congress of New Jersey, and was conspicuous during the revolutionary war for his patriotism, emulated by his four sons, who fought either as officers or privates. One of these sons, Frederick, grandfather of John D. Vermeule, became as prominent in civil as in military life, and for many years was presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset county. John D. Vermeule attended Morton's school at Middlebrook, N. J., until he was eighteen years of age, and then entered a dry-goods store in New Brunswick. Four years later (1844), the Goodyear Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co. was organized for the production of rubber boots, shoes and clothing, and he became connected with it as a member of the firm. In 1860 he became its president, treasurer and manager, and is now its principal stockholder. Under his direction the business expanded rapidly, so that larger factories were required, and they were built at Naugatuck, Conn. New methods of using rubber for boots and shoes and in connection with wearing apparel have been introduced from time to time, and Mr. Vermeule's inventiveness, quickness in anticipating the needs of the public, as well as the superiority of its goods, have done much to give this firm the leading position it occupies. Mr. Vermeule is also president of the Holland Trust Co. and vice-president of the American Savings and Loan Association, and is director in other financial organizations, not the least of which is the United States Rubber Co. (the Rubber Trust). He is interested in the York (Me.) Water Co. and the York Cliff Improvement Co. He was married, in 1846, to Mary C., daughter of John W. Kelly, a merchant of Philadelphia and Mary Randall, his wife. He has been one of the active members of the Holland Society since its foundation, and is a supporter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In his city residence, in West Forty-sixth street, adjoining Fifth avenue, he has a valuable library and a choice collection of pictures. He is a member of a number of clubs, including the Manhattan, Reform, Riding, Commonwealth and Merchants'. Of his many successful projects, Mr. Vermeule takes most pride in the York Cliffs Improvement Co., of which he is founder and president. This corporation owns 400 acres of shore land, with over two miles of ocean frontage, which it has laid out in lots and park-lands for the erection of handsome residences. It is but recently that this beautiful section of country has been known save to a favored few, but by Mr. Vermeule's enterprise increasing numbers of summer settlers are being attracted thither to enjoy the almost unparalleled beauties of mountain and shore scenery combined. On this tract he has also built the Passaconaway Inn, to accommodate nearly 500 guests, and himself owns a handsome villa in the vicinity, which he has named "Klipanzee," old Dutch for "rock and sea."

DOUGLAS, Benjamin, manufacturer and lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, was born at Northford, New Haven co., Conn., April 3, 1816, youngest child of William Douglas and Sarah, his wife, who was a daughter of Constant Kirtland, of Wallingford, Conn. He came of a race noted for its zeal in religion and for patriotism. His grandfather, also named William, was orderly sergeant under Israel Putnam, and took part in the expedition that captured Quebec in 1759. Subsequently, he engaged in the West India trade, and accumulated a small fortune, but when the revolutionary war broke out he gave up business to raise a company, and later a regiment, of which he became colonel. His father, John Douglas (1703–66), was a native of Plainfield, Conn., was a man of note in his day, and was lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Connecticut regiment, the best equipped in the colony. Following back the genealogical line, four Williams in succession are found; the first being the progenitor of this branch of the family in America. He was the son of Robert, was born in Scotland in 1610, and with his wife and two children emigrated in 1640, landing, it is supposed, at Gloucester, Mass. After a brief stay there he went to Boston, but in 1660 removed to New London, Conn., where he obtained a grant of two farms, which are still in the family, being owned by one of his direct male descendants. He was one of the commissioners of the army during King Philip's war, represented New London in the general assembly, and was a deacon in the First Church of Christ (Congregational). The father of Benjamin Douglas was a farmer, and a man who had inherited the traits that made his ancestors praised and honored, though he was never called into public life. At the age of sixteen Benjamin Douglas was apprenticed to a machinist at Middletown, and in the same year (1836) he entered the employ of Guild & Douglas—the latter being his brother, William—who four years before had formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing iron pumps. In 1839, on the retirement of Mr. Guild, he became a partner, the style being W. & B. Douglas. Their business became the supplying of steam engines and other machinery to factories, but in 1842 the brothers invented the revolving-stand cistern pump, made it their staple article of production, and were the first to introduce pumps as a regular article of commerce. The demand for these pumps increased from year to year, and continuous effort was made to improve the articles, until the patents covering the developments were more than 100 in number. In 1858 William died, and in 1859 the concern became a stock company, Benjamin Douglas being elected president. Until his death, Mr. Douglas remained at the head of this corporation. Long before this, the one-story shop, sixty by forty feet, in which W. & B. Douglas had carried on their business, had given to an extensive structure, and this in course of time became the largest foundry in the state, and was known through the sale of its products in every part of the world. The firm was awarded highest honors at Paris in 1867 and 1878, at Vienna in 1873, and at Philadelphia in 1876. Mr. Douglas was a Republican from the time the party was formed. Being nominated for congress from the second congressional district in 1854, he ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate; was a delegate to the national conventions that nominated Frémont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860; served as a presidential elector in 1860, and as lieutenant-governor in 1861–62, William A. Buckingham being chief executive. As mayor of Middletown (1849–55) he made an honorable record, and in 1854, and several times subsequently, he represented the city in the state legislature most creditably. He was president of the First National Bank and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Middletown, trustee of Wesleyan University, and a deacon in the South Congregational Church. Mr. Douglas was married, at Middletown, April 3, 1838, to Mary Adaline, daughter of Elias and Grace (Tolten) Parker, of that city, and niece of Maj.-Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U. S. A., who was killed at the battle of Antietam. Five sons and a daughter were born to them. He died at Middletown, June 26, 1894.

Benj. Douglas

BLOSS, Benjamin Gorham, insurance manager, was born at Cheshire, Mass., June 2, 1819, son of Rev. Samuel and Emma Angel (Gorham) Bloss. At the age of six his parents removed to Oneida county, N. Y., where he was prepared for college. He entered Madison University, in Hamilton, N. Y., but before graduation was compelled to leave college and assist in the support of the family. He became a farmer in Annsville, Oneida co., N. Y., and continued as such until 1850, when he removed to Rome, N. Y., and in partnership with N. B. Foot carried on a general merchandise business for several years. From Rome Mr. Bloss removed to Beaver Dam, Wis., and in 1857 became cashier of the City Bank. When the breaking-out of the civil war caused the closing of all state banks in Wisconsin, Mr. Bloss went to New York city, and entering into a contract with the New York Life Insurance Co. as a general agent, at once made his mark as a success in life insurance work. In 1864 he was elected vice-president of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., and while with them originated the non-forfeiture feature, which has since been adopted by every life insurance company, under which an ordinary life policy becomes non-forfeitable after a given period. Resigning from this connection in 1866, he accepted the position of general manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and in a single year wrote over $2,000,000 of insurance for them. He remained with them until 1879. When the insurance laws of New York were amended, in 1881, Mr. Bloss, with four others, organized the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which has proved one of the most prosperous enterprises of the day, and was elected first president. He was also inspector of agencies. The company with whose progress he has been identified has agencies in all the leading towns and cities in the United States and foreign countries. Mr. Bloss was a man of much foresight and fine executive ability. He was a member of the 5th Avenue Baptist Church, of New York, also for several years church treasurer, and a member of the board of trustees. He was the author of some fugitive verses that have been well received. In 1842 he was married to Martha Marilla, daughter of Silas Holcomb, of Clyde, Wayne co., N. Y. They had five children—three sons and two daughters. Mr. Bloss died at South Orange, N. J., April 13, 1895.

B.G. Bloss

Jas R Chalmers

CHALMERS, James Ronald, soldier, lawyer and congressman, was born in Halifax county, Va. Jan. 11, 1831, son of Joseph Williams and Fanny McCoy (Henderson) Chalmers. His grandfather, James Chalmers, one of the celebrated Chalmers family of Glasgow, Scotland, shortly after the revolution settled in Halifax county, Va., where he was married to Sallie Lanier, a sister of Judge Nathaniel Williams of Tennessee, and a descendant of Gen. Richard Williams. They had four sons: James Ronald, attorney-general of Tennessee; David, a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1851; John Gordon Chalmers, secretary of the treasury of the republic of Texas under Pres. Lamar; and Joseph Williams Chalmers, first vice-chancellor of Mississippi (1841–44), U. S. senator (1844–48), and widely noted as a prominent leader of the state bar. Joseph W. Chalmers also had four sons: the second, Hamilton Henderson, justice of the supreme court of Mississippi (1876 to 1884); the third, John Gordon Chalmers, who died in Nicaragua in 1854, while a captain in Walker's army of invasion; the fourth, Alexander Henderson, colonel of the 18th Mississippi cavalry, one of the picked regiments selected by Gen. Nathan B. Forrest to make the dash into Memphis, Tenn., in 1864. James Ronald Chalmers, the eldest was educated at St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Miss., whither his parents had removed in 1839. In 1848 he entered South Carolina College (Columbia, S. C.), where he was graduated in 1851, and on his return home commenced law studies in the office of Chalmers & Barton. He was, in 1852, a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for president, and being admitted to the bar in 1853, he rapidly attained a success and popularity that led to his election as a district attorney in 1857. His reputation was greatly enhanced by his brilliant record as a prosecutor. In January, 1861, he was a delegate from De Soto county to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession for Mississippi, and was appointed chairman of its military committee. He was elected colonel of the 9th Mississippi infantry, the first from the state to enter the Confederate service, and began his military career by a successful attack on Wilson's Camp, Santa Rosa Island, Fla. On Feb. 13, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general, and being placed in command of the Confederate forces at Eastport, Miss., repulsed the Federal gunboats on March 12th, preserving the Memphis and Charleston railroad. At the battle of Shiloh he commanded the extreme right brigade, and in the last charge on Sunday, came nearer Pittsburg Landing than any other Confederate commander. He later accompanied Gen. Bragg in the Kentucky campaign, receiving special recommendation for bravery at the battle of Mumfordsville. At Murfreesboro he was severely wounded, and before he had fully recovered was, at special request of Gov. Pettus, assigned to command of cavalry in northwest Mississippi. Here he began systematic work organizing the companies and regiments, which afterward formed part of the terrible column that immortalized the name of Gen. Forrest as the "wizard of the saddle." Gen. Chalmers commanded the first division of Forrest's cavalry from January, 1864, until the close of the war. After the surrender, he resumed professional practice. He was an elector for Mississippi on the Democratic ticket in 1872; was elected to the state senate in 1875, and was a representative from the sixth Mississippi district to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses. In 1880 he received the certificate of election to the forty-seventh congress, but his seat was successfully contested by John R. Lynch, the Republican candidate. He was, however, returned to congress in 1882 from the second district of Mississippi on the Independent Democratic ticket, and although refused a certificate by the governor, was finally seated after an exciting contest. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate, and although claiming the victory, his opponent J. B. Morgan, was declared elected. In 1885 Gen. Chalmers opened a law office in Memphis, Tenn., where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred in Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1898.

GALLOWAY, Jacob Scudder, jurist, was born in Mendham, N. J., Feb. 14, 1838, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Scudder) Galloway. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish extraction, was a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, professor of mathematics in Lafayette College, and the author of several notable works; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Jacob Scudder of Princeton, N. J. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Scudder, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1635, whose brother, Rev. Henry Scudder, was a noted divine and a member of the Westminster assembly. Prominent among his descendants were Rev. John Scudder, and his sons, Henry Martyn, William W., Ezekiel, Jared W., Silas and John, all missionaries and divines, and Col. Nathaniel Scudder, a noted physician, colonel of New Jersey troops in the revolution, and a member of the Continental congress, who was killed at the battle of Black Point, N. J., Oct. 16, 1781. William Scudder, a brother of Nathaniel, was colonel of New Jersey troops, and served throughout the great struggle for independence. Judge Galloway's maternal great-grandfather, Col. Archibald McClean, of Pennsylvania, was one of the surveyors who, by decree of King James II., settled the long-disputed boundary line between the territory of Lord Baltimore and William Penn. He established the famous "middle point" between Cape Henlopen and the Chesapeake, located the tangent line through the peninsula, and traced the "arc of the circle," which forms the northern boundary of Delaware. Subsequently he was associated with Messrs. Mason and Dixon in running the "line" thereafter known by their names. Jacob S. Galloway received his early education at home, and, entering Princeton College, was graduated in 1858. Immediately thereafter he removed to Eatonton, Ga., where he taught school for two years, and then continued in the same occupation in Memphis, Tenn., until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in the 4th Tennessee infantry, and served in all the engagements of his regiment. In the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded; then, being assigned to duty in the enrolling department with rank as first lieutenant, he served to the close of the war. Upon his return to Memphis he began to read law in the office of Col. Luke W. Finlay and Gen. Albert Pike, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. After several years of successful practice he settled in the suburbs and engaged in small-fruit farming. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace for Shelby county. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, he was elected to fill a vacancy on the bench of the circuit court. He also served as coroner

J. S. Galloway

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C B Wright

of the county from 1879 to 1882. In the latter year he was elected to the state senate by a large majority, but when a candidate for re-election in 1884 was defeated in the general overthrow of his party in that year. While a senator he introduced the bill providing for the construction of the splendid turnpikes that are now the pride of his county. In 1886 he was elected judge of the county probate court, an office which he still holds. He is also judge of the second circuit court of Shelby county. Judge Galloway is a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, being an eminent factor in the state and local politics of his party. He was a leader in opposing the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution in 1887, and succeeded in thwarting it by over 6,000 majority in Shelby county. Personally he is genial and approachable, and possesses qualities of firmness and integrity in such a high degree as to command the love and respect of men of all shades of political belief. He has been twice married: first, in 1867, to Mary E. Tucker, who died in 1878, leaving three children; and, second, to Mrs. Sallie R. (Tucker) Coffee—both great-great-granddaughters of Col. Robert Ruffin, who was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1747.

WRIGHT, Charles Barstow, financier and railroad president, was born in Wysox Valley, Bradford co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1822, son of Rufus and Elizabeth Wright. His father removed from New London, Conn., in 1814, and, settling in the valley of the Upper Susquehanna, established the first tannery in that region; in 1830 he settled at Tioga Point (now Athens), Pa. Until his fifteenth year the son attended the Athens Academy, but after that he received only such instruction as the common schools afforded. What he afterward accomplished, and the great distinction he won, was due entirely to his native force and strength of will. In 1837 he engaged as clerk in a general store at Le Roysville, Pa., and four years later was taken into partnership by his employer. In 1843 he was intrusted by the president and directors of the Bank of Towanda with the charge of important landed interests in Wisconsin and Illinois, particularly in the neighborhood of Chicago. His mission, lasting for two years, was successfully performed, and, having subsequently purchased the lands of which he had had charge, he realized a handsome profit during the rapid immigration in 1845–46. In 1848 he entered into mercantile business at Erie, Pa., with James H. Williams, under the style of Williams & Wright, and three years later established the first banking-house in Pennsylvania northwest of Pittsburgh. Upon the retirement of Mr. Williams in 1855, he opened a branch in Philadelphia, under the name of C. B. Wright & Co. In that year also he first became interested in railroads, a line of work to which he subsequently gave close study and attention, and in which he earned an eminent place. He was elected a director of the Sunbury and Erie railroad (now the Philadelphia and Erie), representing the entire interest of the road west of the Alleghanies. In 1857 he spent six months abroad as the bearer of important dispatches from the U. S. government to its representatives in London, Paris, Rome, Naples and the Hague, and on his return received the high commendation of the president and the state department. In 1858 he severed his connection with the banking business in Erie and removed to Philadelphia, devoting himself largely to the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, which was completed in 1863, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Upon the discovery of petroleum he formed a syndicate to construct the Warren and Franklin railroad, from Warren to Oil City on the Allegheny river—a line later consolidated with the Oil Creek railroad as the Oil Creek and Allegheny river railroad, which yielded a handsome revenue during the oil excitement, with Mr. Wright in sole charge of the finance and auditing department. In February, 1870, he sold the controlling interest to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., and on March 2d became director in the Northern Pacific Co. as representative of Jay Cooke & Co.'s $5,000,000 syndicate, which constructed 500 miles of road to Bismarck on the Missouri, when, owing to the failure of the fiscal agents to float any more bonds, work was stopped. After defaulting on the interest of a bonded indebtedness of about $30,000,000, the road had a floating debt of $4,500,000. Mr. Wright was elected vice-president in 1873, and at once took measures to prevent foreclosure in the U. S. courts at St. Paul, Minn., by entering bankruptcy proceedings in New York. The president, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, having been appointed receiver, Mr. Wright in 1874 succeeded to the presidency. He soon effectually conciliated all opposition, and by an economical and business-like administration enabled the road to earn a surplus. He further devised a plan of reorganization, under which nearly all the first mortgage bonds and interest coupons were made exchangeable for preferred land-grant stock. Adjustments were made with the numerous creditors, the floating indebtedness canceled and the earning capacity of the road vastly increased. The preferred stock was afterwards largely exchanged for lands owned by the company in the most fertile sections of Minnesota and Dakota, millions of acres being thus opened to settlement and cultivation. The successful reorganization of the Northern Pacific railroad was Mr. Wright's crowning achievement. One of the first steps following this successful move was the establishment of good connections with St. Paul, by new construction from Brainerd to Sauk Rapids, and by a compact with the St. Paul and Pacific, for untrammeled use of its lines from Sauk Rapids to St. Paul. This was one of the earliest, most important and most successful of the movements connected with the revival of railroad construction in the northwest, which has since attained great magnitude. In 1878 Mr. Wright resumed the construction of the main line for 216 miles west of the Missouri to the Yellowstone river, and also 269 miles from the head of navigation on the Columbia eastward. As the credit of the company was not yet intact, he was obliged to use his own credit in the purchase of rails and material. In 1891 he purchased, for $3,500,000, what is known as the Hunt system in the Walla Walla wheat region, which furnished one of the Northern Pacific's most important feeders. These are only a few of the many successful features devised and adopted by Mr. Wright in the rehabilitation and re-creation of the Northern Pacific railroad. Nor is it too much to say that its present sound condition has been largely brought about by his wise, careful and efficient management. On May 24, 1879, Mr. Wright resigned the presidency of the road, urging as a reason the impairment of his eyesight; and the board of directors, in accepting the resignation, passed most flattering resolutions in recognition of the great work which he had performed in the restoration of the company. After an extensive tour abroad he accepted the chairmanship of the company's finance committee. While in this capacity a loan of $40,000,000 was effected, which was the largest ever raised in the country up to that time. It was the means of completing the road across the continent. After retiring from active charge of the company's affairs, Mr. Wright continued to exercise an advisory control. He was president of the Tacoma Land Co., and was greatly revered throughout Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington for his many generous benefactions. He is sometimes called "the Father of Tacoma," in recognition of his noble part in the development of that city. He founded there the Annie Wright Seminary for young ladies, in memory of his wife and daughter; donated the beautiful building of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and was largely instrumental in erecting the Tacoma hotel, one of the most beautiful hostelries of the Northwest. Mr. Wright's life is a striking example of what can be accomplished, even in the absence of higher educational advantages, by the exercise of industry, perseverance and honesty in business life. In all of his transactions, covering the disbursement of millions of dollars, his integrity was never questioned nor his motives challenged. He was twice married: first, in 1848, to Cordelia, daughter of Joseph H. Williams, of Erie, Pa.; and, secondly, in 1858, to Susan, daughter of William Townsend of Sandusky, O. He had two sons and two daughters. Both sons are prominent residents of Philadelphia; his one surviving daughter lived with her father until his death. Mr. Wright died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1898.

KELLOGG, Luther Laflin, lawyer, was born in Malden, Ulster co., N. Y., July 1, 1849, son of Nathan and Helen M. (Laflin) Kellogg. His father was a son of Stephen Kellogg of Troy, and his mother a daughter of Luther Laflin of Saugerties, N. Y. The family traces descent to colonial times; his earliest American ancestor, Daniel Kellogg, having landed near Plymouth, Mass., in 1630, and been one of the earliest settlers of Norwalk, Conn. Since then the Kelloggs of New England have produced many characters notable in history. Receiving his early training in the private schools of New York, Mr. Kellogg entered Rutgers College, where he was graduated with high honors in 1870. Throughout his college course he showed so marked an aptitude in oratory and debate that he was chosen junior and senior orator, and also awarded the honor of delivering the master's oration. He began the study of law in the Columbia Law School, and was graduated LL.B., and admitted to the bar of the New York supreme court in 1872. While in the law school he was a clerk in the office of Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, the senior partner of the firm being ex-Judge James Emott, of the supreme court and court of appeals. Within a few months after his graduation he was admitted to the firm, then reorganized under the style of Emott, Hammond & Stickney. Their principal business was in the line of corporation law, in which they were very successful and widely known; but Mr. Kellogg, gradually becoming more interested in municipal jurisprudence, determined to withdraw at the end of two years, and adopt it as his specialty. During the last twenty years he has gradually worked to the front in this department of practice, and in that time has appeared in most of the famous cases in which New York city has been a party. He is also a recognized authority on mechanics' liens, and draughted the statute permitting the filing and creation of liens against the moneys of contractors earned under city contracts. Although, in this and other notable public services, Mr. Kellogg has figured in politics, he has never sought or desired public office. As a trial lawyer Mr. Kellogg has few equals, his keen logical faculty and great oratorical powers rendering him a power with juries, and he is a well-known figure in nearly every court of state and city. After his withdrawal from Judge Emott's firm, Mr. Kellogg continued the practice of the law under his own name until 1890, when he organized the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, of which he is now senior member. He is a member of the Manhattan, Players, Delta Phi, Lawyers, Coney Island Jockey, Fort Orange and Suburban clubs of New York; president of the Colonial Club and chairman of the West Side Charity Organization Society. He is also a director in several business corporations. He was married, in 1874, to Eliza S., daughter of Maj. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. A., and has had six children.

L. Laflin Kellogg

DE VERE, Mary Ainge ("Madeline S. Bridges"), poet and humorist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Thomas Ainge and Margaret (McIntyre) De Vyr, both of whom were natives of Donegal, Ireland. Her father was a man of striking personality and versatile gifts; for years he was one of the most prominent agitators of Irish autonomy. All phases of land reform received enthusiastic advocacy from his pen, and he was a leader in the Chartist movement in England. After coming to America he formed the acquaintance of some of the foremost *littérateurs* and artists of the United States, and won some celebrity as a writer of magazine articles. He owned and edited "The Morning Post," the first daily newspaper in Williamsburg, L. I., and was subsequently associate editor of the "Irish World" of New York. From both father and mother Miss De Vere inherited literary and artistic talents, and a full measure of the Irish wit, intelligence, and warm, impulsive sympathies. As a little child, while studying under a governess at home, she proved herself an apt pupil both in music and art, but especially gifted in composition. She composed verses literally from the time she began to talk, and she was only fourteen when her first effusions appeared in a New York daily newspaper. She attended a private school in Brooklyn for some years, and then entered Fort Edward College, where she won a high prize for poetical composition. At school she also distinguished herself in the study of music, art and languages. Returning to her parents' home in Brooklyn, she wrote more and more frequently for publication, and in a short time her verses were sought for by the publishers of such magazines as "The Century," "Harper's," "Frank Leslie's," "Lippincott's," and "Littell's Living Age." Although never accepting an editorial position, as Miss De Vere gained in popularity and in confidence in her own powers, her productions appeared with almost the frequency of a paragrapher's articles. These poems were published over her name, Mary Ainge De Vere. Madeline S. Bridges is the pseudonym over which her humorous work has appeared. This was begun by accident; as an editor, who had by chance seen a sparkling letter from Miss De Vere, suggested to her to try writing for comic papers, and she found herself possessed of a peculiarly happy gift in that direction. Her squibs, jokes, dialogues and light verse were published in "Puck," "Life," "Judge," and the humorous columns of nearly all American periodicals. It has been said of this branch of her literary work, that "it will bear the test of true humor. It has reverence, courtesy, tenderness, sympathy. Its mirth is without malice; its laughter seems ever akin to tears." While her humorous writings appeared in the one class of periodicals, in the other Miss De Vere has continued to publish her poems of a more serious nature, many of which have become general favorites. The best-known are: "The Quiet House," "The Brook," "Life's Mirror," "We Two," and "Good-bye, Sweetheart." In 1870 she published a small collection of poems, entitled, "Love Songs, and Other Poems." Her poem, "The Spinner," was much admired by John G. Whittier. Selma Cruikshank wrote, in 1897, of Miss De Vere: "She is akin to Mrs. Browning, 'daughter of Shakespeare,' in poetic feeling and expression. Her writings are characterized by spontaneity. In her love-songs there is always more tenderness than passion, more regret than despair. Her best lyric is at once a picture and a song, and in her sonnets there is reflection, taste, repose." Miss De Vere has published translations from German, French and Spanish literature, particularly of the poems of Bonalde and Becquer. She has always resided in Brooklyn, N. Y.

GILDER, Jeannette Leonard, journalist and author, was born in Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1849, daughter of Rev. William H. and Jane (Nutt) Gilder. Her father was principal of St. Thomas' Hall, a woman's college in Flushing. At the age of eighteen she began her journalistic career by writing articles on various subjects for the Newark (N. J.) "Morning Register," a journal founded by her brother, Richard Watson Gilder, and R. Newton Crane, and at the same time she acted as Newark reporter for the New York "Tribune." When "Scribner's Monthly," which afterwards became the "Century Magazine," was started, she was associated with R. W. Gilder for a short time in the editorial department. In 1875 she was appointed literary editor of the New York "Herald," and afterwards musical and dramatic editor of the same paper, and this position she held until January, 1881. January 15th of that year she and her brother, Joseph B. Gilder, founded the "Critic," which they have continued to edit as the first purely literary weekly successfully established in the United States. For eighteen years Miss Gilder was the New York correspondent of the Boston "Saturday Evening Gazette," and afterwards of the Boston "Evening Transcript," in both newspapers writing over the pen-name of "Brunswick." She was the first American correspondent of the London "Academy," was for some time New York correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press" and "Record," and a regular contributor to the London "Daily Mail," the New York "World," and the Chicago "Tribune." At various times she has contributed special articles and short stories to the magazines. In 1886 she edited a volume entitled, "Representative Poems of Living Poets," for which the poets themselves made the selections; in 1887 with Helen Gray Cone she edited two volumes of "Pen Portraits of Literary Women"; in 1889, with her brother, J. B. Gilder, she edited a volume made up of contributions to the "Critic," entitled, "Authors at Home," and in 1882 a similar work, "Essays from The Critic." Her novel, "Taken by Siege" (1887), was published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., without her name, and proving a successful venture was republished by Charles Scribner's Sons, in 1897. In 1895 she established "Miss Gilder's Syndicate." In 1877 an original comedy from her pen, entitled "Quits," was produced at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. During the following year she dramatized Josiah G. Holland's famous novel, "Sevenoaks," for the late John T. Raymond, who played it throughout the West. In 1898 Miss Gilder returned to her dramatic work with successful results.

WARE, William Stratton, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1851. He was educated at the country schools of New Jersey, and, being of an intellectual turn of mind, supplemented the somewhat meagre educational advantages to be had there, by private reading. At the age of sixteen he left school, and was apprenticed to learn the carpenter and building trade, near Woodstown, N. J. When twenty-one years of age he started in life as a journeyman, and found employment for some time in Philadelphia, after which he traveled extensively throughout the United States, settling finally in Litchfield, Conn. In 1882 he removed to Columbus, Ga., and engaged in the manufacture of ice in conjunction with his half-brother, H. D. Stratton, who was the inventor of many improvements in ice-making machines. The business doubled in a short time under his management, but later on Mr. Ware went to Jacksonville, Fla., where, with Mr. Stratton, he started an ice-factory. This was shortly afterwards followed by others in Pensacola and elsewhere, until the business of the firm became so extensive that they manufactured half the ice produced in Florida. Since 1885 Mr. Ware has been a resident of Jacksonville, and has become prominent in the financial, social and philanthropic life of the city. In politics he has taken little interest. He was elected, in 1897, vice-president of the board of trade. Mr. Ware is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, May 8, 1878, at Litchfield, Conn., to Nellie Louise, daughter of Joseph Wooster, of Goshen, Conn. He has two adopted children.

W. S. Ware

PAGE, Richard Lucian, naval officer, was born at Fairfield, Frederick co., Va., Dec. 20, 1807. His father was William Byrd Page, a farmer and planter of Gloucester county, Va., and son of Col. John Page, a distinguished revolutionary soldier; and his mother, Anne Lee Page, was sister of the famous "Light Horse Harry" Lee. The son inherited the soldierly qualities of his distinguished ancestry, and after receiving a school education in Clarke county and Alexandria, Va., he entered the United States navy in 1824. He served continuously until the outbreak of the civil war, when, sympathizing with the Confederate cause, he resigned from the Federal service, and cast in his lot with the fortunes of his native state. He first served in a prominent position in the Confederate land forces, and afterwards was appointed a brigadier-general in the army, where his long years of experience made him one of the most trusted officers. He participated in the fight at Port Royal, and was in command of Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, when, after a gallant defense, it finally fell. At the close of the war Gen. Page retired to civil life, and occupied himself with rebuilding his native state, until, advancing years rendering him unfit for the cares of farm life, he removed to Norfolk, Va., and subsequently resided there. In Norfolk Gen. Page took an active interest in public affairs, and, being eminently fitted for administrative duties, was soon after his arrival appointed superintendent of public schools. This position he filled with great ability for many years. He has throughout his life been actuated by a strong and soldierly sense of duty, and his simple uprightness of life makes him greatly beloved. There is in Norfolk no more better known personage than this old Confederate soldier. He has always been an active member of the Episcopal church, and has served in all offices open to the laity. In Christ Church, Norfolk, he has been vestryman and senior warden. Gen. Page was married, early in life, to Alexina, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Calvert) Taylor of Norfolk, Va. An account of his naval career is given in Thomas Scharf's "Confederate States Navy."

WHEDON, Daniel Denison, author and educator, was born at Onondaga, N. Y., March 20, 1808. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1828, and subsequently applied himself to the study of law, but, abandoning that profession, devoted himself for a lengthy period to teaching. He taught at Cazenovia Seminary, New York, 1830–31, was a tutor at Hamilton College during the following year, and was subsequently professor of ancient languages at Wesleyan University, Connecticut. In 1843 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and filled pastorates at Pittsfield, Mass., and Jamaica, L. I. Resuming the teaching profession, he was, from 1845 to 1852, professor of logic, rhetoric and history in Michigan University. In 1856 he was appointed editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review" and of the publications of the Methodist Book Concern, in which capacity he served for twenty-eight years. Besides his editorial work, Mr. Whedon was a religious writer of no little eminence. He published numerous articles in different reviews and also a number of volumes, amongst them "Public Addresses" (1856); "Commentary on Matthew and Mark" (1860); the "Freedom of the Will," reviewing Jonathan Edwards and others (1864); "Commentary on the New Testament," 5 vols. (1860–75); "Commentary on the Old Testament," 7 vols. In 1889 there appeared a posthumous volume, containing "Essays, Reviews and Discourses." Mr. Whedon's health failed in 1884, and he was obliged to relinquish his labors, and to retire to Atlantic Highlands, N. J. His erudite additions to religious literature and his valuable services to the cause of Methodism earned for him the degree of D.D. from Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and in 1856 that of LL.D. was conferred by Wesleyan University. He died at Atlantic Highlands, June 8, 1885.

KETCHAM, John H., soldier and senator, was born in Dover, Dutchess co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1831. After receiving a good academic education he engaged in agricultural pursuits for some years. In 1854 he was elected supervisor of his native town, in 1856–57 served in the state assembly, and 1860–61 in the senate. In 1862 he assisted in organizing and became colonel of the 150th regiment of New York volunteers. He served with credit throughout the war, being brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 6, 1864, major-general, March 13, 1865, and receiving a full commission as brigadier-general of volunteers on Apr. 1st of the latter year. Having been elected to congress on the Republican ticket just prior to this, he resigned from the army to take his seat in the thirty-ninth congress and gave such satisfaction to his constituents that he was returned to the fortieth, forty-first and forty second congresses. While in Washington he did efficient service on the committees on foreign affairs and post-office expenditures. In 1874–77 he was one of the commissioners for the District of Columbia. In 1876 he was a delegate to the republican national convention and that same year was re-elected to congress, representing, from that time, the sixteenth New York district successively in the forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses, when he declined to further serve his constituents. Gen. Ketcham was regarded as a consistent and sound exponent of the principles of his party.

J. H. Ketcham

DAVIS, Andrew Jackson, spiritualist, was born at Blooming Grove, Orange co., N. Y. Aug. 11, 1826. His parents were extremely poor, and a knowledge of the alphabet was nearly the sum of his literary acquirements when he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1841. A Mr. Livingston, residing in Poughkeepsie, developed in young Davis extraordinary clairvoyant powers, and in March, 1844, the latter claimed, while in a prolonged trance, to have held converse with spiritual beings, who instructed him as to his teachings under the influence of mentors from the interior state. While under magnetic influence he conversed fluently on many abstruse subjects, and diagnosed and prescribed for the sick, who sought his ministrations from remote parts of the country. In 1845, when he was nineteen years of age, he dictated to Rev. William Fishbough, in New York, during hours of magnetic sleep, "The Principles of Nature, Her Divine Revelations, and a Voice of Mankind," which was soon after published in a volume of about 500 closely-printed pages. The book contained many original ideas with regard to life here and hereafter, some of which were beautifully expressed, while many of them contradicted those contained in the Bible, and others were incomprehensible. The book was widely read, especially in New England and the state of New York, and for a time Andrew Jackson Davis clairvoyance and spiritualism occupied a large share of public attention. It was a problem, and is yet, how an uneducated boy of nineteen could originate a work of such ability and pretension, though marred by many eccentricities and absurdities. One or two seasons Mr. Davis occupied the lecture platform, but he was not successful in drawing an audience together, and thenceforward he devoted himself to authorship. His later works are based on "The Principles of Nature," in which all of his most striking thoughts are recorded. His books, all of which profess to have been written under the influence of spirits, include: "The Great Harmonia" (6 vols. 1850–61): "The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse" (1851): "The Present Age and Inner Life" (1854; 2d edition, 1870); "The Approaching Crisis," a review of Dr. Bushnell on Spiritualism (1852); "The Penetralia" (1856); "The Magic Staff—An Autobiography" (1857)); "The Harbinger of Health" (1862); "Appetites and Passions" (1863); "The World's True Redeemer" (1863); "The Principles of Nature" (2d edition, 1863); "Morning Lectures" (1865); "Tales of a Physician" (1867); "Stellar Key to the Summer Land," and "Arabula, the Divine Guest" (1867).

ROOSEVELT, Cornelius Van Schaick, merchant, was born in New York city, Jan. 30, 1794. He was a descendant in direct line from Klaas Martensen Van Roosevelt, who left Holland in 1649, and settled in New Amsterdam, where he became one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens, under Dutch and under English régimes. His father, Jacobus I. Roosevelt, gave his services, without reward, as commissary during the entire war of independence. From him and his ancestors, Cornelius Roosevelt inherited a large fortune, and this he augmented by various successful financial ventures, becoming one of the five richest men of New York. For many years he was engaged in the importation of hardware and plate glass. He was one of those who founded the Chemical Bank, on the single principle of honesty, and that institution has never failed to pay its obligations in gold, and during the civil war redeemed its notes at one time at 280 in greenbacks. He introduced in business the principle of giving out no notes. He was married to Margaret Barnhill, and had six sons, of whom one was Silas Weir Roosevelt, a lawyer, famous for his wit, and another, Theodore Roosevelt, allotment commissioner. He died at Oyster Bay, L. I., Jul. 17, 1871.

FRY, William Henry, composer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1815. In his twentieth year he studied the science of music in his native place, and soon thereafter wrote several pieces for the orchestra that were performed in New York city by Jullien's orchestra. Meanwhile he had been occupied as a writer for his father's newspaper, "The Philadelphia Gazette," and also wrote for other journals. Before young Fry reached the age of twenty, he had written three overtures, one of which was played by the Philadelphia Philharmonic Society orchestra, and for this he was awarded a gold medal. In 1845 Fry brought out an opera, "Leonora," at first in Philadelphia and thereafter in New York city. In the following year he went to Europe as correspondent of several journals. While there, he made valuable musical collections, intended to serve him in the future in his lectures. Returning to New York city after an absence of six years, he became musical editor of the "Tribune" newspaper, in which he blended acute criticism with bizarre opinions on art. For two weeks, in 1848, he endeavored to manage Italian opera. In 1853 he gave a course of ten musical lectures, illustrated by performances. For this purpose he employed only Italian singers, a chorus of 100 persons, an orchestra of eighty musicians, and a military band of fifty performers. In giving these ambitious entertainments the manager sacrificed thousands of dollars, without being enabled to establish his theories. Two of his own symphonies were produced at this period, and were followed a year or two later, by other works: a Stabat Mater and eleven string quartets, all still-born and never published. In 1858 the composer reconstructed his "Leonora," set it to Italian words, and brought it anew before the public; but it could not be made popular. Another opera, "Notre Dame," produced in 1864, both in Philadelphia and New York, was then tried, but fared no better. These musical dramas were defective in construction, and lacked freshness and originality. Fry's fundamental theory was that all good music came from Italy, and that orchestral achievements were secondary to vocal ensemble. He was an obstinate, honest, but wrong-headed critic, and as such had little sympathy with classical composers. He often spoke in public on current events and the fine arts. In 1858 he published a volume on "Artificial Fish-breeding." His health became gradually wasted by consumption, and he died in Santa Cruz, W. I., Dec. 21, 1864.

HOOD, Helen, composer, was born in Boston, Mass., daughter of George Henry and Henrietta (Janvrin) Hood, and a descendant of Richard Hood, who came to Lynn, Mass., from Lynn Regis, England, prior to 1650. Nearly all her ancestors were early settlers of Salem, and many of them distinguished themselves in military, church and state affairs. Her father was born in Salem, and his father was a conspicuous figure musically, while nearly all his family were similarly endowed, several of them having held responsible positions in the profession. She was a decided musical prodigy from babyhood, singing, at the age of sixteen months, twenty-one tunes, and at two years carried the soprano in a quartet of any tune she knew. At five years of age she began to study the pianoforte; at seven, the violin; at fifteen, the organ and voice. When but ten years of age, it was discovered that she had the gift of absolute pitch, and from her earliest years she has composed. She has always lived in Boston, but has had the advantages of frequent and extensive foreign travel. She studied the piano in Boston under B. J. Lang, and the organ for three years, after which she gave organ concerts, and during all this time played in church. She studied composition for one year with G. W. Chadwick of Boston, and in 1889 went abroad to continue her studies, remaining two years, during which time she studied the pianoforte with Moszkowski, and also, while in Berlin, continued the study of composition. Her compositions embrace pieces for violin and piano; for piano alone; a Te Deum in E flat; a quartet for strings in D major; a trio for piano, violin and cello; two pieces for two violins and piano; and a number of songs, including two part-songs, written for Smith College, and one for the Cecilia Club of Boston. For her original compositions, Miss Hood received a diploma and medal at the world's Columbian exposition. Her works have already won much praise and are acknowledged as distinctly original and always musicianly, and those who are best fitted to judge, believe that this young writer has not done her best work, but predict for her greater success and wider fame.

BLISS, Philip Paul, composer and singer, was born in Clearfield county, Pa., July 9, 1838. His early life was spent in farming districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, where opportunities for culture were not afforded, and he was ten years of age before he first heard a piano. At the age of thirteen he united with the Baptist church at Elk Run, Pa., and even in his earlier years had been of a serious turn of mind. Up to 1855 he worked as a farmer and woodcutter, attending school now and then, and by 1856 had acquired enough education to enable him to teach school, his first experience as a pedagogue being at Hartsville, N. Y. In the winter of 1857 he attended a singing school for the first time, at Towanda, Pa., and a musical convention at Rome, N. Y., which brought him long-wished-for opportunities, and in 1860 he entered the Normal Academy of Music at Geneseo, N.Y. His voice developed into a bass of great range and beauty, and in the winter of 1860 he started on his career by teaching music and composing songs, which, however, had little more than a local reputation. About this time he made the acquaintance of George F. Root, who encouraged his efforts, and in 1865 Mr. Bliss entered into an arrangement with the firm of Root & Cady of Chicago, being engaged to conduct musical conventions in the northwestern states. He was also heard in oratorio, and sang the bass solos in "The Messiah" and "Elijah," with tremendous effect. During one of his tours he met the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, and a strong friendship sprang up between them. The result was that Mr. Bliss began to spend considerable time in the composition of sacred music in the form of songs, and in evangelistic labors. In 1874 he gave up all other work to devote himself to conducting revival meetings, chiefly in connection with Maj. D. W. Whittle, and by his manly character, his winning address, his earnest spirit and his magnetic voice, had great power over his audiences. His first songs were set

to music by George F. Root, but those by which he became best known were wholly his own production. The most popular, "Hold the Fort," was inspired by a message signalled during the civil war by Gen. William T. Sherman. Others scarcely less popular were "Only an Armor Bearer," "Rescue the Perishing," "Pull for the Shore," and "Hallelujah! 'tis done!" Four collections of his songs were published: "The Charm" (1871); "The Song Tree" (1872); "The Joy" (1873), and "Gospel Songs" (1874). He and his wife perished in a railway disaster near Ashtabula, O., Dec. 29, 1876. His "Memoirs," by Maj. Whittle, were published in 1877.

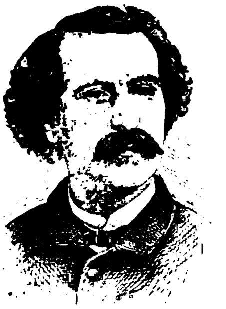
LOUD, Annie Frances, composer and organist, was born Nov. 16, 1856, in the ancient town of Weymouth, Mass., which is still her home; daughter of John White and Sarah Humphrey (Blanchard) Loud. She comes of singularly pure New England ancestry, being lineally descended from the oldest and the youngest of the pilgrims who on board the Mayflower signed the immortal compact—being on her father's side the ninth generation from William Brewster and on her mother's side the seventh from John Alden. Both of her parents were distinctly musical. Her father's grandfather, Thomas Blanchard, was a composer of some merit, and his father, Deacon Samuel Blanchard, was a singer of such distinguished excellence that his praises are sounded to the present day. Thus inheriting musical talent, singing tunes before she could talk, composing at the age of five years, having the advantage of a musical home and living in a musical town—Miss Loud early displayed a strong preference for the pedal organ, and a gift for improvisation. This preference and gift have grown with her years and become characteristic of her musical life. When hardly beyond infancy she was given a lesson in scale-fingering by the venerable Lowell Mason, then a guest in her father's house. After preliminary piano work she studied the organ and composition at the Boston Conservatory; then took a course in harmony and composition under John W. Tufts of Boston; later resuming piano and organ study and adding vocal lessons. Having served as choir singer, church organist, or musical director almost continually since the age of fourteen, Miss Loud naturally makes a specialty of church music, and in composition has confined herself almost exclusively to works for the voice. Her first song was published in Boston in 1881. In 1893 she was awarded a diploma and medal by the musical committee of the Columbian exposition at Chicago, for "An exhibit of sacred and secular music of standard value and interest, consisting of solos and choruses." The initials "A. F." were purposely used to conceal her sex, and for many years proved a successful disguise. Her work is varied in character, including sacred solos with organ accompaniment; secular solos with piano and violin accompaniment; music for Christmas and Easter; choruses; quartets for mixed, male, and ladies' voices; and simpler music for children. Among the best known of her nearly ninety compositions, now published, are the sacred solos, "There is a City Bright," "The Angel's Message," "The Midnight Song," "Our Risen King" and "His Loving-kindness"; the secular solos, "By-lo Love," "The Slumber Islands," "Tell Him I Love Him Better Ev'ry Day," "My Rose" and "The Wary Trout"; and the octavos, "Glory to God Most High," "O Merry, Merry Chiming Christmas Bells," "Ring Merry Bells," "The Easter Bells are Chiming," "Joy-bells," "Hallelujah!" "What shall we Children Bring?" and "Welcome, Grand Army Men!"

A. F. Loud

DWIGHT, John Sullivan, musical critic, was born in Boston, Mass., May 13, 1813. His father was a native of Shirley in the same state, and it was his desire that his son should enter the Unitarian ministry; consequently the latter, who was graduated at Harvard in 1832, studied in the Harvard Divinity School, and having been ordained, preached in various places until 1840 when he was installed pastor of the Unitarian Church at Northampton, Mass. Two years later, he left the ministry and joined the experimental socialistic community of Brook Farm, at West Roxbury, near Boston, in connection with Hawthorne, George William Curtis, George and Sophia Ripley and other earnest men and women, who in after years became eminent. Here he remained until the community was dissolved in 1848, engaged—when he was not ploughing, felling trees, or doing similar work—in teaching languages, in editing the musical department of the "Harbinger," a periodical published at Brook Farm, and in contributing critiques to the Boston daily newspapers. Returning to Boston, he contributed literary, scientific and philosophical articles to the Boston "Dial," the "Christian Examiner," and other periodicals. He now began to give his attention chiefly to music, publishing articles on the great masters and lecturing on these composers and their works in the principal cities of the Union. It is a singular fact that one who did more than almost anyone else in his time to educate the public to an appreciation of the best music, had but slight technical knowledge of the art, and but an indifferent knowledge of harmony. It was written of him that "he was a born critic in the highest sense; not a man whose exact technical knowledge of his subject enabled him to discourse learnedly and irrefragibly on it; not one whose comparison of a work of art with acknowledged standards would be academically instructive; but a man of the keenest perceptions of beauty and grandeur, who could make you see the beauty he saw, and make you feel with him the grandeur he felt." In 1852 he established "Dwight's Journal of Music," and for six years was its editor, publisher and proprietor. The proprietary interest was then assumed by Oliver Ditson, but Mr. Dwight continued to edit the "Journal" until 1883, when it was discontinued. It ranked far above any similar periodical published in this country or in Europe during the period of its existence, and its files, as has truthfully been said, "form one of the best and most reliable works of reference available to the student of American musical history." Its correspondence, its translations from foreign musical journals, and its contributed matter were all admirable, but much of its success was due to the forcible, yet elegant style of its editor's articles and the cheerful courage with which he supported his opinions against fierce onslaughts by fellow critics. He was often condemned as old-fashioned and opinionated, for making the old German composers his idols, and opposing with what seemed blind partisanship Wagner, Liszt, Brahms and the rest of the "moderns," and for hindering the development of a national school by

John Sullivan Dwight

ignoring the claims of native composers. But his convictions were not due to a jealous or petty nature; his conservatism arose from an enthusiastic admiration for the European classical masters, and his prejudice against the new school from a deeply-seated love of music that was serene and reposeful; "of the more morbidly sensitive and analytically introspective composers, he could sympathize only with those in whom he found morbid sensibility constantly cured and atoned for by immaculate beauty and perfect clarity of expression." Dr. Dwight was an active member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and for a number of years was librarian of the Harvard Musical Association. He wrote verse with considerable facility and grace. A volume entitled "Translations of Select Minor Poems from the German of Gœthe and Schiller," published in 1838, contains some good examples of his talent in this line. Dr. Dwight died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1893.



THOMAS, John Rogers, composer and singer, was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales, March 26, 1829, son of David and Mary Thomas. A born musician, he early developed a passion for the art, and on Dec. 21, 1847, at the age of eighteen, he made his first public appearance at a concert given by the Newport Choral Society; singing the bass part in the "Messiah," and creating a very favorable impression. Shortly afterwards he appeared at the Theatre Royal, Cardiff, as primo-basso at a concert given by the celebrated tenor, Mr. Tilley. In the spring of 1849 he sailed for New York and made his first appearance in America on May 22d of that year. In 1852 Mr. Thomas was engaged by Edward Seguin, the celebrated basso-profundo, to sing the baritone rôles with the Seguin Opera Co., and made his first appearance at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, as the count in the "Bohemian Girl," afterwards appearing in "Cinderella," "Somnambula," and other operas. On March 18, 1853, at his entertainment, "The Lays of Many Lands," he made his bow as a composer and sang his first song, "Once Upon a Time." From this time he devoted himself to composing and singing, with gratifying success. It was also in 1853 that "Fond Hearts at Home" was written. This song made such an impression on Stephen Foster that he offered a good sum for the privilege of printing his name as author on the title page, intending to make it a companion piece to his famous "Old Folks at Home." The flattering offer, however, was declined. In 1856 Mr. Thomas wrote "The Cottage by the Sea," a song that was destined to make him famous all over the English-speaking world and establish his reputation. In 1858 he made a short visit to England and appeared at the Julien concerts. During this year "Bonnie Eloise" and "Some One to Love" were written. "Happy be thy Dreams" was written in 1859; "'Tis but a Little Faded Flower" in 1860; "Annie of the Vale" and "Down by the Riverside I Stray" in 1861, and "Mother Kissed Me in My Dreams" in 1864. In 1865 Mr. Thomas again visited England and appeared at the Eisteddfod held in Carmarthanshire, Wales, and was created a bard with the title "Alawm Gwent, melodist and harmonist of Monmouthshire." He also sang at Croydon in the "Messiah," at London in the "Creation," and also in Liverpool. In this year "Beautiful Isle of the Sea" was composed; "Softly O'er the Rippling Waters" appeared in 1866, and "The Day When You'll Forget Me" in 1869. In 1873 Mr. Thomas was given full charge of the musical ceremonies at the Seward Memorial Exercises, held at Albany, N. Y., and sang "The Trumpet Shall Sound." "Eilleen Alanna" was written in this year, and "Must We then Meet as Strangers" appeared in 1875. In a number of instances he furnished the verses for his songs; notably for "Fond Hearts at Home," "The Cottage by the Sea," "Far Away," "Our Own Dear Land" and "May God Protect Columbia." Mr. Thomas' songs and ballads deserve the popularity that has been accorded them. They are musicianlike, melodious and graceful, and have that natural and simple melody which is the greatest charm in ballad music. While there is no doubt that Mr. Thomas' name will live through his songs and ballads, it is to the critical and true music lover that his sacred music appeals. His "Te Deums" and hymns are widely known and esteemed. His first work of this character, the "Te Deum" in B flat, written in 1859, quickly obtained recognition and is now familiar to every choir in the land. His "Morning Service," "Evening Service," "Hymns of the Church," and the "Sacred Quartettes" are standard works. His setting of the hymns "As Pants the Hart," "Come Thou Fount," "When I can Read My Title Clear," "In Heavenly Love Abiding," etc., are highly esteemed for their exquisite simplicity and true devotional feeling. He also wrote a cantata, "The Picnic," containing his celebrated laughing song, "A Jolly Good Laugh"; and an operetta, "Diamond Cut Diamond." As a singer his services were in great demand and he was associated at different times with Mme. Stephani, Agnes Sutherland, Caroline Richings, Mme. Anna Bishop, Clara Louise Kellogg, L. M. Gottschalk, Gazzaniga, Parepa, Carlotta Patti, Camilla Urso, Tietjens, and other celebrities. For years he was the accepted oratorio basso in New York, his style and school being entirely in sympathy with that kind of music. He was a versatile artist in the concert-room and was equally at home in English or Italian music. Mr. Thomas was an honorary member of the St. David's Society and also of the North Western Literary and Historical Society of Sioux City, Ia., and was at one time a member of the Arcadian Club of New York. He died at his home in New York, Apr. 5, 1896.

PERABO, Johann Ernst, pianist and composer, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1845, son of Johann Michael and Christiane (Hübner) Perabo. At the age of five he began to study the rudiments of music under his father, and progressed so rapidly that by the time he was eleven years of age he knew by heart Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Klavier." In 1852 his parents came to the United States, and settled in New York city, where they remained two years. During that period young Perabo took part in a public concert. The family removed to Dover, N. H.; then, two years later, to Boston, where they resided for a year. There the youth continued his studies under Frank Hill, and (on the violin) under William Schultze, and appeared at a concert at the Music Hall, under Carl Zerrahn's direction. In the autumn of 1858 he sailed for Germany, and entered a boarding-school at Eimsbüttel, near Hamburg, where he remained for four years, acquiring a general education, but omitting, temporarily, the study of music, as his health was not strong; then, in October, 1862, he entered the conservatory at Leipzig. His teachers were Moscheles and E. F. Wenzel, on the piano; Papperitz, Hauptman and Richter in harmony; and later, Reinecke in composition. While there he gained one of the Helbig prizes; and at the public examination of the conservatory, May 4, 1865, he played the second and third movements of Burgmüller's concerto in F sharp minor, performed for the first time in public. In November, 1865, he returned to America, and after a successful concert tour through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, took up his residence in Boston in 1866. During that year he played at the last of the Harvard symphony concerts, April 19th, and was so well received that he decided to make that city his home; but from time to time has been heard in New York. He has been a conspicuous performer at the concerts of the Harvard Musical Association, and has attained signal success as a teacher. He has made concert arrangements for two hands of the first movement of Rubinstein's "Ocean Symphony," of the Scherzo in F, from the same work, and of the same composer's overture, "Dimitri Donskoi"; also, of the first movement of Schubert's unfinished symphony. In two transcriptions from Beethoven's "Fidelio," ten transcriptions from Arthur Sullivan's "Iolanthe," a fantasy upon Arthur Sullivan's opera, "Patience," and in his song, "Destiny," op. 13, he was his own publisher. His original works are chiefly: "Moments Musical," op. 1; "Scherzo," op. 2; "Prelude," op. 3; "Waltz," op. 4; "After School," op. 7; "Three Studies," op. 9; "Pensées," containing a musical setting of Hamlet's Soliloquy, op. 11, and "For Amy," op. 12, written for his young pupil, Amy Marcy Cheney (now Mrs. Dr. Beach). Mr. Perabo was married, June 1, 1889, to Louise Elizabeth Schmidt, of Boston.

WHITING, George Elbridge, organist and composer, was born at Holliston, Middlesex co., Mass., Sept. 14, 1843. His mother was a vocalist, and several of his brothers are musicians; with one of them, at that time an organist at Springfield, he began to study the piano at the age of five, but by the advice of his instructor he later gave up the piano for the organ. At the age of thirteen he made his first appearance in public, at Worcester, Mass., and two years later went to Hartford, Conn., to succeed Dudley Buck as organist of one of the churches of that city. There he founded the Beethoven Musical Society, which devoted its attention to sacred music. In 1862 he removed to Boston to take the position of organist at the Mount Vernon Congregational Church; occasionally gave recitals, meanwhile studying the organ with Geo. W. Morgan of New York. In 1863 he went to Liverpool, England, and placed himself under William Thomas Best, one of the great organists of Great Britain. On his return to the United States he became choir leader and organist of St. Joseph's Church, Albany, N. Y., and served three years, going back to Boston where for several years he officiated at King's Chapel and the Music Hall. In 1874 he again sailed for Europe and took up his residence in Berlin for the purpose of studying harmony with Haupt, and orchestration with Radecke. Returning to Boston, he became rector of and principal organ instructor in the New England Conservatory. He was also conductor of the Foster Club, which rendered a number of his compositions, including a setting of the prologue to Longfellow's "Golden Legend," and the first sketch of a cantata, "The Tale of the Viking." In 1879 he accepted a call from Theodore Thomas to take charge of the organ department of the College of Music at Cincinnati, O., where he presided at several of the most important May festivals in that city. A prize of $1,000 having been offered by the Musical Festival Association for a cantata, Mr. Whiting and Dudley Buck competed. The latter offered scenes from Longfellow's "Golden Legend," while Mr. Whiting submitted his "Tale of the Viking," enlarged to a dramatic cantata for three solo voices, chorus and orchestra. The prize fell to Mr. Buck, not without considerable difference of opinion outside. He was now called back to Boston to fill his old position in the New England Conservatory, and returned in 1882. His principal compositions not mentioned already are, a mass in C minor for four solo parts, chorus, orchestra and organ, produced in 1872; mass in F minor, for chorus, orchestra and organ, written for the opening of the Cathedral in Boston, 1874; twenty preludes for organ, in two volumes; cantata, "Dream Pictures," performed in 1877; cantata for four solo voices, chorus and orchestra; concert overture, "The Princess"; set of figured vespers; fantasia and fugue in E minor; P F concerto in D minor; allegro brilliant for orchestra; sonata in A minor; fantasia in F; three concert études in A minor, F and B flat; suite for violincello and piano; and many songs and part-songs. He has published, also, several collections for students, including "The Organist" (1870), comprising twelve pieces for the organ, and "The First Six Months on the Organ" (1871), twenty-five studies.

Geo E. Whiting.

TRACY, George Lowell, composer, was born at Lynn, Mass., Feb. 21, 1855, son of Cyrus Mason and Caroline Mary (Needham) Tracy. His father was a well-known botanist and authority on many scientific subjects, also a civil engineer, and for some years was professor of materia medica in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He was a fine amateur musician as well, and left in manuscript many compositions, one of which, "The Rescued Year," was produced publicly with considerable success. Mrs. Tracy was a church singer and a skilled pianist. George Tracy received in the family circle from boyhood, instruction in singing, pianoforte playing, the use of orchestral instruments and composition, and even when a lad was known as a capable director of orchestra, band and chorus. He continued his studies in Boston under various well-known teachers, and returned to that city after several years of travel as orchestra leader with small opera and dramatic companies. He held the position of viola player in the orchestra of the Park Theatre, and later at the Tremont Theatre, and also gave lessons and devoted much time to composition. In 1883 there was a sudden turn in the tide of his affairs. He was married, Nov. 27th, to Martha Agnes Walker, of Paris, Me., a talented church singer and a vocal teacher of recognized ability, and soon after was summoned to London to prepare the pianoforte arrangements of the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, with a view to securing (if possible) an American copyright. Mr. Tracy, accompanied by his wife, made three trips to England, forming many delightful friendships with musicians in that country. They were entertained by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and to him and the members of his circle Mr. Tracy feels himself indebted for the refining of his musical nature, and the awakening of an intense desire for all that is best in musical art. After his last visit to England he traveled for three seasons with Hanlon's Fantasma Co., giving his own music in connection with Hanlon's pantomime. Two years were spent at Lewiston, Me., where he taught theory and composition, and with his wife founded a conservatory of music, which is still in successful operation. Returning to Boston, he resumed teaching and became conductor of several amateur societies, notably the 1st corps of cadets. His principal compositions include "Uncle Tom," opera; "Idylvale," operetta; "The King's Judgment," a short oratorio (book by his father); "Excelsior, Jr.," burlesque opera; "The Royal Twins," a comic opera; "Queen Bess," opera, and "A Spring Pastoral," operetta; also numerous pieces for the orchestra and military band, for the piano and for the voice.

WILSON, Grenville Dean, composer, was born at Lenox, Mass., Jan. 26, 1833, son of Major and Betsey (Fenn) Wilson. His father, widely known for many years as a teacher, was actively interested in the advancement of sacred music. Mr. Wilson received his first musical instruction from his mother, a singer and pianist of considerable skill, and continuing under a German master of piano and violin, resident in the family, he afterward studied with teachers in Boston and New York. Adopting the profession of music early in life, he for a number of years occupied important positions in various seminaries for young ladies, among which was Mrs. Charles Sedgwick's well-known school at Lenox. In 1864 he took charge of the musical department of Temple Grove Seminary, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. In 1867 Mr. Wilson returned to Boston, teaching in that city, and at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, until 1871, when he settled at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, where he engaged in teaching, composing, and promoting local musical enterprises. In 1881 he was one of the music festival committee, under Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and organized the Nyack Choral Society, as a part of the festival chorus. Mr. Wilson began to compose when but a boy, and many of his early compositions are still popular. In 1869 was published a set of six pieces, under the general title of "Summer Reveries," one of the numbers being the exquisite tone-picture, "The Shepherd Boy," which has become familiar all over the world. His published compositions number nearly 200. Among his most popular pieces for the pianoforte are: "Merry Bells"; "Les Voix du Matin"; "Tripping thro' the Meadows"; "Highland Echoes"; "Wayside Chapel"; "Moonlight on the Hudson"; "Forest Hymn"; "Chapel in the Mountains"; "Silver Chimes"; "Twilight Reveries"; "Starlight on the Hudson"; "Chapel by the Sea." Some of his most successful songs are: "My Love went Sailing"; "Stars trembling o'er Us"; "Spring will soon be here Again"; "Songs that Words Can Never Know"; and "The Train for Poppy Land." In 1869 Mr. Wilson was married to Josephine M. Emery of Albany, N. Y. He died at Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1897.

LYNES, Frank, musician and composer, was born at Cambridge, Mass., May 16, 1858, son of Edward Gray and Mary Jane Lynes. He began the study of music at the age of twelve years. Later, he entered the New England Conservatory in Boston, afterward studying the piano, under B. J. Lang, besides taking a special course in music at Harvard College, under Prof. J. K. Paine. From 1883 to 1885 he lived in Leipzig, Germany, studying piano, harmony, counterpoint and fugue, under Bruno Zwintcher, Alfred Richter, S. Jadassohn, Carl Reinecke and others. He has been a teacher of the pianoforte since he was eighteen years of age, and gives instruction in Boston, though his home is, as it has always been, in Cambridge. Mr. Lynes' compositions include pianoforte solos and studies, songs and duets; part songs, for mixed as well as male voices; a cantata, "The Curfew Bell" (mixed voices, solos, with pianoforte accompaniment); anthems, etc. Among his best works for the pianoforte are: "La Gondola in F"; "Spinning Song in G"; besides Studies, op. 20, 21, 25 and 26. His best songs are: "Memoria"; "Spanish Serenade"; "Sweetheart"; "When Love is Done"; "Spring Song" (with violin obligato); "A Summer Wooing," op. 19, No. 1; "Thy Heart Should Like a Fountain Be;" "Over the Mountains;" "Ah, now to Sever;" and op. 23.

DANKS, Hart Pease, composer, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 6, 1834, the son of Albert and Nancy E. (Bunnell) Danks. When he was eight years of age, his parents removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and there he began to study music under Dr. Whiting, a physician and the most cultivated musician in that place. In 1850 the family removed to Chicago, and for a time young Danks engaged in business with his father, who was a contractor; then he tried photography as a profession, but his love for music interfered seriously with this, and after leading choirs and directing musical conventions, he decided to devote himself to composition. His first composition was a psalm-tune called "Lake Street." His first songs, "Anna Lee" and "The Old Lane," were published at Boston and Chicago in 1855, and during the next five years he produced about thirty songs. In 1864 he removed to New York, where he still resides. In 1870 he began a series of ballads, the aggregate sales of which ran up into the millions, but the copyrights of two of the most popular, and (to the publishers) most profitable, "Don't Be Angry with Me, Darling," and "Silver Threads Among the Gold," were sold for a paltry sum. In 1872 he published an operetta, "Pauline," and forty songs; in 1873, a sacred song, "Not Ashamed of Christ," and thirty-eight popular songs, and after that time put forth annually a large number of compositions; in one year as many as eighty-eight. It is not exaggerating to say that the aggregate number of the songs alone is 1,000. But Mr. Danks' reputation as a composer is based upon more serious work; namely on his church music, which is well known to choirs and Sunday-schools. His anthems, several collections of which have been published, his solos, quartets, etc., and his carols have attained great popularity. He was for many years prominent as a concert basso, and has been connected as director or singer with prominent churches in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Cleveland. Mr. Danks was married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Hattie R., daughter of Thomas Colahan of Cleveland, O. He has one son and two daughters.

H P Danks

HEINRICH, Anthony Philip, composer, was born in Schönbuchel, Austria, about 1778. He was originally a merchant and manufacturer, but failed in business. Thereafter Heinrich went to the United States, settling in Kentucky, where he followed no regular pursuit, but devoted most of his time to the study and practice of music. His instruments were the viola and the pianoforte. Tiring of quiet life in Kentucky, he went to busy London, studied theory, and for seven years paid his way by playing the viola in minor orchestras. At that time he published a few compositions that attracted no attention, and formed a notion that the composition of orchestral music was his forte. This delusion never left him. In 1834 he went to Vienna, where he competed for a prize with one of his manuscript symphonies; but the award was made to one of the brothers Lachner. Returning disappointed to New York city, he became a member of several musical organizations, and succeeded in getting several of his symphonies performed for his benefit. In 1857 he crossed the ocean to visit his native place, but soon returned to New York city. Among musicians he was familiarly known as "Father Heinrich" and rated as a "fanatica per la musica." His later compositions were orchestral, and of an ambitious kind; none were ever published. When, from extreme age, his sight began to fail and he also became hard of hearing, he would not infrequently blunder into playing solos among the orchestra, after a piece of music had been brought to its conclusion. He died in New York city in 1858.

VOGRICH, Max William Charles, pianist and composer, was born at Szeben, Hermannstadt, Hungary, Jan. 24, 1852. His talent for music manifested itself early, and at the age of seven he appeared before the public at Pressburg. Three years (1866–69) were spent at Leipzig Conservatory, under Moscheles and Hauptmann, and he then made an extensive concert tour, visiting in the period 1870–78, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Spain and Italy, Mexico and South America. He visited the United States several times in company with the violinist Wilhelmj. In 1882 he went to Australia, where he remained four years, and while there married a lady of that country. He returned to New York in 1886, and since that time has devoted himself entirely to composition. His numerous works published and performed, include "Vanda," a grand opera, produced in Florence in 1875; "King Arthur," a grand opera, produced at Leipzig in 1893; "The Captivity," oratorio, given at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1891; "Missa Solemnis"; piano and violin concertos, anthems, songs and other pieces. The excellence of his work is recognized all over the world. He is a prolific writer, and there is still much to be expected from his pen, especially in the dramatic line.

Max Vogrich

CARL, William Crane, organist, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., March 2, 1865, son of Samuel R. and Mary P. (Crane) Carl. His mother descended from an old colonial family of New Jersey, and her father served as a drummer boy in the war of 1812. His musical gift was inherited from his father, and manifested itself in his earliest years. At the age of seven he began the study of music, and progressed so rapidly that it soon became the fashion in the neighborhood to invite the youthful musician to play in public. In his fifteenth year he received an appointment as organist of a little church in his native town, and was thus, by the close vicinity of New York, enabled to study under the best musicians. Three years later he was made organist of the First Presbyterian Church at Newark, N. J., where he continued for eight years. He then resigned his position to go abroad, and was for some time a pupil of the well-known organist of Paris, M. Alexandre Guilmant. On completing his studies Mr. Carl played in a series of recitals at the international exposition at Edinburgh, and also in Stockholm, London, Dublin and Paris. His unusual gifts enlisted the interest of prominent musicians to such an extent that a number of them have composed organ selections especially for Mr. Carl. Among these are Guilmant (3), Dubois Rousseau (2), Claussmann (3), Deshayes (2), MacMaster, Salomé, Callaerts (2), Selby, Gigout, Boellmann and Baron F. de la Tourbelle. On his return to America in 1892, Mr. Carl was at once engaged as organist and musical director of the First Presbyterian Church of New York. In addition to serving in this connection, he has been actively engaged ever since in inaugurating new organs, and giving organ recitals throughout the United States. During the Columbian exposition at Chicago, he gave, at the request of the commissioners, a series of three recitals at Festival Hall. Among other important engagements he has appeared as soloist at the Worcester musical festival, with the Boston symphony orchestra; with Walter Damrosch and the New York symphony orchestra; with Frank Damrosch and the Musical Art Society, and at Vassar, Wellesley and other colleges. He has been musical director of the Baton Club since its organization in 1893, and is affiliated with the Organists' Guild, and the Manuscript Society of New York. As a composer he has become widely known through his anthems, songs, and various works for the organ.

MARETZEK, Max, composer, conductor and impresario, was born at Brunn, Austria, June 28, 1821. After studying at the University of Vienna, he took a course in music, under the chapel-master, I. X. Seyfried, and, in 1839, conducted at Brunn an opera, "Hamlet," of his own composition. He then removed to Paris, where he earned a livelihood by writing music of various kinds, Grisi being one of his patrons. Later he was connected with several theatres on the Continent, in different capacities, and in 1844 he became assistant to Balfe, conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. It was due to his skillful management that Jenny Lind was secured for the season of 1845–46. While in London he wrote an opera, "Ricco," and three ballets: "Le Gênie du Globe," "Les Violins de Tartini," and "Fête Villagoise." In 1848 he came to the United States, and during the succeeding year conducted Italian opera at the Astor Place Opera House in New York city. One of his troupe was Mlle. Bertucca, who afterward became his wife. Thereafter, until 1878, he was manager of various troupes, and, by his unremitting efforts, popularized the opera in this country. Besides the Astor Place, he was connected with the Grand Opera House, and was first lessee of the Academy of Music. With his companies, which included many noted vocalists, he occasionally visited Canada, Mexico and the West Indies. The works of the best modern French and Italian masters were introduced by him, as well as some old-time favorites, and, having great courage and confidence, he often risked his fortune in producing them. He retired about the time Col. Mapleson began his operatic ventures, and, almost until his death, devoted himself to teaching vocal music. He wrote in this country an opera, "Sleepy Hollow," unsuccessfully produced in 1878; light pieces for the pianoforte; musical sketches for American, French and German periodicals; and a chatty autobiography, entitled "Crotchets and Quavers" (1858). Mr. Maretzek died at his home at Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, N. Y., May 14, 1897. His wife, a son and two daughters survive him.

HUSS, Henry Holden, pianist and composer, was born in Newark, N. J., June 21, 1862. He studied the piano with his father, George John Huss, and began composition and counterpoint with O. B. Boise. He studied counterpoint, fugue, instrumentation, piano, organ, directing and history in Munich at the Royal Conservatory of Music from September, 1882, to July, 1885, when he was graduated with honors, receiving the royal diploma. While in Munich he played in public with orchestra the first movement of Beethoven's "G Major Concerto," and a composition of his own, which was a "Rhapsody" in C major for piano and orchestra. The latter composition he performed with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston, in November, 1886; also in New York, at Chickering Hall, with Mr. Van der Stucken in 1887. Theodore Thomas directed his

"Ave Maria," for female chorus, orchestra and organ, in Chicago in 1891. This has been frequently performed in America, and it is thought more than once in England. His piano concerto in B major, dedicated to Miss Adéle Aus der Ohe, was played by him with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston, December, 1894. A festival "Sanctus," with fugue for full chorus, orchestra and organ, has been performed by choruses of from 100 to 400 voices in New York and Philadelphia. His trio for piano, violin and cello, was performed by the composer, Mr. F. Kneisel (concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra), and Mr. Schroeder (solo 'cellist of the same orchestra) in Boston in 1892. His Romanze and Polonaise for solo violin and orchestra was performed at one of the Trocadero concerts in Paris, 1889, also in Hamburg and in New York. Mr. Huss has published a number of piano and organ pieces, together with songs having German and English text. Other notable compositions are: a violin concerto with orchestral accompaniment, in D minor (dedicated to Miss Maude Powell); "Cleopatra's Death" (Shakespeare's text) for soprano solo and orchestra (dedicated to and sung by Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio); a Festival March for orchestra in E flat; "The Winds," for mixed chorus, soprano and alto soli and orchestra. In his compositions for church use he aims at a strictly ecclesiastical style, traces of the influence of Palestrina, even, being here and there evident. In his secular works he is of the ultra-modern school. He has taught harmony, counterpoint, musical form, and instrumentation in private lessons and classes, and pianoforte in its higher branches (private lessons only). Among his pupils have been a number of music teachers.

ELSON, Louis Charles, writer on music, was born at Boston, Mass., April 17, 1848, son of Julius and Rosalie Elson, both of German birth. His musical education was begun at the age of six. August Kreissman became one of his teachers, but he was most indebted for inspiration and guidance to Carl Gloggner of the conservatory at Leipsig, where he studied the voice and theory, and made his first attempts at composition. On returning to Boston, he joined the staff of the "Musician and Artist," as reviewer, and subsequently (after 1878) was successively editor of the "Vox Humana," also published in his native city, and of "The Score," and was connected more or less directly with the "Musical and Dramatic Times," the Boston "Courier," and other periodicals. He was connected as a vocalist with the choirs of several large churches in Boston, including Trinity and Emanuel. In 1880 he accepted the position of instructor in theory and voice at the New England Conservatory, and not long afterwards became an associate-editor of the Boston "Musical Herald," his contributions eliciting strong commendation for their scholarly character and their admirable literary style. He occasionally writes for monthly periodicals and the Boston "Advertiser." Mr. Elson has translated and arranged more than 2,000 German, French and Italian songs, and has published songs of his own composition in the style of the German *lied.* He is the author of "Curiosities of Music"; "German Songs and Song Writers"; and a "History of German Song." He was married in 1873, to Bertha Lissner of Boston.

CONVERSE, Charles Crozat, composer, was born at Warren, Mass., Oct. 7, 1832. He descends lineally from Edward Conyers, of an English family of Wakerly Manor, who came to America with Winthrop in 1630, and was a distinguished Puritan leader and legislator. After a thorough course of instruction in English and the classics, he went, in 1856, to Germany. He studied music at the Conservatory of Leipsig, and took a course of instruction in law and philosophy in that city, going afterwards to Berlin for tuition in organ music under Haupt. In Leipsig he supplemented the regular class-teaching of Profs. Papperitz, Plaidy, Hauptmann and Richter with private lessons from Richter, meanwhile forming the acquaintance of Liszt at Weimar, and Spohr at Cassel, both of whom were interested in his compositions. Spohr was especially interested, and after a critical examination of some of his orchestral pieces in symphonic form, wrote: "He is capable of producing works of the highest character." While abroad he invented the common-gender pronoun, thon, since adopted by leading authors, and incorporated with the vocabulary of the "Standard Dictionary," in whose department of musical terminology he assisted. On his return to America he took a full course of instruction in law at Albany University, and was graduated there in 1860 with the degree of LL.B., to which was afterwards added the honorary degree of LL.D. by Rutherford College, North Carolina. Six of his German songs have been published in Leipsig, and his concert overture on "Hail Columbia," for full orchestra, in Paris. He edited the two hymnals for the church and Sunday-school, published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, in 1866, and the two published by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond; likewise the psalmodic collections, entitled, respectively: The "Church Singer," "Sweet Singer," and "Anthem Book, published by the Methodist Book Concern of New York, which also issued a 300-page volume of prose excerpts, made by him when investigating pronominal literature, entitled "Sayings of Sages," under the anagram of E. C. Revons. He is the editor of "Silver Wings," a Sunday-school hymnal; "Songs of the Covenant," and the "Standard Hymnal." Among his youthful publications are a juvenile cantata, "Spring Holiday"; a guitar method, a school music-book—"Musical Bouquet," "Little Songs for Little Singers," and numerous popular little ballads and pieces. His most youthful composition extant is a correctly constructed manuscript melody, bearing the date of his eighth year. He has composed many hymn-tunes, and both the words and music of some hymns. His most widely-used sacred piece is, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," of which it is estimated that over 50,000,000 copies have gone into all the tongues of Christendom. He has set music to the national hymn, written for him by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, beginning "Sound Forth Again the Nation's Voice," which is pronounced by critics worthy of adoption. His concert overture, "Hail Columbia," was first played at the Peace Jubilee in Boston, under the direction of P. S. Gilmore, it being the only American symphonic work chosen for that occasion from many works then offered. It was played at the Columbian exposition concerts in Chicago under the direction of Theodore Thomas, and subsequently was used by Anton Seidl in New York concerts. His MS. concert overture for full orchestra, "Im Frühling," was first used by Theodore Thomas in the concerts of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and afterwards by him in New York concerts. The MS. Christmas overture, "The Annunciation," for full orchestra, has been played at a public concert of the Manuscript Society of New

C. Crozat Converse

York, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Parts of his sacred cantata on the 126th psalm, composed for soli, chorus and orchestra, were used, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, in 1888, at a concert of the Chicago convention of the Music Teachers' National Association. This work closes with a five-voiced double fugue, on examining which Dr. Sterndale Bennett, the eminent English composer and professor of music at Cambridge University, offered its composer the university degree of Doctor of Music, which he declined. His large body of music in manuscript includes: Two symphonies, ten suites and concert overtures, an oratorio —"The Captivity," and three symphonic poems, all for orchestra. His inventive abilities have been evidenced not only by his pronoun, but by several useful patented devices, conspicuous among which is a fruit-box that is known at the U. S. patent office as the foundation device in its line, and of which, in its original and varied shape, millions are in public use. When Horace Greeley saw this invention at the New York fair of the U. S. sanitary commission, he called it "a flash of genius." "The Homiletic Review" of New York, the "Monist" of Chicago, and leading American weekly periodicals contain his writings on music, one of which, an essay on his tonal theory, entitled "Man's Mother Tone and Tonal Onomatopy," appeared in the "Monist" for April, 1895. In earlier years he wrote editorially for the New York daily and weekly press. He was married, Jan. 14, 1858, to Lida, daughter of William M. Lewis of Gainesville, Ala. Their only surviving child is Clarence C., the story-writer.

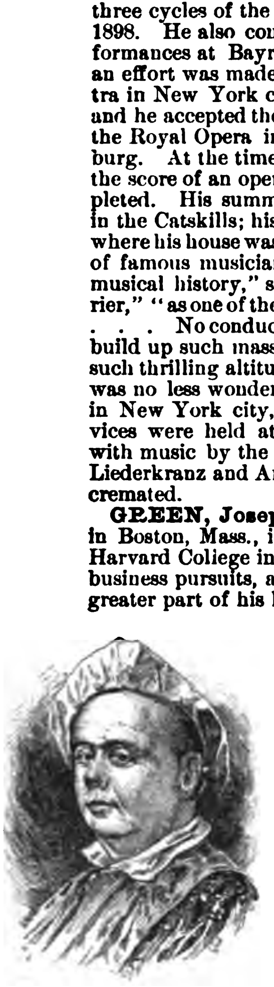
Neally Stevens

STEVENS, Neally, pianist, was born in Rock Island, Ill., April 30, 1861, daughter of S. S. Stevens and Mary (Lord) Stevens. She comes of a gifted family, her mother being especially well-known as a landscape painter of great ability. Even as a child Miss Stevens displayed musical ability and appreciation, being able, it is said, at the age of eleven months to correctly sing simple melodies. Long before she began her regular schooling she was proficient as a performer on the piano, and could accompany herself while rendering her songs. Such was the intensity of her devotion to this favorite pursuit that her general education was for a while neglected. She was, however, by no means allowed to follow her bent to her own detriment, and after a thorough training in English and classical branches she entered Vassar College, where she was graduated in 1879. While a student there she was recognized as a performer of exceptional ability, and when the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil visited the college, in 1876, she was chosen to play before him, receiving as a reward his highest praise. Immediately after graduation she went to Europe to complete her musical education under the great masters of art in Germany. In Weimar, through the courtesy of friends, she obtained an opportunity to play before Liszt, and forthwith, for two years thereafter, was one of his favorite pupils. She also studied with Von Bulow, in Hanover, winning the highest encomiums from both these masters, as well as from Kullak, Moszkowski and Scharwenka. Miss Stevens made her first début at the Sing Akademie, Berlin, in 1883, and thereafter gave many concerts throughout Germany. She completely won over the critics from the start, the "Berliner Musik Zeitung" declaring that "Miss Neally Stevens possesses remarkable talent, and her power as an artist already commands notice." From the "Reichsboten" she received another gratifying tribute: "Miss Neally Stevens will, in spite of all her youthfulness, find her place among the first ranks of her colleagues in art. Her piano numbers are characterized not only by the greatest brilliancy but also by that grace of musical interpretation which charms an audience." Upon her return to the United States in 1884, she began anew her successful and wonderful career. She gave concerts in most of the large cities of the West with the Materna Concert Co., making her first appearance in San Francisco, Cal., and by her brilliant playing rapidly laid the foundations of a national reputation. In 1886 she scored a veritable triumph in a recital before the Ohio State Association of Music Teachers, and in 1887 played before the National Association of Music Teachers at Indianapolis, there also receiving a most enthusiastic reception. A second appearance, with orchestra, before the National Association in its Philadelphia convention of 1889, gave the artist an undisputed place in the first rank. In March, 1889, and again in January, 1890, she gave concerts in Boston, scoring a success and receiving press commendations of an almost unparalleled description. Since that time she has appeared repeatedly in the principal cities of the United States, always enlarging her reputation as a finished and thoroughly proficient artist. Miss Stevens' playing has been well said to be "distinguished by delicacy and daintiness of execution and great digital dexterity." In manner she is strikingly pleasing and affable, the very ideal, in fact, of the true artist, who not only performs, but also lives her art. Her home is at present in Pasadena, Cal.

SEIDL, Anton, musical conductor, was born May 7, 1850, at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, and there received his early training. In 1870 he entered the conservatory at Leipzig, where he remained about two years, and during that period began his professional career by acting as chorus-master in the Vienna Opera House. He returned to Buda-Pesth, to study under Hans Richter, who had been Wagner's private secretary, and in 1872, on Richter's recommendation, became Wagner's assistant and pupil. In 1876 he aided in the production of the Nibelungen tetralogy; in 1877 went to London to drill, in a preliminary way, an orchestra with which Wagner intended to give a series of concerts; in 1878 he aided in some performances of the Nibelungen tetralogy at Leipzig. In 1879 he obtained his first permanent post, that of director in the Leipzig Stadt Theater. In that same year Angelo Neumann bought the Bayreuth scenery and properties, and, having secured some of the prominent Wagner singers, engaged Seidl as conductor and made a European tour. In 1883 Seidl became conductor of the Opera House at Bremen, and in that city married Fräulein Krauss, a celebrated soprano singer. The opera house was burned in 1885, and he was thrown out of employment. His services for New York were secured as successor to Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and in September he arrived, bringing with him his wife, Lilli Lehmann, Marienne Brandt, Alvary, Emil Fischer and Niemann. He began the season of 1885–86 at the Metropolitan Opera House with "Lohengrin," and proved himself to be, as one has said, "a man of enormous temperamental energy, and one possessing an insight almost clairvoyant into the music of Richard Wagner." His leadership at the Metropolitan Opera House continued until 1891, and here were first heard in America "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung."

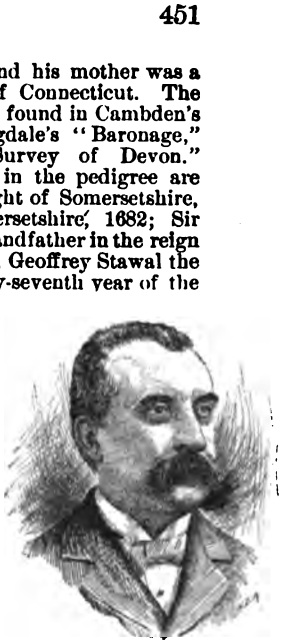
In 1889 a Seidl society was organized by a number of music-loving women, and of this he was a director as well as conductor. From 1891 until 1895 Italian opera had sway, and during that interregnum Herr Seidl made concert tours with his orchestra, led the Philharmonic Society, and gave Sunday-night concerts. He introduced new writers, like Richard Strauss and Tschaikowski, with whom he was more in sympathy than with Beethoven, Bach and other classicists, although these last were often represented on his programmes. In 1895 he returned to the Opera House for a supplementary season of German opera, and for the next two seasons was one of the regular conductors. In the summer of 1896 he was one of the conductors at the Covent Garden Opera House in London, and he was engaged for a series of three cycles of the Nibelungen trio for the season of 1898. He also conducted some of the Parsifal performances at Bayreuth. In the winter of 1897-98, an effort was made to establish a permanent orchestra in New York city with Herr Seidl as conductor, and he accepted the position, declining an offer from the Royal Opera in Berlin and another from Hamburg. At the time of his death he was working on the score of an opera, the libretto of which was completed. His summer home, called Seidl Berg, was in the Catskills; his winter home was in New York, where his house was filled with portraits and souvenirs of famous musicians. "His name will go down in musical history," said a critic in the "Musical Courier," "as one of the few great Wagnerian conductors. . . . No conductor that we have ever heard could build up such massive climaxes, such overpowering, such thrilling altitudes of tone. His breadth of style was no less wonderful." Herr Seidl died suddenly in New York city, March 28, 1898. Memorial services were held at the Opera House, March 31st, with music by the Philharmonic orchestra and the Liederkranz and Arion societies. His remains were cremated.

GREEN, Joseph, poet and humorist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1706. He took his degree at Harvard College in 1726, after which he engaged in business pursuits, and made a fortune. During the greater part of his life, he sustained the reputation of being the "wit" of the day; his fame as such arising chiefly from his satirical verse and parodies, in which he ridiculed both church and state. Although not an extremist in politics, and remaining loyal to the British government, he frequently turned his satire against its representatives in America, as against arbitrary measures generally. In 1774, the British parliament having withdrawn the charter of Massachusetts, Green was appointed by the crown to the counselorship of the province, but refused to act, and in the following year he sailed for England, where he spent the remainder of his life. He wrote a burlesque on a psalm composed by Mather Byles; "An Elegy on the long-expected Death of Old James"; "A Mournful Lamentation for the Death of Old Mr. Tenor," occasioned by a recent change in the currency; contributed to "A Collection of Poems, by Several Hands" (Boston, 1744), and ridiculed the Free Masons in the "Entertainments for a Winter's Evening."



Jos Green

STOWELL, Calvin Llewellyn, financier and author, was born at Ansonia, Pa., Aug. 28, 1845, son of Thomas P. and Henrietta (Fowler) Stowell. His father, a Virginian, was one of the foremost mathematicians of his time, and his mother was a daughter of Samuel Fowler of Connecticut. The history of the family may be found in Cambden's "Britannia," Sir William Dugdale's "Baronage," and Sir William Pool's "Survey of Devon." Among the names mentioned in the pedigree are those of Sir Henry Stawal, knight of Somersetshire, 1261; Baron Stawal, of Somersetshire, 1682; Sir Geoffrey Stawal, who was a grandfather in the reign of King Henry III.; and his son, Geoffrey Stawal the Younger, who died in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Edward III., being possessed of the lordships of Cotholston, Stawal, Stratton, Begbury and other estates in England and Wales. The present branch of the family is descended from Gerald Stawal, governor of Pembroke Castle in Wales, and a great favorite of King Henry I., whose wife was Nesta, daughter of Rhees, prince of South Wales. In the family are found the earl of Pembroke, conqueror of Ireland; the earls of Arundel, the barons Dinham, and others of note. Sir John Stawal was one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of King James I., and his son, John, one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. The last-named Sir John Stawal was one of the most eminent men of his time and possessed of vast estates, all of which he lost in adhering to the cause of the ill-fated monarch. He endured a long imprisonment in the Tower of London, was reduced to want and misery, but lived to see the accession of Charles II., and also the restoration of his family estates. In consideration of the loyalty and sufferings of his father, and in further consideration of his own services, Ralph Stawal, the eldest son, was in 1682 created a peer of the realm, with the title of Lord Stawal and Baron Stawal of Somerton. William, Lord Stawal, in 1692, was one of the gentlemen of the court in the reign of Queen Anne, and succeeded to the estate and lordship of Aldermarston in Berkshire. The descendants of this branch of the family came to the United States with the Puritan colonists, and settled on a large tract of land near what is now Boston Common. In England the family name was corrupted to Stowel, and in America became Stowell. Calvin L. Stowell was educated at private schools. His business career was begun in a large banking institution, and from the first he was successful in the management of financial affairs. In 1875 he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and there his ability soon placed him in command of a fortune, and he became connected either as director, general manager, vice-president or president with twelve or more important corporations, including railway companies, steamship companies, banks and fire insurance companies. Since reaching maturity he has been a writer for scientific and literary magazines and periodicals. He is also a prominent Free Mason, connected not only with the governing bodies of the fraternities in the United States, but also holding high official position in those of Great Britain. His most important literary work is entitled "Christian Knighthood," which was published in New York in 1874. Col. Stowell is an art amateur of discriminating taste, and has an excellent collection of works of art. He is a member of The Players' and Calumet clubs of New York city. He was married, Nov. 18, 1876, to Jeannie O., only daughter of Levi Hotchkiss of Rochester, N. Y.



Ca L Stowell

SMITH, Charles Henry, soldier, was born in Hollis, York co., Me., Nov. 1, 1827, son of Aaron and Sally Smith. He was prepared for college at the Limerick Academy, Maine, and was graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University. He then taught in the high school of Eastpoint, Me., for several years, and was studying law in the office of Hon. Aaron Hayden of that town, at the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he entered the volunteer army as captain in the 1st Maine cavalry. He was soon afterwards sent to Augusta in charge of a squad for the regiment, and participated in the campaign of 1862, including a reconnaissance from Front Royal to Martinsburg and Williamsport through Winchester, while the latter place was still held by the enemy; the battle of Cedar mountain, after which he was detailed to collect the wounded and bury the dead, under the flag of truce; the retreat of Gen. Pope; the second battle of Bull Run, and the engagement at Frederick city. On Feb. 16, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major, and his gallant services procured his rapid advancement in the same year, first to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. With his regiment he participated in Stoneman's raid, and fought gallantly in the battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, rallying, after the charge, and conducting the regiment from the enemy's rear; June 19, 1863, at Middleburg, while conducting his regiment, his horse was shot under him. He led the charge through Upperville, June 21, 1863, commanded his regiment in a skirmish at Westminster, Pa., and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy. In the course of the war he was under fire about sixty different times, and won recognition as a valiant and fearless soldier. On Aug. 1, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for distinguished conduct in the engagement at St. Mary's Church," in which battle he had two horses shot under him, and early in the afternoon was himself shot through the thigh, but fought on at the head of his regiment until the day was done. For his conduct in that battle he was awarded a congressional medal of honor. On Aug. 23d, he commanded the 2d brigade in a severe engagement west of Ream's Station, where he lost three regimental commanders and was wounded in the ankle. In October of that year he was assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry, organized especially for him, and on one day, Oct. 27, 1864, fought in four separate engagements. He was brevetted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for highly distinguished and meritorious service." In the Appomattox campaign, March 29 to April 9, 1865, he participated in every engagement but one, and fought all day at Dinwiddie Court House, where he was wounded in the leg by a bullet which had passed through and killed his horse. He was honorably mustered out of service Aug. 11, 1865, and a year later was appointed colonel of the 28th infantry of the regular army. On the 2d of March, 1867, he received promotion to the rank of brevet brigadier-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.," and on the same day was brevetted major-general U. S. army "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." March 15, 1869, he was transferred from the 28th U. S. infantry to the 19th U. S. infantry. He was retired from active service Nov. 1, 1891. Immediately after the war, Gen. Smith was appointed aide-de-camp to the governor of Maine, to aid in suppressing the Fenian outbreak. He was elected state senator for Washington county in 1865, in which year he had resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar. He served as senator during the session of 1866.

C. H. Smith

BLISS, George, banker, was born at Northampton, Hampshire co., Mass., April 27, 1816, son of William and Martha (Parsons) Bliss. He was descended from Thomas Bliss of Belstone parish, Devonshire, England, a wealthy land-owner, who suffered persecution in consequence of his advocacy of the principles professed by the Puritans. Thomas, son of Thomas, and George, his brother, with their families, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, the former settling at Braintree, whence he removed to Hartford, Conn. He died at Hartford in 1640, and after a time his children removed to Springfield, Mass. George Bliss, the emigrant, became a resident of Lynn, Mass., afterwards of Sandwich, and finally of Newport, R. I. George Bliss, the banker, was brought up on a farm and had no education other than that obtained in the common schools, but he had an interest in books that endured through life, and he gained by his reading more than an ordinary acquaintance with subjects of general interest. In 1832 he left home to enter a drygoods store in New Haven, Conn., beginning as a clerk, but in less than five years becoming a partner, under the style, Sanford & Bliss. This connection lasted for seven years. In 1844 Mr. Bliss went to New York city to enter the drygoods house of Simeon B. Chittenden, and later was admitted as a partner. On the dissolution of the firm of Chittenden, Bliss & Co., the firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co., was formed, its place of business being on Cedar street. This was succeeded by George Bliss & Co.; in 1869 by Eldridge, Dunham & Co., and is now known as Dunham, Buckley & Co. In 1868 Mr. Bliss withdrew from the drygoods business to enter the banking firm of Levi P. Morton & Co. The head of this house, Mr. Morton, subsequently vice-president of the United States, was an old friend of Mr. Bliss, and five years previous had been engaged in the drygoods business himself. The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. established a branch house in London, that of Morton, Rose & Co., the second partner being Sir John Rose, previously Canadian minister of finance. For eleven years the London house was the fiscal agent to the United States, and its transactions were of great magnitude. The main house was concerned with financial undertakings scarcely less important, and for many years Mr. Bliss had to do with every great enterprise started or promoted in Wall street, either as an advisor or an active participant. Mr. Bliss was connected with a large number of corporations and social, political, and business organizations. He was a director of the United States Trust Co., the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, the Manhattan Elevated railway, the Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., the Continental Insurance Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, the Woman's Hospital, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, and was president of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, also a member of the Century, Union, Metropolitan, and Lawyers' Clubs, of the Down Town Association, the New England Society and the Chamber of Commerce. The Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History received generous gifts from him.

The Protestant Episcopal Church on Blackwell's island was erected by him at an expense of $100,000, and the beautiful church at Northampton, Mass., at an expense of $150,000. For more than twenty years Mr. Bliss was a vestryman of Grace Church. He was a modest and unassuming man, and although he accumulated a fortune of many millions, he was ever averse to display or notoriety of any kind, and to the last maintained a plainness of dress and manner. Mr. Bliss was married in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1840, to Catharine S., daughter of Hervey Sanford of that city. She died in 1862, and in 1868, he was married to Augusta, daughter of William M. Smith, also of New Haven. Of Mr. Bliss's nine children, five survive him: George T., a member of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co.; Walter Phelps, a lawyer; Mary H., wife of A. Gifford Agnew; Catharine A., and Augusta. Mr. Bliss died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1896.

HERRICK, Christine (Terhune), author, was born at Newark, N. J., June 13, 1859, daughter of Rev. Edward Payson and Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune. Her mother, "Marion Harland," educated her daughter upon the theory that every woman should be able to support herself in case of necessity. Mrs. Herrick was therefore thoroughly trained in a knowledge of English literature, Anglo-Saxon and philology, and taught in a New England school for a time. As a girl she displayed no gift for composition, and it was nearly a year after her marriage, while she was living at Springfield, Mass., that she contributed her first article to a magazine. Her husband, James Frederick Herrick, at that time editor of the "Springfield Republican," encouraged her to continue writing, and in a few months she completed a series of articles on housekeeping topics for a newspaper syndicate, in connection with her mother. Her first article was "The Wastes of the Household," and was followed by others. Mrs. Herrick's articles have now attained such popularity that it is not easy to realize that she is one of the youngest as well as among the best known of American women writers. Her articles on housekeeping topics were followed by "Cottage Dinners," a serial in the "Ladies' Home Journal" in 1886; "All Round the Year with the Housewife" appeared in the same journal, the next year; "My Housekeeping Difficulties" was a serial in "Table Talk"; "Seasonable Entertainments" was another in "Demorest's Monthly Magazine"; "Housekeeping Made Easy" was published in "Harper's Bazar" in 1887; "Cradle and Nursery" in the same journal in 1888; "What to Eat and How to Serve It" also appeared in the "Bazar." Several of these productions have appeared in book form, as has "Liberal Living Upon Narrow Means." Mrs. Herrick has also written for "Harper's Weekly," "Harper's Young People," "The Congregationalist" (Boston, Mass.), "Good Housekeeping," "The Christian Union" and "The Epoch" (New York), and for other journals. She was associate editor of the "Home Maker" for two years. She has also published, "Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J.," and a series of papers on "How English Literature is Made," for "Harper's Young People." Her winter home is in New York city; her summer home, among the hills of northern New Jersey.

BROWN, Samuel Robbins, missionary, was born in Connecticut in 1810, the son of Timothy H. and Phœbe (Hinsdale) Brown. He studied at Yale University and was graduated there in 1832. In 1838, he went as a missionary to China and founded at Canton the Morrison Chinese School for Boys. He returned to America in 1847, and two years later resumed his missionary labors, in Yokohama, being one of the earliest Protestant missionaries in Japan. It was through his agency that the first Chinese and Japanese students were sent to America to be educated. He was married, in 1838, to Elizabeth Goodwin, daughter of Rev. Shubael and Fanny (Leffingwell) Bartlett. He died at Monson, Mass., June 20, 1880.

BROWN, Martin Bartholomew, printer, was born in Ireland, June 25, 1838, son of James and Mary (St. George) Brown. At the age of seven he came with his parents to New York city, and there attended the public schools until his thirteenth year. He then entered a printing office, became an apprentice, and thoroughly learned the trade in all its departments. His energy and ambition, however, could not find suitable expression until he had founded a business of his own, which he did in 1856, and with how great success it is a part of the history of New York to tell. For many years his establishment has done the greater part of the official printing of the city, including the "City Record" since its foundation, all of the 11,000,000 ballots required at elections, and the manufacture of most of the record and account books used in the various municipal departments. In addition to this vast amount of business, Mr. Brown also regularly printed a large number of books, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers for various publishing houses in the city and surrounding territory, beside manufacturing on an immense scale blank books of all descriptions, and conducting a job department whose facilities are unrivaled. Such was Mr. Brown's executive ability and minute acquaintance with his business that his three great establishments, with all their manifold departments, worked with the most precise order. Moreover, his energy, perseverance, honesty and high business tact was of service to the public, not alone in his professional capacity, but equally well in promoting the organization of the several public departments with which he was officially connected. On the disbandment of the old volunteer fire department in 1865, Gov. Fenton appointed Mr. Brown one of the commissioners of the new department. Mr. Brown was the most active member of the board, and to him chiefly is owing that perfect organization that has made the present department a pattern for all the great cities of the world. With the need of more perfect machinery and appliances, he invented the steering-gear now used on fire trucks in every large city. He was appointed warden of the port of New York by Gov. Reuben E. Fenton in 1868, and there also served with exceptional credit during his official tenure of three years. Mr. Brown was a member of the Manhattan, Press, Catholic, Sagamore, Home and Democratic clubs; the Tammany and Arion societies; the Liederkrantz and other social organizations. He was long actively interested in the ice-manufacturing industry at Far Rockaway, L. I., and was vice-president of the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Excelsior Steam Power Co. He was married, in 1873, to Matilda, daughter of Edward Burke, a prominent real estate operator of New York city. They had one daughter. Mr. Brown died in New York city, Dec. 23, 1893.

CORSON, Juliet, author, was born at Mt. Pleasant, in Boston, Feb. 14, 1842. Six years later her father removed to New York, where, though debarred by ill health from a child's pastimes, she was well instructed and read widely. When about twenty she was obliged to seek some means of support, and became the librarian of the "Working Women's Library" in the old University building. Her salary was only four dollars a week, but she soon raised her income to nine by writing a weekly article for the "Leader." She was then employed to prepare the semi-annual index of the "National Quarterly Review," and finally was put on the editorial staff of that publication. The first free training school for young women in New York city was opened in 1873, under Miss Corson's superintendence, at her home; and it soon found quarters in Wheeler & Wilson's building, that company, with others, loaning the machines for the use of the school. So successful was this institution that a large house was soon occupied, and in less than a year 1,000 women had been taught how to sew, of which number three-fourths found situations. Instruction in stenography and book-keeping was also given, and in 1874 training for domestic service was added. The usual details of housework, laundry-work and sewing were taught; the upper rooms were used as dormitories for working women, and the basement used for kitchen purposes, where meals were served at cost price to the many girls employed in the neighborhood. Thus Miss Corson began her life-work, of teaching rich and poor alike the proper way to prepare foods, for she held that "diet can make men strong or weak, intelligent or stupid." She conducted the several departments and lectured on cooking for many years, while she wrote constantly for the press on the same subject. Her New York cooking school for ladies was started in St. Mark's Place in 1876, and averaged 1,000 pupils annually. The rich paid good fees, the middle class fifty cents a lesson; but no poor person was allowed to go away without instruction. The railroad strikes of '877, and the consequent distress, caused Miss Corson to write that valuable little book "Fifteen-Cent Dinners for Workingmen's Families," which has not only admirably met the wants of the poor of our own country, but has found its way to Alaska, South America, Australia, India, China and Europe. It pleased all classes but the socialists, who feared that cheaper living meant for them lower wages. The pamphlet was translated into the German and Swiss languages. It cost $6,000 to print and circulate the work, free of cost, to all bread-winners earning $1.50 or less per pay, and all but $100 of this considerable sum was earned by Miss Corson. After the publication of this successful *brochure* she lectured widely, and founded many cooking schools, to say nothing of her instrumentality in introducing the study of cookery into the public schools, and of her charitable instruction to poor working women. Into this last work she threw herself most earnestly, hoping to see the day when poor laborers could earn enough to feed their families healthfully. She was requested in 1878, by the United States commissioner of education, to prepare a "Dietary for Schools," which was published by the secretary of the interior. This was followed by similar books, and lastly by one on "Sanitary Living," which she declared to be the work of her life. At the world's fair Miss Corson secured the only award given for scientific cookery and sanitary dietetics. She was a member of the committee of judges of food products, twice elected, finally acting at the special invitation of the president, Prof. W. O. Atwater. Her concentrated aliments for the use of explorers and armies, and her medicated foods for invalids, place her prominently among the scientific investigators of the problem of equalizing man's food supply. She died in 1897.

Juliet Corson.

CLARK, Willis Gaylord, poet, was born at Otisco, N. Y., March 5, 1810, the twin brother of Lewis Gaylord, with whom he was educated at Otisco. Their attachment to each other was the subject of remark from childhood, and lasted until they were separated by death. Willis Gaylord was of a sensitive and retiring disposition and inclined to serious meditation, yet in his prose writings there are frequent flashes of humor of a refined sort, which add much to their charm. In 1833 "The Spirit of Life," his longest poem, with some minor verses, was published in Philadelphia, and about the same time he became the assistant editor of the "Columbian Star," of that city. During the later years of his life he was editor and owner of The "Philadelphia Gazette." His complete poems, edited by his brother, were published in 1844, and his "Literary Remains," including his poems and the "Ollapodiana Papers," which originally appeared in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," also edited by his brother, were published in 1847. He was married, in 1836, to Anne C. Caldcleugh of Philadelphia who died not long after. Mr. Clark died at Philadelphia, June 16, 1841.

L Gaylord Clark

CLARK, Lewis Gaylord, author and editor, was born at Otisco, Onondaga co., N. Y., in 1810. His twin brother was the well-known Willis Clark, at one time celebrated in literary circles. The two boys were brought up at home, and were educated by their father, a man of wide reading and great intellectuality, who had seen service in the revolutionary war. When they grew up the brothers separated, and Lewis went to New York, where he remained for the rest of his life. He became a frequent contributor to various periodicals, and his literary tastes brought him in contact with the writers of the period, among whom Washington Irving was at that time the recognized chief. T. B. Thorpe, at the time of his death, wrote for "Harper's Magazine" the following description of Lewis Clark: "He was exceedingly popular everywhere—blessed with a handsome person, an expressive face, crowned by a broad forehead, charmingly shaded by a stray curling lock . . . By his exquisite taste and unvarying good nature, he wielded a powerful and healthy influence upon American authorship." He was a charming companion, possessing a fund of genuine humor, which lighted up every subject he treated, and made both his conversation and his writings delightful to his contemporaries. In 1834 he became the editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," published in New York city, which had been established two years previous by Charles Fenno Hoffman. Hoffman had already been succeeded in the editorship by Timothy Flint, and the periodical was in financial difficulty. But under Clark's high literary ability and careful management it was successful, and for more than thirty years stood in the front rank of publications of its class—an exponent and representative of the best lighter English literature of its day. Its contributors were often men of the foremost reputation; among them were Irving, who it is said, was paid

$2,000 a year—a munificent sum for those times, Bryant, Longfellow and Willis. Its "Editor's Table" and "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," were written by Clark, and were a collection of the current jests and chit-chat of the town, strung together in a delightful manner and overflowing with humor, pathos, culture and geniality. "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table" appeared in book form in 1852. The "Knickerbocker Sketchbook," previously published, had been a selection of contributions to the magazine by Washington Irving and other writers. "The Knickerbocker Gallery" (1855) was still another collection of articles from its pages. This was edited by Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, Richard B. Kimball, George P. Morris and Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, and was illustrated with the portraits of the contributors. With the proceeds, in part, a house at Piermont-on-the-Hudson was bought and presented to Mr. Clark, and to that place he removed from Henry street, near Rutgers, where he had lived since his marriage. The publication of the magazine was suspended in 1859, the failure being due to the inefficiency of the business manager, and thereafter Mr. Clark held for many years a position in the New York custom house, continuing, however, to contribute to periodical literature. With William C. Bryant, Asher B. Durand and others, he founded the Century Club. For a long period he carried on a delightful correspondence with Charles Dickens, and was the first to invite the novelist to visit this country. Washington Irving was an intimate friend, and some of Clark's most delightful "gossip" tells of their intercourse. Other papers recall the period of the Greek war and the burning sympathy felt for Greece in her struggle for liberty, and Fitz-Greene Halleck, immortalized by his writings for this cause, finds frequent mention in the "Gossip." One of Clark's most successful achievements in humorous literature was, in 1835, in connection with Moses Y. Beach, proprietor, and Richard A Locke, editor, of the New York "Sun." This was an account, professedly from a supplement to the Edinburgh "Philosophical Journal," of discoveries made by Sir John Herschel, at the Cape of Good Hope, with a new telescope which brought the moon's surface so near to the earth that its topography and animal life could be studied. The incidents and imaginative part were furnished by Clark, the purely "scientific" parts by Locke, and so skilfully was the article constructed that the newspapers and even some scientists were deceived, and the "moon hoax" passed into history as one of the most successful experiments ever made to test the credulity of the public. Mr. Clark died at Piermont, Nov. 3, 1873.

E. L. Godkin

GODKIN, Edwin Lawrence, journalist and author, was born in Moyne, county Wicklow, Ireland, Oct. 2. 1831, son of James Godkin, who for years was a missionary of the Irish Evangelical Society, but, abandoning his sacred calling, afterwards became a journalist, and edited several Irish newspapers. He published a number of powerful, though somewhat biased works on Irish religious and political problems. The son received his education in a grammar school near Wakefield, England, and at Queen's College, Belfast, and, on his graduation in 1851, at once entered upon a journalistic career. He served on the London "News" as correspondent in Turkey and Russia during the Crimean war; then, in 1856, was sent by that journal on a mission to the United States, and made a trip on horse-back through the South, which he described in a series of letters to the "News." He did not return to England, but settled in New York city and there reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Failing health obliged him to abandon practice within a few years, and then, after a short visit to Europe, he returned to New York in his former capacity as correspondent of the London "News." He also became connected editorially with the New York "Times," and fulfilled the duties of both positions until 1865. In July of that year he established in New York "The Nation," of which he was editor-in-chief, and after a year one of the three proprietors. Eugene Benson thus described his work in the "Galaxy," as early as 1869: "Among the leading journalists of New York city, the most dispassionate, the gravest, driest, is Mr. Edwin Lawrence Godkin of the 'Nation.' All that the ordinary American journalist is, Mr. Godkin is not. American journalists stimulate and intensify. Mr. Godkin examines and questions. Mr. Godkin has no exclusive 'cause'; he writes as the advocate of public order, of political and social morality, of individual self-restraint. He approves or he condemns. He classifies everything under the positive but unheated words 'foolish' and 'wicked,' 'just' and 'sensible.' Mr. Godkin is such an excellent type of the modern man, unmellowed by intercourse with the past, yet enlightened by abstractions, that none of his contemporaries provoke a more lively discussion. Although other journalists are literal and grave and exclusively expressive of their time, none seem more bare of classic and romantic gifts. His high merit is his effort to purify and elevate a profession which really gains much by his dignity and intelligence. Men honestly intent upon serving the public by legitimate and practical methods, do not fail of the support of the 'Nation.' Mr. Godkin arrays the 'Nation' only against what he considers incompetency, fanaticism and sentimentality. I cannot represent Mr. Godkin with too much decision of form and too little color; compared with French journalists, he seems heavy; compared with New York journalists he seems less local, less hasty, and less complaisant; none give more substantial matter than he does, and none inspire more respect." Mr. Godkin occupied himself solely with the management of the "Nation," until 1881, when it was joined to the "Evening Post" as the weekly issue of that newspaper, with Mr. Godkin as part proprietor and editor of both. He is a contributor to various magazines, and has published several volumes. His "The History of Hungary and the Magyars, from the Earliest Period to the Close of the Late War" (1856), was followed by "Government" in the American Science Series" (1871); "Problems of Democracy"; and "Reflections and Comments" (1896), the last a series of essays that had appeared at various times in the "Nation." These essays were immediately received enthusiastically in English and American literary circles, as the mature and mellow fruit of the author's more advanced years. F. Y. Eccles, in the "Academy" for June, 1896, described them as "essays suggested, for the most part, by events of passing interest, by occasional topics of discussion in the United States, but raised above the level of thin casual inspiration by a rare power of seizing upon elements of enduring and universal concern. Almost all the essays are exceptionally attractive in form. The English of 'Reflections and Comments' is correct and illuminous. There are in his most eloquent passages a vigor and rhythm and a keen sense of the idiomatic which suggest Thomas De Quincey. In "The Bookman" of February, 1896, Prof. H. T. Peck, of Columbia College, says: Mr. Godkin's influence as an editor is very far from exercising a merely ephemeral and passing incident. . . . has left a lasting mark upon the social and economic history of the nation . . . and some very marked revolutions in the national mind can be traced unmistakably to his persistent and powerful hammering upon the door of the national conscience." Mr. Godkin received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard College in 1871, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1897.

RICORD, Frederick William, jurist and author, was born on the island of Guadeloupe, W. I., where his parents were temporarily sojourning, Oct. 7, 1819, son of Jean Baptiste and Elizabeth (Stryker) Ricord. His paternal grandfather was a wealthy and prominent citizen of France, who, after the fall of the Girondists in 1794, and during the horrors that succeeded the ascendency of Robespierre, was proscribed. Fortunately he made good his escape from the guillotine, fleeing into Italy and thence with his family to the West Indies. In the year 1798, he came to the United States and settled in Baltimore, where his youngest son, Dr. Philip Ricord, one of the most distinguished physicians of Paris, was born in the year 1800. After the return of the family from Guadeloupe, they lived for a short time in New York city, and subsequently in Woodbridge, N. J., where they continued to reside until Frederick was eight years of age, when they removed to western New York. He entered Geneva College at the age of fourteen years, and completed his course at Rutgers College. Subsequently he entered upon the study of the law at Geneva, N.Y., but the practice of that profession appearing to him a slow means of acquiring a fortune, he turned his attention to teaching, a profession for which he was eminently fitted. He conducted a private school in Newark for twelve years. In 1849 he became librarian of the Newark Library Association, and continued in that position for twenty years. He was elected a member of the first board of education of the city of Newark in 1853, and served in that capacity sixteen years. He was secretary of the board for six years, and its president for three years (1867–69). While a school commissioner of Newark, he was also for four years state superintendent of public schools. He was elected sheriff of Essex county in 1865, and was twice re-elected for a term of one year. He was elected mayor of the city of Newark in 1869, and re-elected in 1871, serving four years. Shortly after the expiration of his last term, he was appointed lay judge of the court of common pleas of Essex county. That Mr. Ricord had no sense of fear while holding public office, that he was unyielding to the pressure of favor, and proof against the temptations of reward, was shown during his mayoralty. The city council, the majority of which was of his own party, fell a prey to a prevalent mania for wood pavements, the advocates of which promised such brilliant advantages to property-owners, and gave such immediate profits to contractors that nearly every city in the United States adopted the plan. An ordinance to thus pave certain streets of Newark was passed by the common council; but Mayor Ricord promptly vetoed the measure, partly on the ground of expense, partly because he did not believe the pavement would wear well. The ordinance was speedily passed over his veto. Then the contract to do the work was awarded, but the mayor refused to give the sanction of the city to it, and withheld his signature. The council then passed an ordinance empowering the city treasurer to sign the contract, but the mayor vetoed that ordinance. As the readiest way to bring him to subjection, a writ of mandamus was sought for, in order to compel him to sign the contract, but he fought the application for the writ and defeated it. The case was carried to the supreme court and the court of errors, in both of which the mayor was victorious, and the city was saved from a heavy debt, like that which helped to make Elizabeth bankrupt and kept other cities struggling against lawsuits and high taxation. It might have been supposed that the mayor would have rested his opposition when the common council overruled his veto, and that he would have offered no futher resistance to the wishes of gentlemen many of whom were his personal friends, and who had in party organization placed him so often before the public and advanced and sustained him. But he knew no friends, no party, when the interests of the general public were at stake. In that long and bitter fight, good men tremblingly asked themselves whether any man, particularly one not possessed of overmuch of the world's riches, could be found to resist the blandishments and temptations that would be brought to bear upon the official whose simple signature was wanted to place millions of dollars in the hands of contractors. But Mayor Ricord proved himself equal to the emergency, and won the lasting gratitude of all his fellow-citizens who could appreciate the value of his services. Judge Ricord's literary labors were important in an educational as well as in an æsthetic point of view. He wrote and published the following works: "An English Grammar"; "History of Rome"; "Life of Madame De Longueville, from the French of Cousin"; "The Henriade, from the French of Voltaire"; "English Songs from Foreign Tongues" (1878); "The Self-Tormentor," translated from the Latin of Terence; "More English Songs from Foreign Tongues"; and edited the Annals of New Jersey, for the New Jersey Historical Society. Throughout his life he was a man of vigorous health. He was married in July, 1842, to Sophia, daughter of William Webster of Connecticut; and again, May 8, 1889, to Mary Elizabeth Condit, who survives him. Judge Ricord died at Newark, N. J., Aug. 12, 1897.

F. W. Ricord

ROBINSON, Moncure, civil engineer, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1802, eldest son of John and Agnes Conway (Moncure) Robinson. His father was clerk of the district and circuit courts of Richmond, Va., from 1797 to 1850, and from 1812 to 1826 was engaged in mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Wm. Moncure, and Frederick Pleasants. At the age of thirteen the son entered William and Mary College, taking the degree of A.M. three years later. In 1818 he accompanied, as a volunteer, the party sent out by the board of public works of Virginia to make a topographical survey, and connected a line of levels across the entire state from Richmond to the Ohio river. While on this trip he explored the great coal fields of West Virginia, and made valuable reports thereon. Three years later Mr. Robinson paid a professional visit to the Erie canal, then being constructed, and was able to form an estimate of the possibilities of canals as competitors of railroads, which resulted in his becoming the steady advocate, save under special considerations, of the construction of railroads instead of canals. In 1825 Mr. Robinson went to France for the purpose of investigating the public works of that country, especially its harbors. In the course of the summer he also visited England and Wales and carried out his determination of seeing the Low Countries, for whose inhabitants he always entertained a great admiration. During his stay in England he became well acquainted with George Ste-

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George L. Raymond

phenson, and conferred with him about the tunnel then under construction at the Liverpool terminus of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Returning to the United States in the latter part of 1827, he was soon after called upon by the canal commissioners of Pennsylvania, to make the survey for the Pottsville and Danville railway, with a view to the development of the anthracite coal fields. This was the first railroad constructed in the United States. Later in the year, he made the survey for the Allegheny Portage railroad. In 1831 he was engaged in the construction of the Petersburg and Roanoke and the Richmond and Petersburg railroads. For the latter he built the long bridge at Richmond over the James river, a structure remarkable for its economical cost, and noticed by Michel Chevalier in his work, published in 1840, on the public improvements of this country. M. Chevalier, afterwards an intimate friend of Mr. Robinson, gave the plans, cost, and full details of this bridge, which attracted the attention of the profession generally. From it has sprung the iron lattice bridge so much used now in Europe. About the same time Mr. Robinson commenced the construction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg, also the Winchester and Potomac railroads; and in 1834 he began the crowning achievement of his professional career, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, a work stamped for all time with the genius of its first engineer. For this railroad he constructed the bridge, at Black Rock tunnel, over the Schuylkill, the first large stone structure built for a double track railroad, and wonderful even now for the small cubic contents of its masonry, 3,471 cubic yards. In 1836, Elihu Chauncey, first president of the road, prevailed upon him to visit England to negotiate a loan for its completion as far as Pottsville. While in London Mr. Robinson became acquainted with Isambard Kingdon Brunel, builder of the famous Thames tunnel. In 1840 was completed the "Gowan and Marx" engine, after plans by Mr. Robinson. Reports of the unprecedented performance of this engine reached the Czar of Russia, with the result that in that year he sent an offer to Mr. Robinson, looking to the procuring of his services as engineer over the grand system of railroads he was about to inaugurate for the Russian empire. Mr. Robinson, however, felt unwilling to accept the offer and so absent himself from his own country and his family. The last professional act of Mr. Robinson was his examination of New York harbor in 1842, during Pres. Tyler's administration, in order to decide on a suitable site for the great dry dock now located at Wallabout. Mr. Robinson retired from active public life in 1847, but later consented to forward the completion of the great Metropolitan route connecting Baltimore and the South, besides establishing the Bay Line of steamboats running between Baltimore and Norfolk, Va. On Feb. 2, 1835, he was married to Charlotte Randolph, daughter of Bennett and Susan Beverley (Randolph) Taylor, and grand-daughter of Edmund Jennings Randolph, first attorney-general of the United States. By her he had five sons and three daughters, who reached maturity. One of his brothers was Conway Robinson, the distinguished jurist. A professional biography of Moncure Robinson has been written by R. B. Osborne, C. E. (1889), and a biographical sketch of him has appeared in "The Illustrated American," (Dec. 5, 1891). See also "Virginia Genealogies," by Rev. H. E. Hayden (1891).

BLEECKER, Ann Eliza (Schuyler), poet, was born in the city of New York, in October, 1752, the youngest daughter of Brandt Schuyler. In her youth she showed a passionate love of reading, and was wont to spend all her spare time poring over books that are not usually read by children. When she was seventeen years of age she was married to John J. Bleecker, and with him went to live at Poughkeepsie, and a year later they settled at Tomhannock, about eighteen miles above Albany. When Burgoyne's army threatened to invade the country, her husband went to Albany to prepare a home for her and her two little daughters, but before he could return for them the soldiers bore down upon the village, and Mrs. Bleecker was obliged to fly with the children. From that time her life was one of great suffering and sorrow, which slowly undermined her delicate constitution. The family was not able to return home until the surrender of Burgoyne, and previous to that, the oldest child had died, as well as Mrs. Bleecker's mother and only sister. Nor did her troubles cease then, for in 1781 her husband was captured while at work in his fields and carried off by a band of marauders from Canada. Mrs. Bleecker, ill as she was, set off to obtain assistance, but fortunately her husband was soon delivered. Her early poems were gay and fanciful, written like her later productions, solely for her own diversion; but her troubles rendered her so despondent that she destroyed them. Her graver poems, most of which were written in later life, were suggested by her family bereavements. A number of these melancholy productions appeared in the "New York Magazine." Mrs. Bleecker's daughter, Mrs. Margaretta V. Faugeres, made a posthumous collection of her mother's poems, stories and pleasant correspondence, to which she prefixed a biographical sketch of the author. It was published in 1793, and a second edition appeared in 1809. Mrs. S. J. Hale, writing in the "Women's Record," says: "There are no wonderful traces of genius in Mrs. Bleecker's poems, but they show a refined taste, and talents which might have been cultivated to higher efforts, if the circumstances surrounding the author had been propitious. There is a pure current of conjugal and maternal feeling to be traced in all her effusions." Mrs. Bleecker died Nov. 23, 1783.

RAYMOND, George Lansing, educator and author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1839, son of Benjamin Wright and Amelia (Porter) Raymond. His family is supposed to be descended from a Huguenot ancestor naturalized in England in the sixteenth century, but through both parents he can trace back during more than two hundred years of unmixed New England ancestry. His father was a prominent merchant and mayor of Chicago. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, at Williams College, Massachusetts, and at Princeton Theological Seminary, and subsequently studied for three years in Europe. Later he had charge of a Presbyterian church in Darby, a suburb of Philadelphia. In 1874 he went to Williams College to teach English literature, æsthetics, rhetoric and elocution. The success of his pupils, who in every year but one, between 1874 and 1880, took prizes in the intercollegiate contests in oratory and composition then held yearly in New York city, caused him, in the latter year, to be called to the chair of oratory and æsthetic criticism in the College of New Jersey. This position, owing to prolonged ill health, he resigned in 1893, but was immediately elected professor of æsthetics in the same institution; this chair he still holds, (1898). His earliest attempts at authorship were in poetry, and his poems are collected in three volumes published in 1886–87. "A Life in Song" is said to contain, under the guise of a story of the experience of a reformer, the most accurate and thorough expression that has ever been made of the motives underlying the emancipation of the slaves in our country and the war of secession. "Haydn," the chief poem in the volume entitled "Ballads of the Revolution," is a portrayal of the results of undue exertion of personal influence, and "Ideals made Real," the chief poem in the volume entitled "Sketches in Song," contains a philosophical reconciliation of art and religion. His poetic methods extend all the way from exuberant excess of imagery, as in the first book of "A Life in Song," to intentionally bald directness, as in the "Ballads." But his foremost characteristic, according to his admirers, is a combination of apparent facility and simplicity of expression with great finish of style and depth of meaning. Prof. Raymond is mainly known by his popular and æsthetic lectures, the effects of which are reinforced by an exceptionally fine delivery, and by his published prose. Aside from the humorous and sketchy but very realistic description of characters and incidents in an American suburban town, contained in a novel called "Modern Fishers of Men," published in 1879, his prose deals with subjects connected with æsthetics; and the insight, originality and suggestiveness of his treatment of these is universally acknowledged. "The Orator's Manual," published in 1879, has long been a standard text-book on elocution. "The Writer" (1894) is a collaborated text-book on rhetoric, in which for the first time the principles underlying written discourse have been correlated to those of oral discourse; and he has shown the identity of the same principles as applied not only to these arts but to all the higher arts, in a series of volumes on comparative æsthetics. Prof. Raymond's fundamental æsthetic proposition is that art is the representation of human thought and emotion through the use of forms appropriated from nature. Because of his insisting on significance as well as form in art, he has been accused of subordinating the latter to the former; but, as a fact, no one has ever emphasized or developed the necessity of form as form more fully than he has in such volumes as "The Genesis of Art-Form" (1891) or "Rhythm and Harmony in Poetry and Music" (1895); though it is form as related to significance upon which he dwells chiefly in the volumes entitled "Poetry as a Representative Arts" (1886), "Art in Theory" (1894), and "Painting, Sculpture and Architecture as Representative Arts" (1896). According to his conceptions, the same principles apply not only in all the arts but to every possible effect in them, whether of thought or of form; and it is through understanding these principles, rather than by imitating historic styles, that the artist can be guided to right and original methods of production. Prof. Raymond has received the honorary degree of L. H. D. from both Rutgers and Williams colleges.

Geo. L. Raymond

ANDERSON, John Alexander, congressman, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 26, 1834. His grandfather and his father were distinguished Presbyterian ministers. John Alexander entered Miami University at Oxford, O., where he was graduated in 1853. He then went to California, and was ordained a minister by the presbytery of San Francisco, and began his first pastorate at Stockton in 1857. Three years after, he was elected trustee of the State Insane Asylum. In 1862 he was commissioned chaplain of the 3d regiment of California volunteer infantry, and accompanied Gen. Connor in his expedition to Salt Lake. He subsequently served as agent for California in the U. S. sanitary commission, and, early in 1863, was its relief agent for the 12th army corps. When Grant began the movement through the Wilderness, Mr. Anderson was made superintendent of transportation for the commission, being required to have its supplies as convenient to the wounded as possible. He had six steamers under his command. After the war he was transferred to Kansas by the presbytery, and settled at Junction City, and remained pastor of the church there until 1873. This town was the seat of the State Agricultural College, of which institution he became president in 1873, holding the office until 1879. He was also a commissioner for Kansas on the U. S. centennial commission at Philadelphia during the exposition of 1876, and served as one of the American jurors on group XXI. Mr. Anderson was an ardent Republican, but he manifested little taste for active political life until the people of his district insisted upon his representing them in congress. He was elected to the forty-sixth congress from the first Kansas district by a majority of 30,467 votes against 14,919 for the Democratic candidate. He entered congress with much the same spirit that he had entered the ministry, determined to serve the people to the best of his ability. He distinguished himself by his opposition to monopolies of all kinds, but more especially in the matter of transportation. Scrupulously honest in all his dealings, fearless as a lion, a close student of facts and statistics, he at once became the chief enemy of railroad monopolies, and championed the cause of the oppressed agriculturists of his district in their struggle with the corporations. He was the author of a bill providing that the government should buy up the claims of the bondholders on the Union Pacific, and take possession of it. His idea was to solve the railroad problem by making the roads public highways, permitting all persons and companies to run their freight trains over it, subject to government regulation. The running of passenger trains he would have let out to the highest bidder on short leases. He was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress by 48,599 votes against 22,727 for his opponent; to the forty-eighth by 41,251 votes against 17,816; to the forty-ninth by a still larger majority. In 1886 he was defeated for renomination in the Republican convention, but announced himself as an independent candidate for the fiftieth congress, and was elected over three other candidates, receiving more votes than all the rest put together. He was nominated by the Republicans, and elected to the fifty-first congress. He refused to stand for re-election to the fifty-second congress. Mr. Anderson was the author of the bill making the department of agriculture a cabinet office, and was the originator of the apportionment of 1880, fixing the number of representatives at 325. It is to his efforts also that the bill to reduce letter postage from three to two cents became a law. He was married, Jan. 27, 1864, to Nannie T. Foote, of Louisville, Ky. At the close of the fifty-first congress, without solicitation and without his knowledge, Pres. Harrison appointed him consul-general of the United States at Cairo, Egypt. This position he held until his death, which occurred in Liverpool, England, May 18, 1892. He is buried in Junction City, Kan.

GARDEN, Alexander, soldier and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4, 1757. His grandfather, Rev. Alexander Garden, emigrated from Scotland to the American colonies in 1719, and his father, Dr. Alexander Garden, attained distinction as a naturalist, and was for a time professor in King's College (now Columbia) in New York city, subsequently settling in Charleston, where he acquired an extensive estate. The son was sent to the mother country to be educated, and studied at Westminster and the University of Glasgow. On his return to Charleston he found his friends and relatives divided on the question of withdrawing their allegiance to Great Britain, and although his father remained loyal, he himself embraced the revolutionary cause. Dr. Garden's estates were confiscated on account of his views, and he retired to England, where he was received with a welcome due to his loyalty and his merits as a scientist. The son, remaining in America, served in the Continental army as aide-de-camp to Gen. Greene, and afterwards as a lieutenant in Lee's legion. When peace was established, his father's property was granted to him. In 1822 he published "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, with Sketches of Character of Persons most Distinguished in the Southern States for Civil and Military Services." This work was republished in 1828 and 1865. Lieut. Garden died at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 29, 1829.

DUBUQUE, Julien, pioneer of Iowa, was born in the village of St. Pierre les Brecquets, on the St. Lawrence river, Quebec, Canada, Jan. 10, 1762, son of Noel Augustin and Marie (Mailhot) Dubuque. He was of Norman descent, his great-grandfather, Jean Dubuque, having migrated to Canada from Rouen, France, about 1650. Julien Dubuque was well educated, having probably received instruction in the priests' schools, as is usual in Quebec. He was an adventurous spirit, and with several French-Canadian companions went to the West at an early age, and began trading with the Indians in what is now Iowa. By nature a leader, he obtained a supremacy, not only over his white companions, but the Indians as well, so that they exalted him as a magician and teacher even above their own "medicine men," and granted him the right to work certain lead mines which he discovered on their lands. He was reverenced by all the Indians in that vast region, but became particularly associated with the Foxes, who had been at one time a powerful and turbulent tribe in Canada, and on account of their warlike traits had been driven from place to place, settling finally along the banks of the Mississippi, between Prairie du Chien and the Rock river, where, when Dubuque fell in with them, they had a number of villages. Records show that he obtained his influence over them, both by fair means and foul; for though he always settled their disputes fairly, and did his best to heal their infirmities, yet he never hesitated to work on their superstitiousness and credulity, so as to strengthen his position. It is said that at one time he threatened to set the Catfish creek on fire if they did not yield to his demands, and actually emptied a quantity of oil into the river above the bend, and, setting it alight near the Indian village, for a time had the whole stream in a blaze. He was known amongst the Indians as "Little Cloud," and he seems to have obtained much influence over them. In 1788 he obtained either the sole right to work all the lead mines on their territory, or else, as he afterwards claimed, absolute possession of the territory itself. This claim he desired the Spanish government to ratify, in a petition presented to Baron Carondelet, governor of Louisiana, in October, 1796. In the petition, which the governor granted, he called the tract "the Mines of Spain," and claimed seven leagues up and down the river and three leagues back. In 1808 he petitioned the United States government to have the Spanish governor's ratification sanctioned, and as his claim then embraced not only a whole city, but the surrounding farms for miles, also, it was bitterly contested and the litigation raged for years, being carried on by his heirs long after the original claimant's death; finally in 1853, after a suit of forty-eight years' duration, the U. S. supreme court decided it in favor of the settlers. In the meantime Dubuque had remained with the Indians, never marrying. He carried on his crude mining with their assistance, selling the lead at St. Louis, and bringing back from that place articles with which to trade with his own and other Indian tribes. He was not very successful toward the end of his life, and had to sell portions of his lands from time to time. He died March 24, 1810, to the great grief of the Indians, who buried him with pomp, and erected an elaborate monument over his grave. After his death, however, they drove all his French-Canadian followers off the land. The city of Dubuque takes its name from this earliest pioneer, and throughout the state numerous places are named either Julien or Dubuque, in memory of the "first white man in Iowa."

HELFENSTEIN, Charles Philip, promoter, was born in Carlisle, Pa., in September, 1820, son of John Philip and Elizabeth (Leonard) Helfenstein. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Conrad Helfenstein, a native of Germany, settled in America as a missionary about 1772, and his maternal grandfather, Christian Leonard, having emigrated from Germany about 1730, settled near Lancaster, Pa., and served as captain in the revolution. Mr. Helfenstein was educated at private schools in Pennsylvania and Dayton, O., whither his parents had removed in 1822, and entering Yale College, was graduated with honor in 1841. He then began the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge Benjamin Patton of Pittsburgh, Pa., and after his admission to the bar removed to Milwaukee, Wis. In 1850 he settled in Shamokin, Pa., and with his brother, William, was active in developing the western division of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania; also in laying out the towns of Shamokin, Trevorton, Mt. Carmel, Gowen City and Helfenstein in Schuylkill county. His extending interests brought him into close relations with several banking and business corporations and caused him to become a large holder of their securities. He was long director in the Northumberland County Bank of Shamokin; vice-president of the Shamokin Banking Co., and president of the Shamokin Gas Light Co. For two terms he was chief burgess of Shamokin, and also served on the commission appointed to settle the affairs of the Jay Cooke & Co. banking house. During the war Mr. Helfenstein was an ardent supporter of the Federal government, although at the time unable to enlist in the army. He has ever since been a firm adherent of the Republican party. Until 1876 he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, but then withdrew and united with the Reformed Episcopalians under the lead of Bishop Cummins. He has for many years been active in Sunday-school and Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Helfenstein was married in 1855 to Caroline Hill, daughter of Jeremiah C. and Esther Ann (Colcord) Perkins of Exeter, N. H. She is a great-granddaughter of Capt. James Perkins, a patriot of 1776, and a signer of the association test; also of Gen. James Hill, of revolutionary fame, and of Joseph Colcord, a soldier at Bunker Hill. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

C. P. Helfenstein

RIDGWAY, Robert, naturalist, was born at Mt. Carmel, Wabash co., Ill., July 2, 1850, descendant of Richard Ridgway, of Berks county, England, who, with his wife and two sons, arrived in the Delaware river on the ship Jacob and Mary in 1679, and settled at Springfield, Burlington co., N. J. The family came originally from Devonshire, England. He was educated in the common schools, but early in life developed an interest in ornithology, an intense love for out-of-door studies, and a decided talent for drawing and painting birds. He thereby became known to Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, to whom he sent colored drawings and descriptions of birds for the purpose of learning their correct names. This correspondence began early in the year 1864, when Robert was but fourteen years old, and continued until April, 1867, when he received, through Prof. Baird, the appointment of zoölogist to the U. S. geological exploration of the 40th parallel, whose object was to investigate the natural resources of the section through which the Central Pacific railroad was to pass. In May of that year he accompanied the expedition to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and from June, 1867, to October, 1868, traversed the country from Sacramento, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah, and made collections in all branches of zoölogy, but especially of birds. The winter of 1868–69 he spent in Washington, compiling field notes and studying the collections made, and resuming field work in the following May, continued until August, chiefly in the vicinity of Great Salt lake, Utah, in the Wahsatch and the western portion of the Uintah mountains. The results of this work were published in Vol. IV. of the "Reports" of the survey, under the separate heading, "Part III., Ornithology," embracing 365 quarto pages. From 1870 to 1874 he assisted Prof. Baird in the preparation of the technical portion of the great work, "A History of North American Birds; by S. F. Baird, T. M. Brewer, and R. Ridgway," three volumes, of which, embracing the land-birds, were published in January, 1875, by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. The section on water-birds was published ten years later, by the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., under the separate title "The Water Birds of North America," in two vols. This is still the standard work on North American birds, and the one containing the fullest account of the habits of each species, besides descriptions. Nearly 3,000 pages, royal octavo, were required to cover the entire subject. Upon the organization of the United States National Museum, in 1876, Mr. Ridgway was appointed curator of the department of birds, his duties being the preservation and arrangement of collections, the identification, cataloguing and labeling of specimens, and conducting a large correspondence. His principal scientific work, since the publication of the book previously mentioned, has been incidental to other official duties, and is mostly preserved in monographs of special groups, more or less imperfectly understood. Some of these are of considerable extent, and comprise in all more than 300 separate titles. In addition to scattered papers published in the "Proceedings" or "Bulletins" of various scientific societies, he has published three special books: "A Nomenclature of Colors for the Use of Naturalists, and Compendium of Useful Knowledge for Ornithologists"; "A Manual of North American Birds," and "The Ornithology of Illinois." At the organization of the American Ornithologists' Union in New York city, September, 1883, Mr. Ridgway was chosen vice-president, and was annually re-elected until 1891, when he declined a further candidacy. Mr. Ridgway's researches have resulted in identifying more than 300 entirely new species and establishing nearly thirty new genera of American birds, the larger number from the tropical regions. That his labors have been appreciated by his fellow-workers is evidenced by the number of new species (twelve) which have been named after him. His name has also been given to a genus. While ornithology has been the chief study of his life, much attention has been paid to other subjects, especially botany. Among the more important of his publications on this subject are his "Notes on the Native Trees of the Lower Wabash Valley," and various contributions to the "Botanical Gazette," "Garden and Forest," "Meehan's Monthly," etc., all of an untechnical character and relating chiefly to the trees and shrubs of the eastern United States. Mr. Ridgway has been chosen to honorary membership in nearly all the scientific societies of America and Europe.

Robert Ridgway.

HART, Burdett, clergyman, was born in New Britain, Conn., Nov. 16, 1821. He is descended from the old families of Hart and Lee, who were the earliest landed proprietors of Farmington and New Britain, in the colony of Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale in 1842, and since then has been more or less interested in the university. He is at present a member of the corporation, and in 1888 he contributed $6,500 toward the general expenses of the college. After being graduated, he studied theology at Yale and Andover—two years at the former, and one year at the latter institution. In 1846 he became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Fair Haven, and continued there until 1860, when, by reason of poor health, he decided upon a business career and moved to Philadelphia. There he remained for thirteen years, at the expiration of which time his health had so much improved that he returned to his church in Fair Haven, where he continued until 1889; a pastorate of thirty years in all. Dr. Hart has published "Studies of the Model Life"; "Always Upward"; "Aspects of Heaven"; and "Biblical Epochs," and articles in the "New Englander" and other magazines. While in Philadelphia he founded the Central Congregational Church in that city, and rendered efficient aid to churches in Baltimore and elsewhere. The First Congregational Church in Washington was also founded through his efforts. During his ministry, Dr. Hart was invited to parishes in Middletown, New York city, Manchester, N. H., Syracuse, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other places, and was also offered the presidency of a western college, but he preferred to remain in the pastorate of the church where he was first settled. Many years ago the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ripon College. In June, 1889, Dr. Hart resigned from active pastoral work, and still retains the title of pastor emeritus. He has been active in the general work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of which he has been for many years a corporate member. In 1849 Dr. Hart was married to Rebecca W., daughter of Deacon Samuel Fiske of Shelburne, Mass. Her family is one that for generations has been identified pre-eminently with religious and educational work, the names of ministers, missionaries, deacons and college professors occurring frequently on the pages of its history. It was originally from Lincolnshire, England.

RANDOLPH, Anson Davies Fitz, publisher and poet, was born in Woodbridge, N. J., Oct. 18, 1820. He was early taken to New York city, where he attended a private school until he was ten years of age.

He was then apprenticed to the New York depository of the American Sunday-school Union, and remained in its employ for twenty-one years. During this period he not only learned the workings of the business, but, being possessed of intellectual tastes, he supplemented his short schooling by reading industriously in every ordinary branch of knowledge and culture; in particular becoming familiar with the beauties of English poetry. Moreover, in this period he also became imbued with religious convictions which colored his whole life. Before he was fully grown he was accidentally injured in the knee, with the result that he was made lame for life. In 1851 he established himself as a bookseller and publisher on the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, then the favorite business locality, and there made a specialty of religious and theological works. When the civil war broke out his lameness was all that prevented him from fighting for the Union, and through the whole period he aided the cause to which he was so enthusiastically devoted, by warmly patriotic writings. These consisted chiefly of verse, which he wrote with great felicity. With few exceptions, his poetry was all of a religious character, breathing forth the aspirations of an intensely devotional spirit. Two volumes of these have been published, with the titles "Hopefully Waiting"; and "Verses." Several compilations of religious verse were made by him, among them "The Changed Cross"; "At the Beautiful Gate"; "The Palace of the King;" and "Unto the Desired Heaven." A portion of a sonnet by him, on William H. Seward, has been inscribed on the tomb of that eminent statesman at Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Randolph was one of the founders and the first president of the publishers' board of trade, afterwards known as the American Book Trade Union; he was a member of the Century Club and the Quill Club, and served for over ten years as a director of the American Bible Society. For many years previous to his death he was one of the most prominent figures in New York, noted alike for his veteran experience in the world of books, for his felicity as a lecturer, his social qualities, and his manly piety. He died at Westhampton, L. I., July 6, 1896.

AFRICA, John Simpson, civil engineer, was born in the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon co., Pa., Sept. 15, 1832, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Isabella (Simpson) Africa. He is descended from Christopher Africa, a native of the kingdom of Hanover, who emigrated to this country about 1755, and settled at Germantown, Pa., but removed to York county, in the same state. He was a miller by trade. His son Michael, a brick-maker, was born in Germantown; he performed service as a guard over Hessian prisoners of war in York county about 1777, and was married to Catharine Graffius of York county. In 1791 he removed to Huntingdon, where he purchased property that is still the family home. His son, Daniel, was a skillful land surveyor, and carried on at the same time the business of a coppersmith. From 1824 until 1830 he was a deputy surveyor for Huntingdon county, and in 1828 was appointed a justice of the peace and served, almost consecutively, for twenty-two years. Daniel Africa's wife was the daughter of John Simpson and Margaret Murray, and great-great-granddaughter of John Murray, who, with two sons, emigrated from Scotland about 1730, and settled in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county. Her father was second lieutenant, and her grandfather, James Murray, was captain of a company in the 4th battalion of associators of the county of Lancaster that was in the Continental service from the summer of 1776 until March, 1777, and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. J. Simpson Africa was educated in the public schools and the academy at Huntingdon; then entered a store as clerk, but chose for his life-work the occupation of surveyor and civil engineer. His first work in this capacity was in the locating of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. His fellow-citizens frequently elected him to the office of burgess, and in 1853 he was elected county surveyor on the Democratic ticket, having early identified himself with that party. He was a clerk of the state senate during the sessions of 1858 and 1859, and was a member of the state house of representatives in 1860, meantime continuing his professional labors. The state constitution of 1873 created a new department: that of internal affairs, and in 1875 Mr. Africa was called to organize and set it in motion. From May of that year until May, 1879, he was deputy-secretary of internal affairs, under Gen. Wm. McCandless. In 1878 the state democratic convention unanimously nominated him for secretary, and he led the state ticket, but was defeated. He next served as supervisor of the census for the 7th district of Pennsylvania, 1880. In 1882 he was nominated again and led the successful state ticket and served as secretary of internal affairs from May, 1883, until May, 1887. He was renominated in 1886, but failed of election. From 1881 to 1883 he was cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, of which he is still a director, and in 1887 was chosen president of the Union Trust Co. of Philadelphia, a position he still holds (1898). He is, in addition, a director of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia; the Franklin Institute; the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society; Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300 F. and A.M.; Standing Stone Chapter, No. 201, H.R.A.M. at Huntingdon, and the Grand Lodge, F. and A.M., of Pennsylvania, having served as grand master thereof in 1891 and 1892. He is a Presbyterian, and served many years as a trustee and treasurer of the church at Huntingdon, Pa. He edited the "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties" (1882); delivered addresses at the centennials of the county of Huntingdon (Sept. 20, 1887) and the borough of Huntingdon (Sept. 8, 1896), and numerous other addresses, on historical and Masonic subjects. He was married, at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1856, to Dorothea C., eldest daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Wright) Greenland. All her ancestors were English. She bore him five children, of whom three sons survive. Mrs. Africa died Nov. 15, 1886.

J. Simpson Africa

GROUT, William Wallace, soldier and congressman, was born at Compton, Quebec, May 24, 1836. His ancestry is traced back to Dr. John Grout, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. His great-grandfather, Elijah Grout, of Charlestown, N. H., served as commissary in the revolutionary war. His grandfather, Theophilus Grout, in 1799 settled on the Moose river in the new state of Vermont, upon land afterwards included in the present town of Kirby, and there cleared a large farm. William W. Grout received a common-school and academic education, and was graduated at the Poughkeepsie Law School, New York, in 1857. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and began the practice of law at Barton, Vt. In 1862 he was nominated state attorney by the Republicans of Orleans county, but declined the nomination and enlisted in a company then being raised in Barton. He was made captain and later lieutenant-colonel of the 15th regiment which, assigned to Stannard's brigade, distinguished itself in the repulse of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. In August, 1864, Col. Grout was mustered out with his regiment on account of expiration of term of service. In the fall of that year the enemy raided St. Albans, Vt., robbing banks, etc., and by order of the governor of Vermont, Col. Grout was placed in command of the provisional forces raised on the east side of the mountain to guard the Canadian frontier. The legislature, then in session, organized three brigades of militia, and Col. Grout was elected brigadier-general, and assigned by the governor to the command of one of them. In 1865 he was elected state attorney of Orleans county, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1868 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Vermont legislature, and re-elected to a fourth term. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate from the county of Orleans, and on organization was made president *pro tem.* of that body. In 1878 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the third district, but was beaten by Bradly Barlow, greenbacker. In 1880 he was elected to the forty-seventh congress from the third district; was a candidate for nomination in the second district in 1882, but was defeated by Judge Poland. In 1884, Gen. Grout was nominated by the Republicans of the second district, and was elected to the forty-ninth congress by a majority of over 13,000, and has since been re-elected to the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty fifth congresses, invariably running ahead of his ticket. He has served on the committees on territories, levees and improvements of the Mississippi river, education, District of Columbia (of which he was chairman in the fifty-first congress), expenditures in the interior and treasury and war departments, and upon the committee on appropriations. Meantime Gen. Grout was engaged in active law practice until 1888. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Norwich University in 1897. He now (1898) owns and resides upon the old homestead in Kirby, Vt., where his grandfather settled in 1779, and which has been in the family ever since.

William W. Grout

FINN, Henry J., actor, was born in New York city, in 1782, and was educated in an academy at Hackensack, N. J., under a distinguished teacher named Trapaghan. While still a boy, he was invited by a rich uncle in London to become his adopted son and heir, and he accordingly sailed for England with his mother. On the voyage out, the ship foundered at sea, and all on board being compelled to take to the boats, floated aimlessly for several days, until picked up by a ship bound for Holland which landed them at Falmouth. The trip thus disastrously begun was unfortunate in its results, for Henry was unable to satisfy the demands of his severe uncle, and, on the latter's death, found himself disinherited. On his return to America in 1799 he determined to become a lawyer, and, accordingly, began study in the office of Thomas Phœnix, then district attorney of New York city. His tastes did not lie in this direction, however, and after two years he returned to England, where he supported himself for a while by teaching, and then became an actor. He appeared for the first time at Newmarket Theatre in the "Sleep-Walker." Of the first performance the London "New Monthly Magazine," conducted by Theodore Hook, said: "Owing to the excellent acting of Mr. Jones and of Mr. Finn in the little part of Thomas, it was the most successful piece of the season." He afterwards procured a regular engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, and acted with much success as a comedian. In 1811 he returned to America and appeared first in Montreal, where he gave a variety performance consisting of comic songs, recitations and short scenes. This was so successful that he was encouraged to perform in New York, and afterwards in Boston, where he became a favorite with the public, and ultimately assumed the management of the Federal Street Theatre. He tried tragedy for a short time at Boston, but soon discovered that his powers were best suited for comic acting. He succeeded well in this, made a large fortune, and endeared himself to theatre-going people. He was best liked in the characters of Paul Pry, Billy Black, and Dr. Pangloss, and attracted an audience by his unique playbills, which were composed of the most extraordinary and ingenious puns. Although so confirmed a punster, he could also write with much sobriety and good taste, and at different periods in his life did a quantity of literary work. For a short time he was editor of a Southern journal, and for a number of years published a series of "Comic Annuals," and contributed quite voluminously to periodicals. Many of his poems possess merit, and one adds a new link in the train of premonitions which seem to have foretold his death, celebrating as it does a funeral at sea, and giving a melancholy description of the lonely burial, and the broken hearts at home. He perished, while on his way to his beautiful home at Newport, in the burning of the steamer Lexington, on Long Island sound, Jan. 13, 1840. A sketch of his life, by Epes Sargent, will be found in Griswold's "Biographical Annual" (1841).

KERR, Michael Crawford, congressman, was born at Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. His education was obtained at the Erie Academy, where he completed his studies in 1845. For a time he taught school, and then entering the law school of Louisville University, Kentucky, was graduated in 1851. The following year he removed to New Albany, Ind., where he practiced for two years, then served as city attorney for one year, and in the next, as prosecuting attorney for Floyd county. In 1856 he was elected to the Indiana legislature, and in 1862 was appointed reporter of the supreme court of the same state. While in that position he published five volumes of reports, which gained a high reputation. In 1864 he was elected as a Democrat to the thirty-ninth congress, and was continuously re-elected until 1872. He was then offered the nomination from his own district, but, refusing it, he ran for congressman-at-large, and was defeated by a small majority. In 1874 he was again elected to congress from his own district, and on Dec. 6, 1875, was chosen speaker. Through all his advancement, Mr. Kerr was opposed by some of the ablest men in his state, and in the instance of his candidacy for congress in 1872, for the state at large, he was defeated by only 162 votes, while the other Democratic candidates on the state ticket, excepting Thomas A. Hendricks for governor, were defeated by much larger majorities. Although Mr. Kerr was not in the least what is called a popular man, he possessed an iron will and an unswerving allegiance to his convictions of duty, and obtained high offices through public confidence in his integrity. In congress he early attained a prominent position, and not only maintained it, but advanced his reputation year by year. As presiding officer of the house of representatives, he was calm, dignified and impartial. During the few months in which he served in that capacity, he suffered peculiarly from failing health, yet his iron will gave him the power to preserve himself from that display of irritability which usually accompanies an incurable disease. As speaker, knowing neither friend nor foe, he recognized only the individual rights of the members and parliamentary law. In the forty-second congress, Mr. Kerr was a member of the committee of ways and means. He was a pronounced free trader, and regarded duties imposed, either incidentally or directly, for the protection of capital invested in manufactures, as a violation of the Constitution and an injury to the consumer. Although an able and forcible speaker, he was not gifted with commanding eloquence; as a practical statesman, he evinced unusual sagacity and a thorough comprehension of public affairs, and was an ardent and indefatigable student. As a legislator, Mr. Kerr adhered to the maxim: "The world is governed too much," abhorring special and class legislation and every form of monopoly, and demanding the just equality of all the citizens of the state. Entering congress amid the closing scenes of the civil war, he adhered to strict constructions in interpreting the grants of federal power, and sharply criticised the policy and measu[illegible] adopted by the dominant party as the basis [illegible]ction. He presided over the house of [illegible]tives with dignity, observing, as wel[illegible]ng, courtesy due to members and to th[illegible] Mr. Kerr died at Rockbridge, Alum Sprin[illegible], Aug. 19, 1876.

WOODRUFF, William Edward, editor, was born near Bellport, Suffolk co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1795, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Clarke) Woodruff. His grandfather, Matthew Woodruff, was from Southhampton, L. I., and descended from English settlers of that ancient town. His mother was the daughter of William Clarke, a captain in the revolutionary army. Her mother, Phœbe Davis, and her grandfather, William Clarke, Sr., and grandmother, Mary Reeves, also were natives, and descendants of early settlers, of the island. Upon the death of his father, William, then in his fourteenth year, was apprenticed to Alden Spooner, printer, at Sag Harbor, L. I. Shortly afterwards his employer removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and became publisher of the "Long Island Star," and in that office William completed his apprenticeship of seven years. He then worked as journeyman in the book publishing houses of New York, until 1817. During the latter years of the war of 1812, he volunteered in the heavy artillery company of Capt. Brower, engaged in the defense of the city. In 1817, convinced of the splendid future of the West, with a fellow-apprentice he made his way to Wheeling, Va. They descended the Ohio in a skiff to Louisville, Ky., where he immediately secured employment and was offered a partnership in a printing-office. This he declined, and went, on foot, overland via Russellville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn. He secured employment there, also at Franklin in comradeship with Henry Van Pelt, subsequently founder of the Memphis "Appeal." He had thought of going to St. Louis, but learning that this field was already occupied, on the passage of the Arkansas territorial bill, in April, 1819, he determined to cast in his lot with the new territory. He purchased a printing outfit at Nashville, chartered a boat on which were loaded his materials and goods, and he and they were transported via the Cumberland, Ohio, Mississippi, the White river's cut-off and the Arkansas rivers and landed at Arkansas Post, the first capital, on Oct. 31, 1819. The Post was an insignificant French village, and no house could be obtained, but with determination that recognized no possibility of failure, he speedily built one from materials furnished by the adjacent forest. The press was set up, and on the 20th of November following, the first number of the "Arkansas Gazette" was issued. In his own person the young publisher filled every station necessary to its production, and started without a subscriber. As a specimen of letter press, difference in paper considered, this first number compares favorably with any newspaper of the present day. When Little Rock was made the territorial capital, Mr. Woodruff removed thither, and on Dec. 29, 1821, after an interruption of five weeks the "Gazette" reappeared. In the transitions of politics during his long career, Mr. Woodruff was Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Republican and Democrat. Controlling the only journal in the territory, his ardent temperament and mental vigor soon became manifest in its conduct, and he did much to mould the politics of Arkansas. When the territory became a state, 1836, he was elected state treasurer and served two years. His support of Van Buren for president in 1836 was as strong as any influence in giving the Democratic party the ascendency it has ever had in the state—the reconstruction period excepted. In 1839 he sold the "Gazette" to Edward Cole; but it came back into his hands a year or two later. In 1843 he sold it to Benjamin J. Borden, who changed its political attitude, whereupon the Democrats started a new state journal, the "Arkansas Banner," which owed its success largely to Mr. Woodruff's influence, advice and material aid. In 1845, without solicitation, he was appointed postmaster of Little Rock. In 1846 he began the publication of the "Arkansas Democrat," edited jointly by him and John E. Knight. In 1850 Mr. Woodruff repurchased the "Gazette" and united it with the "Democrat." As the "Gazette and Democrat" it appeared for some years thereafter, until the name of the "Democrat" was dropped. In March, 1853, he sold the establishment to Capt. Christopher C. Danley, a veteran of the Mexican war, who resigned the state auditorship to enter into its control. Mr. Woodruff thereafter devoted his entire time to the business of his extensive land agency, which he established in 1824, and, notwithstanding his busy life as an editor, had found time to conduct successfully. After the civil war he transferred it to his son William. He was opposed to secession, but when the state withdrew from the Union, and the actual conflict came, sided with the people among whom he had lived so long. His enterprising spirit is evidenced by the fact that in 1836 he purchased the privilege known as the "lower ferry" at Little Rock. Shortly after this he built the horse ferry boat, Big Rock, and in 1838 he had built, at Louisville, Ky., the steam ferry boat, Little Rock, the first steamer for that use ever employed on the Arkansas. He built several other ferry boats, while he owned the privilege, which he conducted through agents or lessees until his death. In 1847, while the Mexican war raged and before any public effort looking toward a treaty of peace, foreseeing the probability of a large accession of territory to the United States as indemnity, he advocated in the "Democrat" the construction of a railroad to the Pacific from Memphis, on the line of the thirty-fifth parallel—his paper being the first in the United States to moot or advocate such a project. The proposition of Whitney for a wagon road to Oregon antedated this, but even that was considered a gigantic undertaking. The "Democrat's" articles on the subject attracted general attention throughout this country and in Europe. The influence exerted

by Mr. Woodruff for near half a century through his paper and his strong personality exceeded that of any other power in Arkansas. His name was a household word; and those who knew him personally, enjoyed his hospitality and were cognizant of his charitable deeds, cherish his memory with peculiar affection. Mr. Woodruff was married, at Little Rock, Nov. 14, 1827, to Jane Eliza, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Toncray) Mills. He died in Little Rock, Ark., June 19, 1885.

WOODRUFF, William Edward, Jr., soldier and editor, was born at Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1832, third son of William E. and Jane E. (Mills) Woodruff. In his early youth the territory possessed very meagre educational facilities, and "old field" schools were the only ones the boy attended, but he made good use of his father's miscellaneous library. At the age of fourteen he was employed at setting type in his father's printing-office, where he remained three years and a half, and then went to the Western Military Institute at Georgetown, Ky., which, after several removals, was merged into Nashville University. He was graduated A.B. in 1852, and was commissioned by the State of Kentucky first lieutenant of the Institute's corps of cadets, consisting of three companies. After graduation young Woodruff was clerk in the U. S. register's office at Little Rock for a year or more, and then read law in the office of Watkins & Curran, and on the elevation of Mr. Watkins to the supreme bench of the state, in the office of Curran & Gallagher. In 1856 he became clerk in his father's large land agency and remained until 1859, when he entered into a law partnership with Joseph Stillwell. In 1860 he was chosen captain of a local artillery company, under state laws. In April, 1861, his company, under orders of Gov. Rector and the military board, took part in the capture of Fort Smith; a few days later, on the passage of the ordinance of secession, he was ordered to report to Gen. Pearce, commander of the state troops at that post, and was sent to the northwestern part of the state to outfit and drill troops. Late in June his battery became part of the united forces under Gens. Ben. McCulloch, Price and Pearce, and aided in the operations against the Federal army at Neosho, Mo., July 4-5, 1861, and in the defeat of Gen. Lyon at Oak Hill or Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10th. This battery was enlisted for six months only, but Capt. Woodruff soon raised another, under authority of Gen. Albert Pike, which was ordered to northwestern Arkansas in time to cover the retreat of Gen. Van Dorn from Elk Horn, in March, 1862. Later, the battery did service in Indian territory, aiding in the construction of Fort McCulloch, but in June, 1862, it returned to Little Rock, and was in the movements on White River and in various engagements during the summer and fall. In December, 1862, Capt. Woodruff was sent again to northwestern Arkansas to support Gen. Marmaduke, and on the march was promoted to the rank of major and appointed chief of artillery of Shoup's division; acting as such at the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7th, in which he was slightly wounded by a piece of shell. His hearing, already impaired, was almost destroyed in the service, and in 1863 he was forced to resign; but engaged in commissary and other office service in Texas until the war ended. While in Texas, in 1864, he was elected to the Arkansas legislature, but no session was held. Returning to Little Rock, he engaged in real estate business and attempted to practice law, but his deafness caused him to abandon the latter. In 1866 he bought the "Arkansas Gazette" outfit and made it a daily, conducting it successfully for ten years, when the paper was sold. In 1880 he was elected to the office of state treasurer, and by re-election served from 1881 until 1891. Maj. Woodruff was married, near Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1868, to Ruth, daughter of Benjamin M. Blocher of Maryland.

W. E. Woodruff Jr.

OLCOTT, Henry Steel, president-founder of the Theosophical Society, was born at Orange, N. J., Aug. 2, 1832, a descendant of Thomas Olcott, one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. His parents were New Yorkers, and he was educated in that city, but, owing to family reverses, in 1848 left college to enter business. About 1850 he went to Elyria, O., and a year later took up farming. Near the same time he became a convert to spiritualism. He returned to New York in 1853, and studied agricultural chemistry; later establishing a farm school at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and lecturing on agriculture in several states. He also attempted sorghum culture, on which he wrote an able book, and for several years was agricultural editor of the New York "Tribune." During the civil war he served as a volunteer under Gen. Burnside, being finally detailed as a signal officer. By appointment of Sec. Stanton, he investigated the condition of military arsenals, disbursing offices, etc., and brought to light much corruption; later performing a similar service in exposing abuses in the conduct of the navy yards, as special commissioner of the war department, with rank as colonel. He was one of a committee of three appointed to arrest the assassins of Lincoln, and to take evidence against the conspirators. He served as special commissioner of the navy and war departments until his retirement in 1866. Then, taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar of New York city, and was engaged in practice for several years. In 1874 he met Madame Blavatsky, and through her influence was led to adopt the philosophical ideas of man and the Cosmos which she claimed to have derived from certain Indian sages. In 1875 the two friends, with a few others, formed the Theosophical Society, which has been bitterly assailed the world over by press and pulpit, and has suffered numerous defections from its ranks, yet numbers between three and four hundred living chartered branches, representing all parts of the world. At the close of the year 1878 the two founders removed to India, the president, Col. Olcott, withdrawing entirely from worldly affairs. In 1881 he began to urge the Buddhists of Ceylon to take the education of their children into their own hands, and for the schools established he compiled his "Buddhist Catechism," which is also used in the earlier training of candidates for the priesthood. It is now in its thirty-third edition, and has been translated into twenty languages, European and Asiatic. At Colombo he established the society printing-offices, from which a vast amount of literature is sent out. The "Hindu revival" in India is most largely due to the initiative of the society, and particularly to the public addresses of Col. Olcott, who, between 1883 and 1890, traversed the whole Anglo-Indian empire. For his services in helping revive Sanskrit literature and Hindu philosophy, a great Sanskrit pandit and lexicographer of Calcutta paid Col. Olcott the unique

H. S. Olcott

compliment of investing him with the "sacred thread" of the Brahmin caste. In 1889, on invitation of a committee representing the eight Buddhist sects of Japan, Col. Olcott visited that country to lecture on Buddhism. As a result, friendly relations were established between the northern and southern Buddhists, and young priests are sent to Ceylon to study. Councils of high priests called at his request in Burma, Ceylon and Japan adopted his draft of "Fifteen Fundamental Propositions" as common to all schools of Buddhism; the first instance in history of any religious fellowship between the northern and southern Buddhist "churches." In 1894 Col. Olcott began an educational movement among the pariahs or outcasts of India, establishing a free school for them at Madras. Since Madame Blavatsky's death in 1891, Mrs. Annie Besant has been Col. Olcott's principal co-laborer, neither of them receiving any pecuniary reward for their services, but supporting themselves by their pens, by publishing a magazine, and by conducting a modest book-publishing business. Besides early works on agriculture, Col. Olcott has written books on insurance, genealogy, spiritualism and theosophy, and one ("Old Diary Leaves") on the history of the Theosophical Society. He resides at Adyar, near Madras, the headquarters of the society.

RICHARDSON, Albert Deane, journalist and author, was born in Franklin, Mass., Oct. 6, 1883, son of Elisha and Harriet (Blake) Richardson. He was educated in the public schools and at Holliston Academy, and at an early age began to teach. At the age of eighteen he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he taught for a short time in a district school before engaging in journalistic work for the Pittsburgh "Journal." In Pittsburgh he also appeared a few times on the stage, and wrote a farce which was produced by Barney Williams. In the following year he went to Cincinnati, O., where he was local editor of the "Sun," and correspondent for several newspapers until, in 1857, he removed to Kansas. There he participated in the exciting events of the anti-slavery agitation, which he graphically described in a series of letters to the Boston "Journal." He also served as secretary of the territorial legislature. In 1859 he joined Horace Greeley and Henry Villard in a journalistic expedition to the gold fields of Pike's Peak, in Colorado, and later in the same year he wandered on horseback through the western territories, visiting the Cherokee and Choctaw reservations, and sending periodical descriptions of his travels to newspapers in the East. In 1860 he returned to Pike's Peak, as special correspondent of the New York "Tribune." When the civil war broke out, he traveled some months in the southwestern states, as secret correspondent for that journal, and then, with Mr. Junius Henri Browne, followed the northern armies as war correspondent. In May, 1863, the two journalists were captured at the siege of Vicksburg, and were held prisoners for twenty-two months before they finally succeeded in escaping from Salisbury, N. C., after confinement in seven different southern prisons. They walked 400 miles, and reached the Federal lines at Strawberry Plains, Tenn. On regaining their liberty, they published the first lists of those who had died in the hospitals in Salisbury. Mr. Richardson subsequently resided in New York city, but made frequent visits in other cities of the North, delivering lectures on his war experience. He also wrote a series of successful books on the subject: "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape" (1865); "Beyond the Mississippi" (1866), and "A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant" (1868). After his death his widow published a collection of his fugitive writings, entitled "Garnered Sheaves" (1871), to which she prefixed a biographical sketch of the author. Mr. Richardson was twice married; his first wife dying during his imprisonment, he was married, in 1869, to Abby, daughter of William Sage of Manchester, N. H. He died Dec. 2, 1869.

Arthur Brooks

BROOKS, Arthur, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 11, 1845, son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks. He was a brother of Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks. Through both his parents he was descended from a long line of Puritan ancestors, many of whom have exercised great influence in New England history. His father was a descendant of John Cotton, and his mother's grandfather was Samuel Phillips, co-founder of the Phillips academies at Exeter and Andover. Her ancestors were distinguished Congregational divines for many generations, back to George Phillips, who came to America in 1630. He was educated at the grammar schools in Boston, and subsequently at Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1867. After a year of study in Andover Theological Seminary, and two years at the Philadelphia Divinity School, he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in June, 1870, and in October of the same year received priest's orders. He subsequently received the degree of D.D. from the University of the City of New York, and S.T.D. from Princeton University. For a year after his ordination he had charge of Trinity Church, Williamsport, Pa., and then became rector of St. James' Church, the oldest and largest church in Chicago, Ill. It had suffered heavily by the great fire in October, 1871, and had lost its church building, which was rebuilt during the rectorship of Rev. Dr. Brooks. He left Chicago in 1874 to accept a call to the Church of the Incarnation in New York city, and there continued rector until his death. The church was destroyed by fire in 1882, but was soon rebuilt, and Dr. Brooks established numerous charities and missions in connection with his parish. In 1886, accompanied by his wife, he traveled in Europe, Asia and Africa, crossing the Arabian desert, and visiting Mount Sinai. He was active in founding Barnard College for the higher education of women, in New York, and was elected chairman of its board of trustees when, in 1889, the institution was incorporated in connection with Columbia College. Dr. Brooks was a prominent speaker at several of the church congresses of the Episcopal church. He was a member of the New York Sons of the Revolution, of the Victoria Institute, and of a large number of religious associations. He shared the breadth of views which distinguished Bishop Brooks. In 1891 he conducted a pre-lenten retreat for the clergy at New Rochelle, N. Y. After the death of his brother, Phillips Brooks, he began to prepare a biography of him, but this he did not live to finish. He published a volume of sermons, entitled "The Life of Christ in the World," in 1886; various other sermons and addresses were published in pamphlet form and in the proceedings of societies and associations, and a volume of sermons, with the title "Christ for To-day," was reprinted in London, England. He was married, Oct. 17, 1872, to Elizabeth Mather, daughter of William Waldo Willard of Williamsport, Pa. He died while returning from England to New York, July 10, 1895.

CONRAD, Timothy Abbot, naturalist, was born near Trenton, N. J., June 21, 1803, a descendant of Thones Kunders of Crefeld, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1683, and settled at Germantown, Pa., later altering his name to Conrad. His father, Solomon White Conrad, a preacher of the Society of Friends, for years conducted a publishing and printing establishment, which, to his material disadvantage, he combined with mineral and plant collecting. In 1829 he was appointed professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania. Timothy Conrad received his early training in Friends' schools, but in advanced branches of learning, including Greek and Latin, he taught himself, and having a natural talent for drawing, became highly expert in the art. Frequent visits to his birthplace, the home of his maternal grandfather, led him into intimate acquaintance with nature, and afforded him opportunities of gratifying an inherited taste for natural history, which he cultivated seriously when a school-boy, when he was president of a juvenile "academy of sciences." While still young he became an employé in his father's printing establishment and learned the trade. After his father's death, in 1831, he carried on the business for a short time, and finally giving it up, he devoted himself to natural history so unremittingly that he began to absent himself from the Friends' meetings to the great indignation of the society. In 1831 he published his first volume, entitled "American Marine Conchology; or, Descriptions and Coloured Figures of the Shells of the Atlantic Coast," containing seventeen plates drawn by himself. About this time Conrad was aided by several friends, including Charles A. Poulson, the conchologist, in making expeditions to Alabama and other southern states to search for fresh water and fossil shells. His second work (1832) was "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America, Illustrated by Figures Drawn on Stone from Nature." In 1834 a third work appeared, "New Fresh-water Shells of the United States, with Lithographic Illustrations and a Monograph of the Genus Anculotus of Say." In 1831 he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and in 1834 began to contribute to its "Journal"; his first article bearing the title, "Observations on the Tertiary and More Recent Formations of a Portion of the United States." The first volume of another series, unfinished for lack of financial support, was issued in 1836: "Monography of the Family Unionidæ, or Naiades of Lamarck (fresh-water bivalve shells) of North America, Illustrated by Figures Drawn on Stone from Nature." During the period 1837-42 Conrad was employed first as state geologist of New York, during the survey of the state, and then as paleontologist, until the completion of the work. In 1838 he published "Fossils of the Tertiary Formations of the United States, Illustrated by Figures Drawn from Nature." Both this and the volume published in 1832 have been reprinted, and in the preface to the former, its editor, Prof. William H. Dall, speaks as follows: "Students of the American Miocene and the later Tertiary deposits of the new world are well aware of the importance to them of Conrad's work, usually referred to by the title of "The Medial Tertiary." There can be little doubt that the scarcity of this work and its prececessor, the Eocene volume, is the chief cause of the delay in investigating our rich and interesting Tertiary beds." In addition to these works and various reports, Prof. Conrad wrote numerous papers as contributions to the "American Journal of Science," the "Bulletin of the National Institution," the "American Journal of Conchology," and other publications. More than 100 of these relate to paleontology alone. Throughout his life Prof. Conrad wrote verses on different subjects, and had he received more encouragement from his friends, would doubtless have endeavored to make his name as well known as a poet as a scientist. The only volume he published was entitled "The New Diogenes, a Cynical Poem" (1848). A collection of his scattered metrical compositions was privately printed by his nephew, Charles Conrad Abbott (Trenton, N. J., 1871). In the discussions that arose on the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species," Prof. Conrad took the conservative side, and to the end of his life opposed the theory of Descent. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a correspondent of many foreign scientific bodies. He died at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 9, 1877.

T. A. Conrad —

SANBORN, Franklin Benjamin, author and philanthropist, was born at Hampton Falls, N. H., Dec. 15, 1831, son of Aaron and Lydia (Leavitt) Sanborn. His birthplace was a farm that had been taken up by his direct ancestor, Lieut. John Sanborn, about 1675. He was fitted at home and at Phillips Exeter Academy for Harvard College, where he was graduated seventh in rank in the class of '55, of which he was a popular member. In the winter of 1854-55 Ralph Waldo Emerson invited him to Concord, Mass., to take charge of a small private school, and, enlarging its scope, he continued to teach there until March, 1863. Meanwhile he had been active in politics and philanthropy, and was a useful member of the Free Soil party in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, doing much writing and working for the cause. In the winter of 1856 he left his school in charge of a friend, to act as secretary to the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee. His known intimacy with John Brown in 1857-59 brought him into suspicion of complicity with the Harper's Ferry invasion, which he had aided only after earnest attempts to dissuade Brown from undertaking it. An attempt by the U. S. marshal to kidnap him at night, in April, 1860, was stoutly resisted by the citizens of Concord, who rescued him from the marshal's hands. In February, 1863, he became editor of the Boston "Commonwealth," and continued to write for it until 1868. In October, 1863, he was appointed, by Gov. Andrew, secretary of the first board of state charities established in America, a position in which he displayed much efficiency and an untiring zeal. In 1868 he became an editor of the Springfield "Republican," and in 1879, together with Bronson Alcott and W. T. Harris, founded the Concord School of Philosophy. In 1865, with Dr. S. G. Howe and others, he organized the American Social Science Association, and continued to be its secretary and most active worker for thirty-two years. He also helped

F. B. Sanborn

organize the National Prison Association in 1871 and the National Conference of Charities in 1874, being still an active member and officer of the latter. Mr. Sanborn is well known through his "Life and Letters of John Brown" (Roberts Brothers, 1885), and his biographies of Thoreau (1882), Alcott (1883), and Dr. Howe (1891). He has been a frequent contributor of prose and verse to American magazines. His course in early life was influenced by a high-minded young lady, Ariana Walker of Peterboro, N. H., to whom he was married in 1854, only a short time before her death. He was afterwards married to Louisa Leavitt of Woburn, and has two sons; his eldest, Thomas Parker Sanborn, a poet of promise, died in 1889, at the age of twenty-four. Mr. Sanborn's latest book is the "Life of Dr. Pliny Earle," and he has contributed largely to the "Sanborn Genealogy," prepared by his son, Victor Channing Sanborn. His home is still in Concord, Mass., and since September, 1891, the aged poet, Ellery Channing, has resided with him. Upon the death of his friend, F. W. Bird, in 1894, Mr. Sanborn succeeded him as president of the Bird Club of Boston, a semi-political organization, dating from 1850.

HALL, Edward Brooks, clergyman, was born in Medford, Mass., Sept. 2, 1800. He fitted for college under Dr. Convers Francis, who was then teaching in Medford, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1820. After a year devoted to teaching, partly in Baltimore and partly in Beverly, Mass., he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, and was there graduated in 1824. He was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Northampton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1826, and remained there a little more than three years, when failing health obliged him to resign. The winter of 1829–30 he spent in Cuba, returning to the United States in the spring of 1830, and for a year preached in Cincinnati. In 1831 he returned to New England and established the Unitarian society in Grafton, Mass., but was installed pastor of the First Congregational Society, Providence, R. I., Nov. 14, 1832. During the many years of his residence in Providence, Dr. Hall took a deep interest in its various educational and philanthropic institutions. He was deeply interested in all matters affecting the prosperity of the public schools, and was long a member of the Athenæum. The "Shelter Home," by his death, lost a "personal friend, and efficient member for many years of its advisory board." From the first organization of the Children's Friend Society, he was one of the board of advisers, and "for thirty years was, in word and deed, its constant friend and judicious counsellor." Among other institutions which felt his beneficent influence, were the Providence Employment, the Seamen's Friend and Washingtonian Temperance societies and the Home for Aged Women. For several years he was president of the American Unitarian Association. He was twice married, first to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Henry Ware of Cambridge; and second, to Louisa J., daughter of Dr. John Park of Boston. Dr. Hall received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1848. He was a member of the board of trustees of Brown University at the time of his death. He died in Providence, March 3, 1866.

E. B. Hall

LEACH, Daniel, educator, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., June 6, 1806, son of Apollos and Chloe Leach. His early education was only such as the district schools of the time could afford, but he laid a solid foundation for the higher learning to which he subsequently devoted himself. At the age of sixteen he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. His mind, however, was gradually inclined to the Christian ministry, and to prepare himself more suitably for its duties, he entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1830. While in college he became greatly proficient in mathematics and the ancient languages, especially Hebrew, for which he had a special fondness, and continuing to study it after leaving the university, made himself master of the nice shades of meaning to be drawn from the original of the Psalter. He studied divinity two years at Andover, Mass., and one year with Bishop Griswold, by whom he was ordained to the Episcopal ministry in 1833. After a five years' rectorship in Quincy, Mass., he became principal of the classical school in Roxbury, Mass., where he continued four years, then opening a private school which he taught with eminent success until 1850. His interest in the cause of popular education led to his appointment as agent of the Massachusetts state board of education, as associate of Dr. Barnas Sears. In the discharge of the duties of this office he examined the condition of the school-houses of the state and also devoted much time to advising with school committees. In 1853, in a report to the board, he presented an improved system of ventilation for school-houses, devised by himself, which was soon introduced when needed to the increased comfort and health of pupils. In 1855 Dr. Leach was called to succeed Prof. Samuel S. Greene as superintendent of the public schools of Providence, R. I. His quarterly and annual reports in this position bear the impress of a discriminating mind, and have been eagerly sought by educators both in this country and Europe. In 1866 Rev. Dr. Frazer, a commissioner appointed by the British government to inspect the schools of the United States, visited Providence, and in his report to parliament spoke of the public schools of that city as worthy of special commendation. In 1873 Dr. Leach prepared a series of directions to teachers of the primary and intermediate schools, embracing the best methods of teaching the rudimentary branches together with judicious counsels in the administration of discipline. The methods thus indicated, some of which have recently been published, have contributed much to the advancement of the schools, and have been adopted in many other places. In 1870 Dr. Leach was elected a member of the Rhode Island board of education, which he held nearly twenty years. He was for more than twenty years a vice-president and director of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. In 1875 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1877 he was elected a trustee of the university for life. Besides the numerous reports before referred to, he published an arithmetic, a complete speller, and a manual of geography. The rules and definitions of the former were based upon the decision of the highest mathematical authority. All of these publications have been in extensive use. Dr. Leach was married, in May, 1834, to Mary H., daughter of Captain Robert and Penelope (Brown) Lawton, of Newport, R. I. They had one son and one daughter, who survived to maturity. Dr. Leach died in Providence, R. I.

Daniel Leach

J. W. Moore

MOORE, John William, manufacturer, was born in Rostraver township, Westmoreland co., Pa., Apr. 16, 1837, son of Ebenezer and Nancy (Hurst) Moore. His great-grandfather, who was of Irish descent, came to this country in early life, and settled in Cecil county, Md. His grandfather, Robert Moore, removed from Maryland, and settled in Rostraver township, Westmoreland co., in 1780, and was married in the same year, before leaving Maryland, to Jane Power, sister of Rev. James Power, D.D., who came from eastern Pennsylvania, and preached in Fayette and Westmoreland counties in 1774. Robert Moore erected a large two-story log house in the region of Dunlap's Creek, and the Rehoboth and Round Hill churches. Ebenezer Moore, the youngest of Robert Moore's six children, was born Aug. 8, 1798, and in 1846 removed to the old Blackstone farm, in Tyrone township, Fayette co., Pa. His wife had an inherited interest in the farm; he bought the interests of the other heirs, and added to the farm by purchase, 150 acres of adjoining land. These two farms were heavily underlaid with coal, and it was here that the coke interests were started, which were afterward developed by his son. Ebenezer Moore was a man of strong frame, sterling integrity, and great kindness of heart. In 1844 he represented Westmoreland county in the legislature. In May, 1833, Ebenezer Moore married Nancy Blackstone, daughter of James and Sarah Hurst of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland co., Pa. They reared a family of six children, of whom John William was the third. He received his educational training in the common schools of his native township and Elder's Ridge Academy, and afterward took a full business course at the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was graduated in 1856. He manifested an ambition for business at an early age, and was successfully engaged in stock dealing before he had reached his eighteenth birthday. For over twenty years he was a well-known and extensive stock-dealer throughout the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Green, and was one of the first shippers over the Pennsylvania Railroad, his business extending both east and west, and meeting with remarkable success. In 1873 Mr. Moore practically retired from stock-dealing, and engaged in the greater enterprise of his business life, by investing in the Connellsville coke industry, at that time just attracting public notice. He entered into a partnership with James Cochran, Solomon Kiester, and James Hurst, for the manufacture of coke at the Summit Coke Works, situated near Broad Ford, Fayette co., Pa. After six years he withdrew from this firm and purchased the Hayden farm, and other adjoining properties, near Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa., upon which he erected the Redstone Coke Works, later on selling to one of his brothers a third interest in the works. In 1881 Col. J. S. Schoonmaker was admitted as a partner, and four years later Mr. Moore withdrew. At that time the company was running 400 ovens and employing 500 men. In 1879 he bought 2,000 acres of coal land in Mount Pleasant township, where he erected the Mammouth Coke Works, and put into operation nearly 600 ovens. In the spring of 1889 he increased his coke business by the purchase of the Winn Coke Works, above Uniontown, Pa., and successfully operated these plants until the latter part of the summer. On Aug. 23, 1889, he disposed of his entire coke interests to the H. C. Frick Coke Co. for considerably over $1,000,000. In that year he was engaged in coke manufacturing on a scale far exceeding anything hitherto attempted by individual enterprise in the Connellsville coke region. In 1890 Mr. Moore purchased coal land in Indiana county, Pa., upon which he erected the Graceton works. His investments in real estate were both extensive and profitable. In the year 1890 he became interested in, and developed the town and extensive industries of, Charleroi, Washington co., Pa., being elected president of the First National Bank, president of the Charleroi Land Co., and vice-president of the Charleroi Plate Glass Co. About this time, too, he became largely interested in Barberton, O. In the year 1892, wishing to lead a more retired life, he disposed of his entire interests at Charleroi, Pa. Shortly before this time, however, he made extensive purchases of coal land to the extent of about 3,000 acres in Rostraver, Westmoreland co., Pa. Besides the above interests, he owned many other valuable farms in Westmoreland, Fayette, and Indiana counties. He was unassuming, charitable in his judgment of others, and firm in his convictions of what was right. In all his business enterprises he was sagacious, prudent, honorable, and successful. On Nov. 22, 1860, Mr. Moore was married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of M. B. and Charlotte Stauffer of Connellsville, Fayette co., Pa., by whom he had six children. He died, after a short illness, at his home in Greensburg, Pa., Feb. 19, 1893.

S. M. Dodd

DODD, Samuel Morris, capitalist, was born in Orange, N. J., June 3, 1832, son of Stephen and Mary (Condit) Dodd. He comes of Puritan stock, his ancestors on the Dodd side having been prominent in and about the town of Brantford, Conn., as far back as early in the seventeenth century. He attended the public schools, and was favored with a finishing touch at the Bloomfield Academy, N. J., but at the age of fourteen he was compelled to face the problems of life. For two years thereafter he discharged the varied and multifarious duties of a clerk in a country store, but in 1848 he secured a position in a wholesale hat and cap house, located in Water street, New York. Three years later young Dodd removed to St. Louis, and was employed in the hat, cap, and fur house of Baldwin, Randell & Co. Five years afterward he was made junior member of the firm, and in 1865 he bought out his partners and continued the business under his own name until 1866, when he wound up his affairs and became one of the organizers and senior member of the wholesale dry-goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co., known and respected throughout the Mississippi valley. In 1885 Mr. Dodd retired from mercantile life and turned his attention to varied enterprises. Before retiring from business, however, he originated and inaugurated a movement which changed entirely the location of the wholesale business of St. Louis to the immense advantage of the city and wholesale interests. Within the past few years Mr. Dodd has developed capabilities and resources unlooked for even in a man who had achieved distinguished success. Multitudes of men acquire a competence by plodding industry, and late in life become identified and grow rich with corporations already established, but Mr. Dodd's business genius is of the creative kind. He conceives and originates in a large and eminently successful way. While yet a merchant he was president of the Broadway Real-Estate Co., as well as of the American Brake Co. Retaining his official connection with these corporations, he originated and became president of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Co., president of the Edison Illuminating Co., president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., vice-president of the American Central Insurance Co., second vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, and holds directorships in several other large corporations. Mr. Dodd is an art connoisseur, not as an affectation, but from an inborn love for and appreciation of that which is beautiful. He is eminently kindly and social in his disposition, and, as remarked by an acquaintance, "there is no man in the city of St. Louis more highly respected, or who can count as many warm personal friends as Samuel M. Dodd."

KIRKPATRICK, John Milton, jurist, was born at Milton, Northumberland co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1825, the son of David Kirkpatrick, D.D., an eminent and eloquent Presbyterian clergyman of Belfast, Ireland. His father removed from Milton to Kirkpatrick's Mills in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1834, where the son received his early education and was fitted for college by his father, who was an indefatigable worker and a strict disciplinarian, and so assiduously did the son study while under his tutorage that he was enabled to enter the Jefferson College as a junior-half-advanced, and there distinguished himself as a linguist of rare ability, especially excelling in Latin and Greek. He was graduated in 1847 with second honors, and entered upon the study of law at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the office of Charles Shaler, the foremost lawyer at the Pittsburgh bar, and his partner, Edwin M. Stanton, the secretary of war. On the day of his admission to the bar he was appointed on the examining board by Judge Shaler, who knew and recognized the young man as one of the coming lights in his chosen profession. He was active in politics and in his profession, and was elected district attorney of his county in 1855, and served for three years. He was a presidential elector in the second election of Lincoln. He was elected a member of the state legislature. He was appointed, by Gov. Geary, judge of the district court of Allegheny county in place of Justice Williams, who had been placed on the supreme bench. He was a colleague of Moses Hampton, lately deceased. He sat on the bench of the district court for about four years, and when that court was abolished by the constitution of 1874, he was placed on the bench of the court of common pleas No. 2 of the court of Allegheny, Judges Ewing and White being his colleagues. He was elected for a term of ten years, and was re-elected for another term of ten years, but in 1883 he was compelled to resign, owing to failing health resulting from overwork. Since that time he has been living in retirement in Allegheny, Pa. As an orator he was unsurpassed at the bar and was by many called "The Silver-Tongued Orator." Among his most notable orations was the one delivered by him at the Centennial celebration in 1876. He is noted for his wonderful memory, his genial disposition, his fondness for anecdote, his broad and liberal views on all subjects, and his great knowledge of human nature.

John M. Kirkpatrick

WILCOX, Charles Bowser, clergyman, was born in Fox Lake, Wis., Nov. 24, 1851. His parents, David Thomas and Charlotte (Bowser) Wilcox, emigrated from England to the United States in 1849, settling on a farm in Wisconsin. Here the son spent his early life. His parents were poor, and living in a new and sparsely settled portion of the state, but few advantages were offered for an education. He attended a district school a few months each winter, but reached his majority with the barest rudiments of learning. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of nineteen. At twenty-one he was married to Mary E. Leonard of Trenton, Wis. Mr. Wilcox now decided to enter the ministry, and, at the age of twenty-three, he began a classical course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in the first year of the preparatory department. He pursued the course into the freshman year, then entered Garrett Biblical Institute, a theological seminary of the Methodist Episcopal church, where, completing a three years' course in two, he was graduated in 1880. He next entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, joining the Wisconsin conference. Here he spent ten years, his two most important appointments being Court street, Janesville, and First Church, Oshkosh. His pastorate in the latter church extended over five years, during which time a heavy indebtedness of long standing was provided for; extensive improvements made on the property; and the membership largely increased. At the close of his pastorate Mr. Wilcox received a call and was appointed to the First Church, St. Paul, Minn. In 1878 Mr. Wilcox was ordained a deacon by Bishop E. G. Andrews, in Chicago, and in 1884 an elder by Bishop W. F. Mallalieu in Oshkosh, Wis. The degree of D.D. has been conferred upon him by Hamline University.

C. B. Wilcox.

SALISBURY, James Henry, physician, was born at Evergreen Terrace, Scott, Cortland co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1823, the second son of Nathan and Lucretia (Babcock) Salisbury. The Salisbury family takes its rise in Germany, and long before the Norman invasion its head resided in Bavaria. The original name was Welf, Welfe, Guelfe, or Guelph. Henry Guelph, in 1056, was created duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Henry Conrad II. Prince Adam, youngest son of Henry, came to England with the Conqueror, and took the name of de Saltzburg after his native city. He adopted its arms, as seen to-day over the gates of Saltzburg: "Gules, a lion, rampant argent, ducally crowned, or crest: Two lions, rampant, combatant, argent, ducally crowned, or supporting a crescent of the last; motto: "*Sat est prostrasse leoni.*" The Salisbury family traces back in America to 1640–42, when Edward and John Salisbury, sons of Sir Henry Salisbury, Bart., quietly left Denbigh, and emigrated to America. Edward settled at Cranston, R. I., and John at Swansea, Mass. Thomas Salisbury, of Llanrwst, Denbighshire county, came afterwards, and settled in Bristol, near Mount Hope, R. I. James Henry Salisbury was educated at Homer Academy, Cortland co., N. Y. From the academy he went to the celebrated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. In 1846 he took his degree of B.N.S. Before graduation he was engaged in the chemical department of the state geological survey as an assistant to Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, and continued until Jan. 1, 1849, when he succeeded to the principalship. In 1850 he received the degree of M.D. from the Albany Medical College, and A.M., in course, from Union College in August, 1852, and in 1887 that of LL.D. In 1848 he was made a member of the Al-

J. H. Salisbury M.D. L.L.D.

bany Institute, and received a gold medal from the Young Men's Association of Albany for the best essay on the "Anatomy and History of Plants." In 1849 the New York State Agricultural Society offered a prize of $300 for the best essay on "The Chemical and Physiological Examinations of the Maize Plant During the Various Stages of its Growth." The competition brought out some of the best medical talent, and the prize was awarded to Dr. Salisbury. His essay is published in the "State Agricultural Reports" for 1849; subsequently it was copied entire in the "State Agricultural Reports of Ohio." In 1851 and 1852 he was selected to give a course of lectures on "Elementary and Applied Chemistry," in the New York State Normal School. His experiments are printed in the "Society's Transactions," and also in the "New York Journal of Medicine." In 1853 he was elected a corresponding member of the National Historical Society of Montreal. In 1878 he was chosen president of the Institute of Micrology, a position he still holds (1896). In 1857 he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and in 1876 vice-president of the Western-Reserve Historical Society, and in 1879 of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. As early as 1849 he began the studies in microscopic medicine, which have rendered him famous on two continents, and have kept him in line with the ablest microscopic investigators in England, Germany, and France. These studies, carried on from 1849 to 1852, are published in the "Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," and in the various state geological reports. Dr. Salisbury was the pioneer in demonstrating that the various infectious and contagious diseases are produced by specific germs, each kind producing its special disease. He began investigations in the "germ theory" in 1849, and was fiercely criticised in Europe and America. It was not until 1865 that Prof. Ernest Hollier of Jena, Prussia, became interested in Dr. Salisbury's methods and results, and determined to follow in the same line for the purpose of testing their accuracy. In 1868, so satisfied was he, that he wrote enthusiastically, confirming every investigation. Pasteur, Huxley, and Tyndall became interested in this theory afterward, and carried on the investigations, which have settled for this generation, at least, the "germ theory." In 1860 Dr. Salisbury began a series of experiments and investigations, to discover where blood is made, and its true function in the organism. For two years he concentrated all his microscopic work upon living, healthy animals, and after long and tedious work, persistent and painstaking study, and dissection, the mystery was solved, and the great blood gland was found to be the spleen, and the smaller ones the mesenteric and lymphatic. These investigations were embodied in a paper published in the "American Journal of Medical Science" (Philadelphia, 1866). On the antiquarian side, he has, with his brother, C. B. Salisbury, written on the "Ancient Earth and Rock Writing" of the United States, in connection with the earth and rock work of the mound builders. The crowning labor of his life is his elaborate work on the "Relation of Alimentalism to Disease," in which is embodied the results of forty years of investigation, practice, theory, cause, treatment, and cure of nearly every chronic disease, hitherto supposed incurable. In 1864–65 he assisted in starting the Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, and in 1865–66 gave two courses of lectures on physiology, histology, and the microscope in disease. His published works include some seventy-five monographs up to 1867, among which must be mentioned the "Microscopic Examination of Blood" (1868); "Original Investigations in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever;" "Malaria," an essay which took the McNaughton prize, 1882, awarded by the Albany Medical College Alumni; "Measles Germs" in the "Révue Scientifique" (Paris, 1869). His essay on "Morphology" was said by the committee of awards "to rank with, and be comparable to, those of Klebs, Tomasi, Pasteur, Koch, Cohnheim, Ecklund, and others." For the same essay the Institute of France offered an additional medal. In Dr. Baas's "History of Medicine," published in Germany, the leading book on the subject, Dr. Salisbury's contributions to medical science are highly commended, and he is spoken of as "a great scientist." Prof. Joseph G. Richardson, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, quotes him repeatedly in his "Handbook of Medical Microscopy," the text used in the University of Pennsylvania. No important work on medical microscopy in the last thirty years has failed to mention this great American authority, the real pioneer in this important part of medical science. Dr. Salisbury was married on June 26, 1860, to Clara, daughter of John T. Brasee of Lancaster, O. They have two children, Minnie B., born Aug. 27, 1866; and Trafford B., born Jan. 22, 1874, who has also taken up the study of medicine.

KRUM, Chester Harding, lawyer, was born in Alton, Ill., Sept. 13, 1840, the son of John M., and Mary O. Krum. His father was the first mayor of the city of Alton, and was serving in that capacity when Elijah P. Lovejoy, the noted abolitionist, was killed while defending his printing-press. His mother was the second daughter of Chester Harding, the distinguished portrait-painter. When the son was about two years old his parents removed to St. Louis. His father was judge of the St. Louis circuit court in 1843, and was elected mayor in 1848. The son was graduated at Washington University in 1863. He then attended the Harvard law school, where he was graduated in 1865. In January, 1870, he was appointed by Pres. Grant, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, in which capacity he served until November, 1872, when he was elected judge of the St. Louis circuit court. As the attorney of the United States in St. Louis, he conducted many important cases for the government, among which were the celebrated Matteson Whiskey case, the Curran Distillery case, the prosecution of Biebush and Burke, the most notorious dealers in counterfeit money at that time in the West. These cases all resulted favorably to the prosecution. In 1872 he was elected judge of the circuit court, and thereupon resigned his office of U. S. attorney. Judge Krum served as judge until July, 1875, three years, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. Since his return to practice Judge Krum has been engaged in many important cases in both the state and federal courts. He was counsel for the defendants in the celebrated Whiskey Ring cases, and conducted many important cases where disbarment proceedings and other grave matters were involved.

Chester H Krum

MILNOR, James, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1773. His parents were Quakers, and he was partly educated in the Philadelphia Academy, and partly in the University of Pennsylvania; but he left the latter institution before taking his degree, in order to relieve his father of the heavy expenses he was incurring on his account; and when but sixteen years of age began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, in 1794, and removed to Norristown, Pa., where he began practice. There the German element preponderated, and among that class he proved very successful, having acquired a knowledge of the language at an early age. In 1797 he returned to Philadelphia, and two years later married an Episcopalian lady; but the marriage ceremony being performed by a minister of her church, Mr. Milnor was disowned by the society of Friends. He soon obtained a large practice in Philadelphia, and in 1800 was chosen a member of the city council, being elected to the same position in 1805, and holding it until 1809, occupying the office of its president during the latter year. In 1810 he was elected to congress and continued to hold his seat until 1813, being a persistent opponent of the war with Great Britain. During his congressional career he began to turn his mind towards religion and theology, and with such effect that at the close of the term for which he was elected he abandoned the legal profession and studied for the ministry. He was admitted to communion by Bishop White, who ordained him as a deacon in August, 1814. Twelve months later he was ordained a presbyter. In 1816 he was called to the rectorship of St. George's Church, New York. Here he had the misfortune to fall under the displeasure of the bishop of the diocese, Hobart, who objected to prayer-meetings which were held by the members of St. George's Church, and encouraged by Dr. Milnor. His connection with the formation of the Bible Society for some unknown reason also displeased the bishop, so that there was practically no harmony between them. Dr. Milnor not only assisted in the foundation of the American Bible Society, but also of the American Tract Society, of which he was one of the most active members. He was also deeply interested in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged and Indigent Females, and other similar institutions. In 1830 Dr. Milnor went to England as a delegate of the American Bible Society to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and besides visiting Paris, traveled through Great Britain. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. His published works included an "Oration on Masonry," before the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (1811); "Thanksgiving Day Sermon" (1817); "A Plea for the American Colonization Society" (New York, 1826); "Sermon on the Death of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York" (New York, 1828); and "A Charitable Judgment of the Opinions and Conduct of Others Recommended" (1844). Dr. Milnor died in New York city, April 8, 1844.

FORSYTH, John, editor and publicist, was born at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 31, 1812, the fourth child and eldest son of John Forsyth, noted statesman and diplomatist, and grandson of Robert Moriah Forsyth, first Federal marshal of Georgia. The latter was a member of Gen. Greene's staff, serving as major during the revolutionary war. He died in Augusta, Ga., in the discharge of his official duty, and congress voted a sum of money for the education of his children. He was buried in Augusta by the Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was a member. The subject of this memoir received his early education at Washington, D. C., and later attended a famous school in Amherst, Mass. He then entered the university of his native state, at Athens, but its destruction by fire transferred young Forsyth to Princeton, where he began his career as a journalist, and was the valedictorian of his class, being graduated in 1832. He studied law in the office of Hon. Henry Cumming for five years, and was then admitted to the Augusta bar. In 1834 he removed to Columbus, Ga., and began the practice of his profession the same year. In 1835 Mr. Forsyth removed to Mobile, and soon afterward was appointed U. S. district attorney for south Alabama; but his father's death, in 1841, caused his return to Georgia. There he lived twelve years as lawyer, planter, and editor of the "Columbus Times." In 1847 he volunteered for the Mexican war, serving as adjutant of the 1st Georgia regiment. In 1853 he returned to Mobile, to become editor of the "Register," and though three years later he was appointed minister to Mexico, without solicitation, he resigned after two years, to return to the editorial desk. John Forsyth's polished style and fearless stand on public questions caused his election to the legislature in 1859, and to the mayoralty of Mobile in the next year. In March, 1861, he was a member of the famous, but fruitless peace commission sent to Washington; Crawford of Georgia, and Roman of Louisiana, being his colleagues. During the civil war he was for a time on Gen. Bragg's staff, but continued regular editorial work then, and during all the trying days of reconstruction. He was appointed mayor of Mobile by the Federal military authorities, Aug. 16, 1865, and served until Jan. 3, 1866, after which he served as alderman of the city. In 1874 he was elected to the state legislature. Although failing health, due to an overworked brain, compelled cessation from active labor, he still inspired and directed the policy of the journal he had made famous, and of which he was the mainstay to the year of his death. Forsyth's writings were fluent, polished and incisive. He was a vigorous partisan, but never an unfair opponent. Courtly and high toned in public, as in private life, he never stooped to little things; and, though he opposed secession, he earnestly and warmly supported his state and the South after the decision to secede was reached. He was in all things distinctly a man of his people; a fact that made him what he was; their true representative and natural leader. With the close of hostilities between the North and South, Mr. Forsyth gracefully accepted the results and was loyal to and gave patriotic support to the flag of his forefathers. Trenchant in denunciation, relentless in pursuit of what he believed to be treachery, he was ever loyal to section and party, brooking no defection from either in any man. He was the leader of southern thought during his eventful life, and is justly regarded as the most brilliant journalist the South has produced. He was married, in 1834, to Margaret Hull of South Carolina, who bore him several children, one of whom, a son, survives. Mr. Forsyth died at Mobile, Ala., May 2, 1877.

WARE, William Robert, architect, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1832, son of Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., at that time professor in the Divinity School of Harvard University. After spending the summer of 1846 with his relatives in England, he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he remained a year and a half. In 1852 he was graduated at Harvard College and spent two years as a private tutor in New York, and two years in the Lawrence Scientific School. In 1856 he entered the office of Messrs. J. E. and E. C. Cabot, architects; in 1859 was a student in the private atelier which Richard M. Hunt maintained for a few years in New York; and in 1860 began his architectural work in conjunction with the eminent civil engineer, E. S. Philbrick. From 1863 to 1881 he was in partnership with Henry Van Brunt, who had been one of his fellow pupils at Mr. Hunt's. The principal buildings erected by Ware and Van Brunt were the First Church in Boston, the Union Railroad Station at Worcester, and the Episcopal Theological School, Weld Hall, and the Memorial Hall and Sanders Theatre at Cambridge. In 1865 Mr. Ware was appointed professor of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and in the summer of 1866 went abroad to collect material and study foreign methods of architectural education, returning in December, 1867. In May, 1881, he resigned his position, receiving from the trustees of Columbia College an appointment as professor of architecture in the School of Mines.

RAFINESQUE, Constantine Samuel, traveler and botanist, was born in Galatz, a suburb of Constantinople, Oct. 22, 1773. His father was a merchant and a native of Marseilles, and his mother, whose maiden name was Schmaltz, was of German parentage, although herself born in Greece. The Rafinesques returned to Marseilles before their son was a year old, and there the latter spent his early years, studying in a desultory way, it would appear; devouring books of travel, developing a lively interest in plants and animals, and at the age of eleven beginning an herbarium. He decided to follow his father's occupation, as it would enable him to travel, but when the French revolution broke out, he was sent to America, where, according to one account, his father had already settled. He entered the employ of a merchant as a clerk and gave his leisure time to the study of botany, making excursions on foot, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, during his vacations. In 1805, business engagements took him to Sicily, and during his residence there, he made a special study of its plants and its aquatic animals, especially fishes; publishing the results of his investigations at Palermo in 1810. Among the plants discovered was the medicinal squill, which at first was exported by him and later became a source of revenue to the island. In 1815 he returned to the United States, taking his family with him, besides an immense number of manuscripts and a large collection of shells and other objects. The vessel was wrecked off the harbor of New London, and although the passengers escaped, everything else went to the bottom. To add to the misfortunes of Rafinesque, his only son died this same year, and shortly after her arrival in the United States, his wife, a Sicilian woman, left him for an Italian actor, taking with her their daughter, who eventually went on the stage. Rafinesque spent some time in Philadelphia, and there published (1815) the first part of his "Antikon Botanikon," which was not completed until 1840. He now began a series of prolonged journeys, traveling on foot whenever practicable, gradually working across the Alleghanies and following the course of the Ohio. In 1820 he published, at Lexington, Ky., a volume entitled "Ichthyologia Ohioensis," and in 1824 at Frankfort, in the same state, "Ancient History, or Annals of Kentucky." His travels in Indiana brought him to Robert Owen's communistic settlement at New Harmony, and for a short time he resided there; leaving the place to cross into Kentucky, where he secured the position of professor of natural history and the modern languages in Transylvania University at Lexington. He applied for the degrees of M.A. and M.D. but had difficulty in getting the first, because, as he says, he had not studied Greek in a college; was refused the second because he would not superintend anatomical dissections; and soon became so unpopular with the president and faculty that he was dismissed, to begin his wanderings anew. During one of these, along the Ohio, he made the acquaintance of Audubon, who took advantage of the credulity of Rafinesque to play a practical joke on him, in the form of a gift of drawings of fishes that had no existence outside of his own brain, with notes on their habits, and these were unsuspectingly accepted by Rafinesque, grouped under new genera, and made the subject of published descriptions. During this period he became interested in the Indians and their customs, and propounded the theory that they emigrated from Asia by the way of Siberia, and possibly were the descendants of the ten lost tribes. He also gave considerable time to invention, but could not carry anything to perfection, for lack of means. He lectured in various places, and made attempts to found a botanic garden, but failing in everything, returned, about 1828, to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. Several periodicals were founded, edited and published by him, including the "Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge," and the "Annals of Nature," none of which had a long life; and he wrote a large number of books and pamphlets, the very titles of which show the versatility and the ambitious nature of this remarkable man. Chief among them were "Medical Flora, etc. of the United States" (2 vols. 1828–30); "American Manual of the Grape-Vines" (1830); "American Florist" (1832); "The American Nations, or the Outlines of a National History" (2 vols., 1836); "A Life of Travels and Researches in North America and South Europe" (1836); "New Flora and Botany of America" (4 parts, 1836); "Flora Telluriana" (4 parts, 1836–38); "The World; or Instability" (1836), a poem; "Safe Banking" (1827); notes to Thomas Wright's "Original Theory, or New Hypothesis of the Universe" (1837); "Sylvia Telluriana" (1838); "Alsographia Americana" (1838); "The American Monuments of North and South America" (1838); "Genius and Spirit of the Hebrew Bible" (1838); "Celestial Wonders and Philosophy of the Visible Heavens" (1839), and "Pleasure and Duties of Wealth" (1840). Rafinesque's contempt for scientific traditions and rules, his credulity and his habit of hasty generalization, brought upon him the scorn of his contemporaries, who looked upon his novel theories and his passion for establishing new genera and species as proofs of a disordered brain. The man who could solemnly declare that he had discovered "twelve new species of thunder and lightning" naturally was regarded with suspicion, and yet, in believing that, as he expressed it, "new species and new genera are continually produced by derivation from existing forms," and in favoring the natural classification of plants, he was far in advance of the scientists who despised him. He wrote of himself that he had tried to enlarge the limits of knowledge, but had often met with jealous rivals instead of friends. His last days were spent in poverty and obscurity, and though it is known that he died in Philadelphia Sept. 18, 1840, and was buried in Ronaldson's Cemetery, his grave cannot be located. "The Complete Writings of C. S. Rafinesque on Recent and Fossil Conchology," edited by

William G. Binney and George W. Tryon, were published in Philadelphia in 1864. Prof. Asa Gray reviewed his botanical writings in "Sullivan's Journal" (1841); and an admirable biography is to be found in "Pioneers of Science in America" (New York, 1896).

INGRAHAM, Darius Holbrook, statesman, was born at Camden, Knox co., Me., Oct. 14, 1837, son of Samuel Parkman Ingraham, merchant. His paternal grandfather, Joseph H. Ingraham, was a large real estate owner, and a public-spirited citizen of Portland, to which he donated the land for State street and other thoroughfares. Mr. Ingraham received his early education at Bridgton Academy, in Maine. In 1853 he entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, but resigned at the end of a year and a half on account of ill health contracted during a cruise. He studied law with Deblois & Jackson of Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1860 he was appointed clerk of the common council, and served also as a member of the school committee until 1863. He was elected to the Maine legislature in 1879, and in 1885 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. consul to Cadiz, Spain, serving four years. For his valuable reports on sherries he received the thanks of the department, and was sent to Morocco on a special investigation for the government, for which also he received the thanks of the state department. In 1892 Mr. Ingraham was elected mayor of Portland, and serving one term, declined to accept the certificate of a re-election on account of an error in the returns. The same year he was nominated for congress from the first district of Maine against Thomas B. Reed, but failed of election. On June 22, 1893, he was appointed U. S. consul-general to Halifax, N. S. As a member, and at one time secretary, of the Democratic state committee he was ever active in political organizations. He served as the Maine member of the congressional national Democratic committee, associated with Roswell P. Flower, Samuel J. Randall, Gen. Rosecrans and others. Mr. Ingraham was a director of the Cumberland National Bank of Portland for ten years. He has been a successful and entertaining public lecturer on architecture and other subjects, embodying the results of his observation during his extensive travels abroad. He was married, in 1868, to Ella, only daughter of the late William Moulton, president of Cumberland National Bank of Portland. They have two children, a daughter and a son, William Moulton Ingraham, a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of '95, and of the Harvard Law School.

NOYES, James, clergyman, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1608, was educated at Oxford University, and studied theology, but as he adhered to nonconformist views he was disabled from preaching in England. In 1634 he emigrated to America, and settled first at Medford Mass. In 1635 he removed to Newbury, where he served as pastor for more than twenty years. His son, James, followed in his footsteps, and afterwards became an eminent divine, and prominent in educational and political affairs. The elder James published a number of theological works, among them "The Temple Measured" (1647); "Moses and Aaron; or, the Rights of Church and State" (1661). He died at Newbury, Mass., Oct. 22, 1656.

COHN, Mark Mordecai, merchant, was born at Doberizyn, Russian Poland, March 14, 1847. His parents were both natives of Doberizyn, where their ancestors had resided for centuries. Selig Cohn, his father, was a prominent merchant in his native town, and had traveled extensively in Europe and Asia, and acquired an extraordinary knowledge of different nationalities before 1870, when he and his wife, Benah Abeles, followed their older sons to America, and made their home in Cleveland, O. Here Mark M. Cohn had established himself as clerk in his brother's store in 1863, the year in which he had migrated to America, after finishing his education at the public schools of Poland. After three years in Cleveland he traveled through the southern states and finally located at Arkadelphia, Ark., where he began business as a merchant. His business increased rapidly, and in 1881 he opened a store in Little Rock, where his business increased until now it is the second largest store in the state. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and has served for three terms as executive officer of the Jewish church. Mr. Cohn was for eleven years a director of the First National Bank of Little Rock, and has for many years been chairman of the board of street commissioners. In 1873 he was married to Rachel, daughter of A. Kempner of Little Rock. They have two daughters and one son. In politics he is a liberal Democrat.

SEYMOUR, Horatio, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May, 31, 1778, son of Maj. Moses and Mary (Marsh) Seymour. His father was a man of importance in Connecticut, a revolutionary soldier, for seventeen years a state senator, and for forty years town clerk. Horatio Seymour was educated for college under his brother-in-law, Rev. Truman Marsh. He entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1797; then taught school for a year in Cheshire, Conn. He pursued law studies in Judge Reeve's law school at Litchfield for a year, was also in a law office at Middlebury, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He was soon after appointed postmaster at Middlebury, and continued in the office nine years, until the growth of his law practice prevented his longer holding it. His reputation professionally was confined mainly to his own county, but he was probably engaged in more cases than any lawyer before or after him. His great defect was over modesty and lack of confidence in himself, so that he never pushed himself in law practice or politics as he might. He had to get absorbed in the cause of his client, and the feelings and interests involved, before he could do himself justice. He was very shrewd and tactful in the management of cases, and as a speaker, while making no pretensions to oratory, was clear, logical and persuasive. In manners he was not only unassuming, but most urbane and courteous, and careful not to offend. His character, in fine, was such as is sure in the course of years to command great popularity, and he held it almost against his will, while shrinking from leadership, as few Vermonters have done. He was state's attorney for Addison county 1810 to 1813, and again 1815 to 1819, and councilor 1809 to 1814. When the Vermont State Bank was established in 1806, he was chosen one of the first directors, and held the position until the branch at Middlebury was closed. In 1820 he was elected U. S. senator, and was re-elected in 1826 after a vigorous contest with Gov. Van Ness. He was in early life a supporter of the administration and measures of Jefferson and Madison, but after the break-up following the Monroe administration, he went with the Adamses into the National Republican, or what was afterwards the Whig, party, and was influential in the party councils until his term in the senate closed. He was also on terms of intimate personal friendship with Adams, Clay, Webster, King and Marcy, and men of such calibre, all of whom relied on his judgment in matters of legislation, though it was seldom they could persuade him to speak in the senate. He was chairman of the committee on agriculture. At the close of his second term he returned to his law practice, and to party leadership in the state. It was due to his shrewd management very largely, that after the Anti-Masonic wave had swept over Vermont and controlled it for several years, the Whigs were able to get the chief advantage of its break-up. Mr. Seymour was their candidate for governor in 1833 and 1834, and in the former year the Whig vote fell to less than two thousand. In 1834, when the election was thrown into the legislature, Seymour wrote a letter before the assembling, announcing that he would not be a candidate. This was to allow Gov. Palmer an unobstructed re-election, which it was calculated would count when the collapse of anti-Masonry came. Bradley, the Democratic candidate, who had about the same vote as Seymour, each a little over ten thousand, pursued the same wary course, but by individual instruction rather than a public letter, and with much less effect on the rank and file of the voters. Judge Seymour was married, in 1800, to Lucy, daughter of Jonah Case of Addison, Vt., and they had three sons and one daughter. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury College in 1847. He died at Middlebury, Nov. 21, 1857.

de RUDIO, Charles, soldier, was born in the city of Belluno, then a part of the state of Venice, Aug. 26, 1832. He is the direct descendant of an ancient patrician family of Belluno, which was repeatedly distinguished from earliest times for its statesmen, soldiers, prelates and literary men. In 970 the Nosadanus family were constituted, by Emperor Otto, governors of the city of Belluno, and this honor was handed down in the family for three centuries. Another scion of the family, Eustachio, distinguished himself in the wars of Francis I. of France; and his nephew, also named Eustachio, was one of the earliest professors of the University of Padua, and author of a number of literary works. The early name of the family was Nosadanus, which was changed to Rudio, about the year 1200. Being destined for the army, he entered the Austrian Military Academy of Milan, in 1845. Upon the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he left the Austrian service and joined the Venetian legion of the "Cacciatori delle Alpi," participating in the siege and sorties from Venice until March, 1849, when he left Venice and joined the legion of Garibaldi in Rome. While with it, he fought in the battle of April 30, 1849, against the French, at the battles of Palestrina and Veletri against the Neapolitan Bourbon army, and at the siege of Rome until it fell. At the close of the Italian war he went in exile. Capt. de Rudio came to America, and in February, 1864, enlisted as a private in the 79th New York regiment which was stationed at Fort Hays, near Petersburg, Va. Here he remained until Oct. 16, 1864, when he received a lieutenant's commission in the 2d U. S. colored troops, and in that capacity was ordered to Punta Rossa, at the mouth of the Caloosahachee to guard a large depot containing ammunition and rations. In August, 1867, he was appointed second lieutenant, 2d U. S. infantry, by Gen. U. S. Grant, then secretary of war *ad interim*. In 1868 he was selected by Maj.-Gen. Thomas to take charge of a detachment of mounted infantry at Lebanon, Ky., for the purpose of assisting the U. S. marshal to enforce the civil-rights bill and the public revenue laws. Maj.-Gen. G. H. Thomas recommended him in 1869 for transfer to the cavalry, and he was assigned to troop H. 7th cavalry, participating in all the marches and campaigns of his regiment up to 1896. He was attached to the Reno battalion during the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1876, and when that battalion retreated, Capt. de Rudio's horse was killed under him, and for forty-two hours he remained surrounded by savages, and not until they retreated was he able to rejoin the remnant of the 7th cavalry. In 1882 his many services to the state were rewarded by promotion to the rank of captain, which position he held until he was retired, on account of his age, in 1896. Capt. de Rudio was married in the county of Surrey, England, to Eliza, daughter of John Booth and Jane Stuart Booth of Nottingham. They have four children.

Charles C. de Rudio

RANDOLPH, Edward, was collector of customs of Boston (1679–89), but the dates of his birth and death are unknown. He first appeared in New England in 1676, having been sent out to inquire into affairs in the colonies; but Sir John Leverett, the governor, declined to recognize his commission. For the next twelve years he was constantly to and fro, in England, reporting the wealth and numbers of the provincials far in excess of the facts, and in America acting as an instrument of extortion and tyranny. He procured the forfeiture of the Massachusetts charter in 1684, and under Sir Edmund Andros, was secretary of New England and a councillor. He deprived New York of her records in 1688. He shared the fall of Andros in 1689, and after his release from prison died in the West Indies.

BRAINERD, Lawrence, statesman and philanthropist, was born at East Hartford, Conn., March 16, 1794, son of Ezra and Mabel (Porter) Brainerd. The Brainerds and the Beechers have been called "the two great families of divines," on account of the large number of their members who have been distinguished in the Christian ministry. Among them was the missionary, David Brainerd. At the age of nine Lawrence Brainerd was adopted by his uncle, Joseph Brainerd, of Troy, N. Y., and lived with him for five years, after which he depended upon himself for support. His early struggles for a livelihood were extremely pitiful, but by strenuous efforts he succeeded in acquiring sufficient education to teach in the district schools, and engaged in that pursuit for several years. In 1816 he began life as a merchant, and his mercantile operations proving successful, he also became interested in farming and sheep-raising; in short, took part in all the important business undertakings of the Green Mountain state. He built the first upper-cabin steamer for navigation on Lake Champlain, and was a director of the St. Albans Steamboat Co. When railways began to take the place of steamboat traffic, he, with two others, constructed the Vermont and Canada railroad, and was one of the principal officials in charge of the Vermont Central, the Stanstead, Sheffield and Chambly, and the Missisquoi roads. As the increase of his wealth enabled, he became more and more interested in philanthropic work, and the cause of emancipation in particular received his efficient support. He was a zealous abolitionist and kept the last station of the "underground railroad" on the way to Canada. He entered politics, and in 1834 was elected to the state legislature as a Whig, but separated from the party afterwards, to become a Federalist. In 1846 and 1847 he was the candidate of the Liberty party for governor, and again in 1852 and 1853. In 1852 his influence was sufficient to cause the breakdown of the Whigs, which resulted in the formation of the new Republican party, and at the first convention of this body, in July, 1854, Mr. Brainerd presided. In 1854 he was unanimously elected to the state senate, where he was the first member to be chosen on purely abolitionist principles. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860. After the slaves had been freed, he became president of the American Missionary Association, for educating the freedmen. He was married, Jan. 16, 1819, to Fidelia Barnet, daughter of William Gadcomb, and had six children who reached maturity. He died at St. Albans, Vt., May 9, 1870.

BREWER, Mark Spencer, lawyer and congressman, was born in Addison township, Oakland co., Mich., Oct. 22, 1837, son of Peter and Mary (Turnes) Brewer. His paternal ancestry is of Dutch extraction, the name being spelled originally Brouer; his mother was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland. His parents were married about 1826, and removed from New York state to Michigan in 1833. Nearly the whole of Michigan was a dense wilderness without roads; settlers were few, and school-houses were not built for some years. Here Mark Brewer, one of nine children, and the youngest of five sons, spent the first twenty years of his life, working on the tract of wild land his father had purchased and was improving. His health having failed from hard labor, in 1857 he set out to earn his living by other means than physical toil, and studied three years at academies in Romeo and Oxford, defraying his expenses by teaching during the winter. In 1861 he entered the law office of Hon. W. L. Webber at East Saginaw, and continued his studies with ex-Gov. Moses Wisner and Hon. M. E. Crofoot of Pontiac, entering into partnership with the latter soon after his admission to the bar in 1864. In 1866–69 he was circuit court commissioner for his county, and from 1866–67 city attorney for the city of Pontiac; in 1872–74 state senator, and in 1876 and 1878 was elected as a Republican to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses. In June, 1881, he was appointed by Pres. Garfield consul-general at Berlin, Germany, for four years. In 1886, having returned to Michigan, he was elected to the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses, but declined renomination in the fall of 1890. Important committees on which he served during the last four years were those on appropriations, revision of laws, the District of Columbia, immigration and naturalization, and on the militia. When not employed in public service Mr. Brewer is engaged in legal practice in Pontiac. He has always taken an active part in politics, and in the campaign of 1880 lent effective aid to his party in the states of Indiana and Ohio. Many of his political speeches, which are of a high order, have been published by order of congressional and state committees. Mr. Brewer was chosen by the Republican state convention of Michigan as a delegate-at-large at the St. Louis Republican national convention held in June, 1895, and represented his state upon the committee on the platform. He was in favor of the nomination of William McKinley as the Republican candidate for president, having served eight years with him in congress. He also spent some three months' time in canvassing Michigan in behalf of Gov. McKinley's election as president. He is one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Michigan, and few men are better known throughout the state. He has been twice married: first, in 1876, to Lizzie Simonson, who died in 1886; and, second, in 1889, to Louise B. Parker, of Pontiac, Mich.

BASKETTE, Gideon Hicks, journalist, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., March 11, 1845, son of Dr. William T. and Melissa (Ellis) Baskette, both of Virginia families that had removed to Tennessee. His father was a prominent and successful physician, who was of English stock, his ancestors having originally settled in Fluvanna county, Va. Mr. Baskette's college education was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. Although but sixteen years of age, he entered the Confederate army as a private in the 45th Tennessee regiment, in which he served until the close of the war, surrendering as a sergeant-major with his regiment under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in 1865. Returning to his home in Murfreesboro, Tenn., after the war, he found that his father's fortune had been swept away. Instead of resuming his school life, he engaged in mercantile business, but having some literary talent, he became, in 1875, editor of the Murfreesboro "News." This was a weekly journal, which he soon made one of the most prominent and influential newspapers in the state. During the several years of agitation over the state debt question, in which there was great political excitement and bitter discussion, Mr. Baskette advocated maintaining the credit of the state with all the strength of his nature, and used his journal powerfully against repudiation. In 1882 he was called to the editorship of the Nashville "Daily American," but, owing to a change in the ownership and policy of that journal, he withdrew. He afterwards held the position of telegraph editor of the Cincinnati "News," and later of editor of the "Daily Democrat" of Chattanooga. While in Chattanooga he also published a weekly literary paper called "The People's Paper." In June, 1884, Mr. Baskette accepted the position of managing editor of the "Nashville Banner," and in 1885 he became the editor-in-chief of the "Banner" and president of the Nashville Banner Publishing Co., positions which he has continued to hold. Mr. Baskette has done some literary work of a varied character, including poems and stories, that have been published at intervals. He has given evidence of literary ability of high order, but has been constrained by the demands on his time as a journalist and public man, to confine himself to editorial duties. He was a director of the Tennessee centennial exposition of 1897, and a member of the executive committee. He is president of the Howard Library Association, a member of the Tennessee Press Association, of which he was president in 1880–81, and is a leading member of Frank Cheatham Bivouac of Confederate Soldiers. Mr. Baskette was married, in 1867, to Anna E., daughter of William R. McFadden of Murfreesboro, Tenn., a leading merchant at that place. They have one surviving daughter.

G H Baskette

LESUEUR, Charles Alexander, zoölogist and artist, was born at Havre de Grâce, France, Jan 1, 1778, son of Jean-Baptiste Denis Lesueur, an officer of the admiralty. During his school days he received careful instruction in drawing, and having a natural inclination toward art, attained remarkable facility in the use of pencil and brush. In 1800 a government expedition, projected by the Institute of France, was sent to make discoveries and scientific observations in the southern parts of the eastern hemisphere, and Lesueur enlisted as a member of the crew of one of the two ships, Le Géographe. Four artists were attached to the scientific corps, but early in the voyage his talents were discovered, and he was lifted from his humble position to one in the scientific corps. The expedition visited Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, the

Cape of Good Hope, and many small islands; but it was severely crippled by an incompetent commander, and by deaths and desertions, until, after a long stay at Sydney, it became necessary to send back the ship Le Naturaliste, and to continue explorations with Le Géographe alone. Of the zoölogists appointed, the only one left was François Péron, a young physician, who, during the remaining months, 1803–04, prosecuted the work of his department, and was zealously aided by Lesueur, the latter helping as a collector as well as a delineator of the objects obtained by both. The Géographe reached France late in March, 1804, and a committee of scientists proceeded to make a thorough examination of the collections secured by the expedition. Their report, made June 9, 1806, stated that the zoölogical specimens were more than 100,000 in number, including upward of 2,500 new species; credited Péron and Lesueur with discovering "more new animals than all the traveling naturalists of modern days"; and declared that the drawings and paintings, 1,500 in number, formed the most complete and the most precious series known. In addition to his representations of animals, Lesueur brought back others, giving in great detail the physical characteristics of the various races met with and their modes of life, besides views of localities where explorations were carried on. At the request of the government they now set about the preparation of a history of their voyage, the editing being assigned to Péron, while Lesueur had charge of the atlas; and in 1807, the first volume of the "Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes" appeared. In 1810 Péron died, bequeathing his manuscript to Lesueur, and expecting him to complete the second volume, a few chapters of which had been written; but this Lesueur was unwilling to do, and the work was carried on by one of the naval officers of the expedition, Capt. Louis Freycinet, the second volume appearing in 1816. Another work had been projected by Péron and Lesueur, on the Medusæ; but this plan came to naught, partly in consequence of Lesueur's untimely death. In 1815, William Maclure, the geologist, at that time residing in Paris, invited Lesueur to accompany him to the United States by the way of the West Indies, where he was anxious to make investigations, and in consequence the zoölogy of North America became enriched by Lesueur's labors. After visiting the middle states and parts of New England, the friends settled in Philadelphia in 1816, and there Lesueur engaged in teaching drawing and painting. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences, and was held in the highest esteem for his learning and his accomplishments. Unwillingly, and solely from a sense of indebtedness to his patron, Maclure, who was interested with Robert Owen in founding a socialistic community, he emigrated to Indiana in 1825, and became one of the settlers of New Harmony. He continued his researches there, and after the failure of the colony, remained at the settlement several years—until 1837. Then, having received intelligence that the pension granted him for his services in connection with Péron would be withheld unless he returned to France, he departed for New Orleans and thence for his native country. He resided in Paris until the year 1845, and then was appointed curator of a museum of natural history recently established at Havre. In addition to papers written in association with Péron and others, Lesueur published forty-three of which he was sole author, in the "Journal de Physique," the "Journal" of the Philadelphia Academy, and other periodicals. Most of these dealt with fishes, molluscs, and other aquatic animals. The most important memoir produced in the United States was one on the suckers, which he had grouped as the genus catostomus, illustrated with admirable figures drawn and engraved by him. He died at Havre, Dec. 12, 1846.

BUTLER, Edward Crompton, diplomat, journalist and author, was born in Westfield, Mass., Aug. 20, 1853, son of Rev. William Butler, D.D., and Julia Anne (Crompton) Butler, the former of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter of Manchester, England. Other members of this family are Rev. Dr. John W. Butler, treasurer of the Mexican mission of the Methodist Episcopal church, and two sisters, Julia and Clementina. When only two years of age, the subject of this sketch passed through the thrilling scenes of the Sepoy rebellion in India, his father being then engaged in founding the Methodist mission in that country. The child was carried for safety from Bareilly to the mountain fastnesses of Nynee Tal in the Himalayas. At the age of twelve he returned to his native land and lived for two years in Chelsea, Mass., where his father was pastor of the Walnut Street Methodist Church. While there he attended the Boston Latin and Military School; later he studied at the seminary in Passaic, N. J. In 1872 he entered the wholesale drygoods house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York city, as a salesman, and the following year went to Mexico, accompanying his father, who had accepted a call to that country, to superintend the incipient Methodist mission work. Mr Butler took charge of the mission press, established in the ancient Franciscan convent in the city of Mexico, and conducted that business for several years. Returning to the United States in 1877, he did newspaper work in Bay City, Mich., and later on at Deadwood, Dak., on the "Daily Pioneer," owned at that time by Capt. Robert Adams of Star-route fame. A year later (1881) Mr. Butler went to Kansas City, Mo., and for nearly three years served on the staff of the Kansas City "Star." Returning in 1884 to Mexico, he was a member of the city staff of the "Two Republics" for two years, during which time he corresponded with the Providence "Journal," the Detroit "Evening News," and other American papers, and later on contributed to the "Daily Anglo-American," published in the city of Mexico. In March, 1886, Mr. Butler entered the service of the United States legation in the city of Mexico as clerk and translator. His promotion was unusually rapid, and on Aug. 25, 1893, although a Republican, he was appointed secretary of legation by Pres. Cleveland. For ten years he was connected with the legation, rising to the capacity of chargé d'affaires *ad interim*, having for nearly two years in the aggregate been at the head of the legation. He was successful in winning the good will of the Mexican government and the esteem and confidence of the government of the United States during his diplomatic career. On Feb. 1, 1896, Mr. Butler resigned the secretaryship of the American legation, and re-entered his favorite work, joining the city staff of the "Mexican Herald," the largest and most influential newspaper in the adjoining republic. He is now preparing material for a work on Mexico, and his connection for twenty years with public men and affairs in that country, his thorough knowledge of the Spanish, and his pronounced literary ability have fitted him to give to the world what promises to be valuable and readable Mexican literature. In 1879 he was married to Linnie, daughter of George B. Smith, a wealthy merchant of Detroit, Mich. They have had two daughters, Julia Alice, who died in Mexico in 1887, and Florence Jackson, a child of unusual musical promise. Their home in Mexico is a favorite rendezvous for artists and musicians, and Mr. and Mrs. Butler are distinguished for their hospitality.

KNOWLTON (or Knoulton), Luke, jurist and politician, was born at Shrewsbury, Mass., in November, 1738. He held a captain's commission in the French and Indian war. In 1772 he was appointed a justice of the peace for New York in the disputed territory which is now Cumberland county, Vt., and in the following year he purchased a New York title to lands at Newfane, Vt., where he settled. These circumstances naturally made him support the New York claims during the ensuing struggle for jurisdictory rights between Vermont and New York. Newfane was incorporated as a town in May, 1774, and Knowlton then becoming town clerk, held the office for sixteen years. In 1780 he and Ira Allen were sent to Philadelphia as agents for the two states before congress, and there arrived at an agreement regarding the controversy, which, as Ira Allen promised, should "be honorable to those who had been in favor of New York." From June, 1776, to June, 1777, he was a member of the Cumberland county committee of safety. Throughout the revolutionary war, he was ostensibly an adherent of the patriot cause, but being suspected of holding communication with the leaders of the Loyalists, he narrowly escaped prosecution as a traitor. During the Haldimand intrigue in 1782 it was discovered that Mr. Knowlton and Col. Samuel Wells of Brattleboro, Vt., were acting as emissaries to forward letters between the British commander in Canada and British agents in New York city, but Knowlton explained this action as necessitated by the nonparticipant policy then being pursued by Vermont, which was not determined as to its attitude toward the union of the states. An order for the arrest of Knowlton and Wells was accordingly issued by congress, and they were obliged to escape into Canada, but in less than a year Knowlton returned to his home at Newfane. Thence he was forcibly carried off to Massachusetts by a company of New Yorkers of American sympathies, but escaped before his captors could be overtaken by a relief party which was immediately sent after him. He afterwards prosecuted his assailants for kidnapping, but the court refused to hold them. John A. Graham ascribes much of the prosperity of Newfane to "Mr. Luke Knowlton, a leading character and a man of great ambition and enterprise, of few words, but possessed of great quickness and perception and an almost intuitive knowledge of human nature, of which he is a perfect judge." He was nicknamed "St. Luke" by his associates, on account of his grave demeanor and his widespread charities. Judge Knowlton was married, Jan. 5, 1760, to Sarah, daughter of Ephraim Holland, of Shrewsbury, Mass. His descendants have become distinguished, some in the United States, and some, who settled in Canada, in the public affairs of that country. He died at Newfane, Nov. 12, 1810.

BRADLEY, Jonathan Dorr, lawyer, was born at Westminster, Windham co., Vt., in 1803, son of William Czar Bradley, and grandson of Senator Stephen Roe Bradley. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Mark Richards. He was graduated at Yale College; studied law under his distinguished father, and practiced at Bellows Falls, Vt., until 1832, when he removed to Brattleboro. His reputation at the bar soon rivaled that of his father and grandfather, and he was recognized as a leader of the profession in Vermont. Quick, decisive, witty and unusually brilliant in repartee, his speeches were as charming as they were convincing, and the qualities which brought him success as a lawyer made him an exceedingly pleasing conversationalist. He cared little for politics, or for the ordinary run of business or for money-making, his intellectual tastes inclining him to take more pleasure in the intricacies of legal lore, and in literature and science: he was also a versifier of merit; his occasional satiric pieces being particularly brilliant. In 1856, however, he took part in the state house debate as a representative of Brattleboro in the state legislature, and he was several times nominated for congress. The Vermont and Massachusetts railroad project engaged his coöperation and he served on the first board of directors of the company. E. P. Walton writes of him: "His reading was extensive and *récherché*, his memory was retentive, his style of conversation was playful and captivating, and always appropriate to his theme; his perceptions were quick and vivid, his illustrations apt and beautiful, and his whole air and manner reminded us of the school of elder times, in which he had his training." He was married at Bellows Falls, in 1829, to Susan Crossman, and had four sons. He died in September, 1862.

EMMONS, Ebenezer, geologist, was born at Middlefield, Hampshire co., Mass., May 16, 1799, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Mack) Emmons, nephew of the celebrated divine, Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., and descendant of an early settler of Connecticut. His father was a farmer, and between home duties and attending school he found a little time, when a boy, to spend in collecting insects and minerals, a taste he developed early. He was sent to Plainfield, Mass., to study under Rev. Moses Hallock, pastor of the Congregational church there, who was famed as an educator, and had at various times, as members of his family and pupils, William Cullen Bryant, John Brown of Osawatomie, and James Henry Coffin, the meteorologist. From Plainfield he went to Williams College, where he had as instructors in science Amos Eaton and Chester Dewey, and was graduated in 1818. He then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N Y., and was graduated in 1826. In the same year he published a "Manual of Mineralogy and Geology" for use as a text-book in the institute. He now studied medicine at the Berkshire Medical School, and settled as a practitioner in Chester, Mass.; but in 1828 removed to Williamstown, and in the same year was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the college. In 1833 his department was broadened, a chair of natural history being founded, but he was retained at its head and remained professor of mineralogy and geology after the department was divided, in 1859, serving until his death. From 1830 until 1839 he held the additional position of junior professor in the Rensselaer Institute. Dr. Emmons carried on, at the same time, an extensive practice, and rose to the head of his profession in Berkshire county. In 1836 he became connected with the geological survey of New York state, having been appointed by Gov. Marcy. He chose the second district, which included the Adirondack mountains, partly because that region abounded in minerals; partly because it gave him an opportunity to verify certain conclusions propounded by Prof. Eaton in his lectures at Williams College. These related to a series of stratified rocks, constituting a subordinate range of the Appalachian system, and including the Berkshire, Mass., and Vermont limestones. Prof. Emmons, in his geological report published in 1842, claimed that this system of rocks, which he named the Taconic, after the range to which belong Mt. Washington and Greylock, in Massachusetts, underlaid and was older than the Silurian system. This opened a controversy

with other geologists that continued up to the time of his death, and he was denounced and ridiculed unmercifully; but his conclusions were strengthened by later discoveries and are now accepted, in part at least, by nearly all American geologists. In the latter part of 1842, by appointment of Gov. Seward, Prof. Emmons became custodian of the collections made by the survey, which had been arranged by Prof. Vanuxem and Prof. Hall at Albany, and aided the latter in completing the work in agriculture and paleontology. In 1843 he gave up paleontology to devote himself, by appointment, to an investigation of the agricultural resources of New York state, and published five reports (1846-54), treating of the geology, climate, soils, agricultural products, insects injurious to vegetation, and allied subjects. He resigned his custodianship in 1848, and about the year 1851 was appointed state geologist of North Carolina, and, besides "determining the probable age of the red sandstone belt that stretches from the Connecticut valley to North Carolina," made important discoveries of fossils in the coal measures of the Deep and Dan rivers. Three volumes of reports were published (1856–60), one of these relating to the geology of the midland counties; the other two to the agriculture of the eastern counties and to the science of agriculture in general. His published writings not already mentioned are: "Zoölogy of Massachusetts" (1840), dealing with the quadrupeds; "American Geology" (1855); "Manual of Geology" (1859). His name is borne by one of the Adirondack peaks and by the highest summit of East mountain, in the Berkshire hills. Prof. Emmons was married at Williamstown, Mass., in 1818, to Maria Cone, who, with a son and two daughters, survived him. He remained in North Carolina after the civil war broke out, and died in Brunswick county, in that state, Oct. 1, 1863.

PHELAN, James, California pioneer and banker, was born in Queen's county, Ireland, April 23, 1821. When hardly six years of age, he came with his father to New York, where he received his education in the common schools. Thus equipped, he began his career as a merchant, doing business with Philadelphia and New Orleans, and climbed step by step to a height of financial success that eventually made his name the synonym of financial strength on both sides of the continent. In Cincinnati, in 1848, he read the confirmatory news of the gold discoveries in California, and at once determined to seek there a new field for his operations. Closing out business affairs in the older states, and selecting a large stock of such goods as seemed most desirable for the new market, he shipped them on three different vessels bound for California. He himself took passage on the schooner El Dorado for Chagres, intending to reach San Francisco via Panama in time to anticipate the arrival of his goods. At Chagres he was stricken down with fever and for three weeks was dangerously ill, but his vigorous constitution permitted a speedy recovery. At Panama he took passage on the steamship Panama, and reached San Francisco on Aug. 18, 1849. His brother Michael had preceded him, having arrived in San Francisco on June 13th with the party which had been organized by David C. Broderick. With him he formed a partnership under the style of J. & M. Phelan, and moved steadily on to the acquisition of wealth, interrupted only by the great fires of 1850–51, in which they were heavy losers. Their business, however, had been so well conducted, that new stocks of goods were always afloat and near port, and their affairs were yet in good condition for regaining their losses. Michael Phelan died in 1858, but the business was carried on without interruption. Mr. Phelan was ever reaching out in all directions, and engaging in new commercial ventures, all planned with rare judgment. In 1863-64 he made extensive purchases of California wool, which he shipped to New York, and realized very large profits. In 1865 he entered the wheat trade, and was one of the first capitalists in the state to commence its shipment to New York and foreign markets. He continued in this business until 1869, when, having amassed a large capital, which called for constant care and for prudent and profitable investment, he retired from his commercial pursuits and devoted himself exclusively to real estate and finance. In 1870, with $2,000,000 capital, he organized the First National Gold Bank, now the First National Bank of San Francisco, one of the soundest on the Pacific coast, and was made its first president. He was also interested in the American company which contracted for the dredging work on the Panama canal. Notwithstanding the disastrous outcome of that great enterprise, Mr. Phelan's sagacity was again vindicated, when the stock, selling at first at $20 per share, in five years paid $325 per share in dividends. In 1882 he completed on land which he had owned since 1854, the imposing structure known as the Phelan Building. His investments in real estate in New York city and in various towns in California were very extensive, and many handsome edifices in interior cities were erected by his enterprise. In 1889, with James G. Fair and other well known capitalists, he organized the new Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, with $1,000,000 capital. Mr. Phelan was a public spirited citizen and noted for unostentatious charities. He bequeathed large sums in his will to various worthy institutions. He was married, in June, 1859, to Alice, daughter of Jeremiah Kelly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the issue of the marriage was a son and two daughters. He died in December, 1892.

PHELAN, James Duval, capitalist, was born in San Francisco, April 20, 1861, son of James Phelan. He was graduated at St. Ignatius' College in 1881, with the degree of B.A., and studied law at the University of California. He served as major and lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the second brigade of the national guard of California and on the staff of the commander-in-chief. He has served as president of the Bohemian Club and is president of the San Francisco Art Association. He was vice president of the California world's fair commission at Chicago, 1893, charged with the expenditure of $300,000 for the state display; was an important factor in the Midwinter International exposition held in San Francisco, 1894; served as president of its congress auxiliary and presided on the opening day. He has written on social and political subjects for the magazines, and is well known as a public speaker. His career has been active and successful. As president of the Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco and a director in the First National Bank, he is also prominent in the financial life of California. In 1896 he was elected mayor of San Francisco.

DAY, Richard Edwin, poet, was born at Granby, Oswego co., N. Y., April 27, 1852, the son of a farmer, who in early life had come to America from Somersetshire, England. He was reared on the farm, knowing only its peaceful monotony until that was broken upon by the civil war, and his father hurried off to the battle-field. The exciting stories he then heard seem first to have awakened the boy's poetical powers, and in his thirteenth year he began writing verses in a decidedly patriotic strain. In the meantime he was attending school occasionally and making himself useful on the farm. When he had progressed sufficiently in his studies, he took his turn at teaching the district school, and between his farm work and teaching was able only with the greatest difficulty to continue his education. At the age of twenty-one, however, he was graduated at Falley Seminary, in the village of Fulton, and entered Syracuse University. There he pursued a classical course, and also devoted a share of his attention to the study of philosophy and literature, and to continuing his essays in poetical composition. In 1877 he received his degree, and spent the following year teaching in a private school, in the course of which he published a collection of his poems, under the title of "Lines in the Sand." After that, the opportunity having offered, he entered the profession of journalism, becoming, in 1879, assistant editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," and in 1880 associate editor of the "Daily Standard," both of Syracuse. He has been successful as a journalist, and at the same time has devoted his leisure to a higher class of literary production. In 1880 he published "Thor: A Lyrical Drama"; "Lyrics and Satires" appeared in 1883, and in 1888 a volume of "Poems." This last brought the poet suddenly before the literary world; as a critic, writing for the "New York Journalist" said, it "received higher praise from the American press than perhaps any other volume of recent poetry in this country. The high quality of the verse," continues the writer, "in imaginative strength and graceful and appropriate imagery was especially dwelt upon, and more than one critic was not backward in ranking some of the lines among the very best in our literature. In fact, Mr. Day's last book immediately established him in the front rank of American poets, though perhaps less notoriety has attended his muse than has fallen to the lot of any other of our rhymers who have done work equally good. This is partly due to Mr. Day's offering but little verse to the magazines, and partly to the reflective character of most of his verse, which is 'caviare to the general.' In these poems, always thoughtful and written in a strong moral tone, is to be found a rich vein of originality, developed with a careful, yet warm and plastic art." Many such appreciative notices welcomed the volume both on its appearance, and as reader after reader discovered and enjoyed its contents. Mr. Day, although not an active politician, adheres to the Democratic party.

PINKNEY, Ninian, soldier and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1776. Like his brother, William Pinkney, he was a firm patriot, and took service in the United States army in 1799 as a lieutenant. During the war of 1812 he won repeated promotions, finally attaining the rank of colonel. In April, 1807, he sailed for Liverpool, and from there proceeded to Calais, which was his starting-point for a trip through France, in company with delightful companions, and by roads little known to foreigners. In 1809 he published an account of his trip, in a work entitled "Travels in the South of France, and in the Interior of the Provinces of Provence and Languedoc, in the years 1807 and 1808, by a route never before performed, being along the banks of the Loire, the Isère and the Garonne, through the greater part of their course, made by permission of the French government." The book was published in London, and Leigh Hunt, in his "Book for a Corner," tells that "It set all the idle world to going to France to live on the charming banks of the Loire." It is said by critics to have little historical value, but they find its charm in the sprightly accounts, distinctly Gallican in style, of the pretty girls and quaint characters, whom the author met, and the charming conversations he held with his American companions on the excursion. Mr. Pinkney died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1825.

ARTHUR, Timothy Shay, author and journalist, was born near Newburgh, N. Y., June 6, 1809. In 1817 his parents removed to Baltimore, Md., and there his early youth was spent. He received little schooling, but was intellectually inclined, and educated himself by careful reading in his leisure time. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn a trade, but when he had mastered it his sight failed, and he was obliged to abandon it; then for three years he was a clerk. In 1833 he went to the West as representative of a banking company, but in the following year he returned to Baltimore, and having already become known as a writer of fugitive articles, he then became editor of the Baltimore "Athenæum." His writings were popular, and he was encouraged to publish independently, beginning a literary career of unusual productiveness. In 1841 he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1852 he founded there "Arthur's Home Magazine," of which he was editor until his death. His stories, of which he produced more than one hundred, are of moral intent, and were exceedingly popular both in the United States and England on this account. The best known are: "Ten Nights in a Bar-room"; "Six Nights with the Washingtonians"; "Library for the Household" in twelve volumes; "Steps to Heaven"; and "Three Years in a Man-Trap, a Temperance Story," of which over 25,000 copies were circulated within twelve months of its first appearance. It was afterwards dramatized, and in that form proved equally successful. Mr. Arthur also wrote, in conjunction with W. H. Carpenter, a series of popular histories of the various states in the Union. He was said to be a follower of Swedenborg. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1885.

T. S. Arthur

CHAMBERLAIN, William, soldier, statesman and jurist, was born at Hopkinton, Middlesex co., Mass., in 1753. At the age of twenty he settled at London, N. H. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war he enlisted in the American army, served as an orderly sergeant and was one of seven out of a company of seventy who survived the Canada expedition. He also took part in the battle of Trenton, N. J., and the battle of Bennington. About 1780 he settled in Peacham, Vt., and was useful as town clerk for twelve years and clerk of the proprietors of the town. From 1785 to 1796 and from 1805 to 1808 he represented the town in the state legislature; he was a councillor from 1796 to 1803, and he also served as justice of the peace, and from 1787 to 1803 as chief justice of Caledonia county. In 1802 and again in 1808 he was elected to congress, and in each case served one term. In 1813–14 he was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, with Martin Chittenden as governor, but after that the Federalist party, to which he belonged, declined in power, and although he and Chittenden were again candidates for office, they failed of election. In 1800 he was presidential elector and cast his vote for Adams. He was active in religious and educational matters, serving for fifteen years as president of the Caledonia County Bible Society, and of the board of trustees of Peacham Academy. His son, William A., was professor of languages at Dartmouth. He died at Peacham, Vt. Sept. 27, 1828.

SAWYER, Edwin Forrest, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 16, 1849, son of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth D. (Hall) Sawyer. On his mother's side the family was of Quaker stock, and came to America about 1650. The Sawyers settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather, Thomas Parker, was a member of the Massachusetts general court in 1779–80, and his grandfather, Ebenezer Sawyer, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Sawyer received a good general education, but being prevented from taking a college course by failing health, he changed his plans and accepted a clerkship in the Five Cents Savings Bank of Boston. He was soon promoted to paying teller, and has made that institution his business home. His naturally scientific mind led him to take up the study of astronomy in the branch of meteoric phenomena, in which science he became one of the most skilful and active amateur observers in America. He organized a corps of observers who coöperated with him, and thus added largely to the knowledge of the supposed erratic wanderers of the solar system. In 1876 he turned his attention to the observation of variable stars, an almost neglected branch of astronomical investigation. The close watching and unceasing care necessary to determine the brightness of the object, requiring in many cases months, and even years, before any change is apparent in these elusive stars, was a work that required just the character elements possessed by Mr. Sawyer. His work in this line placed him at the very head among the variable star authorities of the world. In 1893 he published a catalogue of the magnitude of the southern stars. He determined the magnitude of nearly 3,500 stars, from 0° to 30° south declination, occupying in this work six years. His results received the encomiums of the scientific men of the world, and the catalogue is classed as the best photometric work of the decade. During the progress of the work Mr. Sawyer discovered eight new variable stars, with periods ranging from a day to 380 days, including two of the rare Algol type. In 1895 Mr. Sawyer had under way and partially finished two works of equal magnitude and importance: a revision of "Schonfeld's Southern Durchmuste" from 7^m to 7^m8, comprising nearly 4,000 puny stars, and of the latest published photometric catalogue of Müller and Kempf, of the Potsdam Observatory, also comprising some 4,000 stars. The observations alone in these works will number 30,000. In 1876 Mr. Sawyer became connected with the Boston Scientific Society, and has held all the offices, including the presidency. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a life member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft of Leipzig.

ROWE, Henry Clark, merchant, was born in Fair Haven, now New Haven, Conn., Apr. 23, 1851, son of Ruel and Abbie (Gordon) Rowe. His ancestors were among the first settlers of New Haven, one, Owen Rowe, having been the owner of a tract of land in the original apportionment, as shown in a map made in 1641, and another, Matthew Rowe, recorded a member of the colony from 1644. Mr. Rowe's great-grandfather, Ezra Rowe, and the latter's brother, Matthew, were soldiers in the revolution. His grandfather, Levi, and his father, Ruel Rowe, were prominent and public-spirited citizens, identified with all efforts for the improvement of the community. Both were engaged in various business enterprises, one being the shipment of oysters to Canada, New York and the West. The mother of Henry C. Rowe was a daughter of Washington Gordon of North Branford, Conn., and was a lady of rare intelligence and character. By the sudden death, resulting from accident, of Ruel Rowe, in May, 1868, the management of the business devolved upon the son, the subject of this sketch. He continued the western shipments for one season, but the competition of southern points of shipment, with their natural advantages of location, for the western trade decided him to establish a new trade in New England and New York, and, what was much more important, to originate a great business enterprise, namely, to propagate oysters on a large scale, in the deep waters of Long Island sound—outside of the protection of the harbors, bays and reefs. Mr. Rowe is the pioneer in deep-water oyster culture in Long Island sound, he having taken out the first grant of oyster ground in these waters on May 14, 1874. The enterprise met with many discouragements and much opposition. It was ridiculed as visionary and impracticable, and violently opposed by those whose interests lay, or seemed to lie, in other directions. Much legislation and much adjudication by the courts were necessary to determine the rights of the state of Connecticut and the shore towns, as against the state of New York and the United States, and of the oyster growers among themselves. From 1875 until the present time, Mr. Rowe has secured such legislation from year to year as the growth of the business required. In pursuance of this purpose, the deep-water oyster growers of the state have, during recent years, been united in an organization, of which Mr. Rowe was elected president on its inception. He has been re-elected to that office each year since. Some idea of the magnitude of the industry may be derived from the statement that at present (1897) he is the owner of 8,756.8 acres of oyster grounds, staked out into lots, some of it miles from land, and from thirty to forty feet under water, and employs three large steamers in cultivating, protecting and dredging the product, while in his commodious and specially arranged buildings a great number of hands are employed at shucking, packing and shipping. During the year 1896 he planted, according to the official returns, 2,330,490 bushels of shells and other material on his grounds. Mr. Rowe has made a careful study of the propagation and culture of oysters and legislation on oyster subjects, and is regarded as an authority on these questions. The cultivation of oysters is conducted upon a thoroughly scientific basis, and the result is that the oyster industry in Long Island sound is admitted to be in advance of that in any other part of the world. He has written many important papers on this subject, among them the article upon the oyster industry for the "History of New Haven," published in 1878, and one read before the international fisheries congress at Chicago in 1893. As secretary of the committee on harbor of the New Haven chamber of commerce, he has recently prepared a memorial to congress, containing careful statistics of the business of the port of New Haven, asking for extensive improvements for New Haven harbor. This memorial has been adopted by the chamber of commerce and the city, and will be presented to the next congress. Mr. Rowe has taken part in many public movements in matters which he approved, but has never sought public approbation. He is very independent, and acts alone and energetically, even if he makes enemies by so doing. These qualities have resulted, however, in the approval of those who have known him longest, and those who once were his opponents now select him to protect their interests.

Henry C. Rowe

GRIFFIN, Heneage Mackenzie, capitalist, was born in London, England, June 1, 1848, son of Alfred and Elizabeth Sarah (Sandey) Griffin. The Griffin family is of Welsh extraction, and according to the old chroniclers is descended from the ancient kings of Wales. One branch settled in Cheshire and another in the time of King John in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, where they had large territorial possessions, and in feudal times had their seat at Braybrook castle. One member of this branch, Sir Edward Griffin, was attorney-general to Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and his descendant, also Sir Edward, was married to Lady Essex, heiress of the great house of Howard, became treasurer of the chamber to Charles II., and was created by James I. Lord Griffin of Braybrook. The father of Heneage M. Griffin was a landed gentleman, owning the estates of Brand Hall, Shropshire, and Pell Wall Hall, Staffordshire; his mother was the only daughter of Capt. Sandey of the royal navy, one of Nelson's officers at the battle of Trafalgar. The son was educated at Christ Church, Oxford University, and subsequently spent two years in France and Spain. When on the death of his father, in 1867, his elder brother, Marten Harcourt Griffin, succeeded to the family estates, Mr. Griffin determined to settle in the United States. Arriving in New York city in the summer of 1872, he was within four days of his landing offered a position in the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., who entrusted him with their large foreign correspondence. During Mr. Griffin's connection the firm was engaged in the vast enterprises of backing the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad and placing the $300,000,000 government loan of five per cent. bonds. Their failure in the memorable panic of 1873 determined Mr. Griffin to turn his attention to the West, and in the summer of 1874 he settled in Denver, Colorado. During the first two years of his residence he became interested in sheep and cattle raising, but in 1876 he embarked in mining near Georgetown, Clear Creek co., about fifty miles west of Denver. Here he became the largest individual owner of mining property, having sixty or more patented claims. One group, known as the "Seven-thirty," became under his personal direction one of the leading producers of the state, and for twenty years continued a vast daily output of gold, silver and lead. Mr. Griffin also owned the Burleigh tunnel, 2,300 feet long, which was designed to cut the "Seven-thirty" mine 2,000 feet below the surface. The connection has not yet (1898) been completed. In 1896 he disposed of the "Seven-thirty" group and has since devoted himself to his real estate interests in Denver, where as early as 1876 he had acquired over three hundred building-lots, many of which he still holds. Mr. Griffin has two brothers and three sisters surviving. The eldest, Marten Harcourt Griffin of Pell Wall Hall, Staffordshire, was married to Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Henry Spencer and granddaughter of Francis Almeric, first Lord Churchill, a descendant of John Churchill, the fighter, who was created duke of Marlborough by Queen Anne, after the battle of Blenheim. By this lady he has a son, Almeric Edward Spencer Griffin, lieutenant Royal Horse artillery, and other issue. His second brother is Townshend Griffin, late lieutenant in the Royal artillery, and at present inspector of mines and public buildings in Mashonaland. His eldest sister, Elizabeth Fanny Griffin, was married to Col. Arthur Cory, of the Bengal Staff corps; the second, Georgiana Griffin, is unmarried, and the third, Margaretta Nonely Griffin, is the wife of Col. Charles R. Matthews, of the Bengal Staff corps. Mr. Griffin is a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a member of the Colorado Scientific Society, a member of the Denver Club of Denver, Col., and of the Windham, Conservative and Piccadilly clubs of London.

H. M. Griffin

MOSIER, Joseph, sculptor, was born at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 22, 1812. He engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years before his circumstances would permit of following his native taste for an artistic career. In 1845 he went to Italy, and fixing his residence in Rome, he first studied and afterwards continued to reside there while practicing his art. His best known productions are: "Esther"; "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," of which he made several replicas; companion figures executed for the Astor Library, in New York, entitled, "Tacite" and "Truth," and "Jephthah's Daughter," exhibited in London, in 1866. Among his other works are: "The Peri"; "Pocahontas"; "Rebecca at the Well," and "Rizpah," the last a seated figure holding a torch above her head.

MANTON, Benjamin Dyer, U. S. consul, was born in Providence, R. I., May 10, 1829, son of Austis P. and Salma Manton. He is eighth in descent from Roger Williams, also from Mary Dyer, who was hanged for her Quaker principles, on Boston Common, June 1, 1660. Edward Manton, his early ancestor, was one of the associates of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island. Having received a common school education, in 1844 Benjamin D. Manton went to sea, and in 1849 sailed for California, *via* Cape Horn. He afterwards commanded some of the finest clipper ships from the port of New York, in the China and Australian trade, until the outbreak of the civil war. He was then appointed one of the sixteen volunteer lieutenants authorized by congress; was placed in command of the U. S. S. Relief, seven guns, and ordered to the squadron of Comm. Du Pont, at Port Royal, S. C. On leaving the squadron, the commodore, in his sailing orders, wrote: "I avail myself of this occasion to give my warm commendation for the zeal, ability and readiness which you have always shown while in this squadron." He was then transferred to the squadron of Adm. Farragut. After receiving an honorable discharge from the navy, he built two steamships, and entering the employ of the Brazilian government, carried troops from Rio de Janeiro and other ports to the river La Plata during the Paraguayan war. He made twenty-six voyages, transporting 16,000 troops without loss of life. Following this he built floating dry docks, to raise ships from the water for repairs, the first built on the river La Plata. He introduced the telephone into the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, was the first to construct long lines in South America, and introduced electric lighting in Uruguay. In later years he planted vineyards, and has had large areas of land in wheat cultivation. Since 1869 he has been consul of the United States at Colonia, Uruguay. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Shipmasters' Association. He was

Benj D. Manton

married at Providence, R. I., Feb. 1, 1855, to Julia D., daughter of James W. and Elizabeth N. Gladding, and a descendant of the Wheaton family of Rhode Island.

Henry J Raymond

RAYMOND, Henry Jarvis, journalist, was born at Lima, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1820. He was brought up on his father's farm; at the age of sixteen, taught a country school, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1840. Proceeding at once to New York city he began the study of law, maintaining himself in part by teaching in a young ladies' seminary. But coming into contact with Horace Greeley, he began to write for the press, and when the New York "Tribune" was established in April, 1841, Raymond was associated with the enterprise. He developed great rapidity and skill as a reporter, employing a species of shorthand peculiar to himself, and showing a wonderful memory, most auspicuously seen in his reports of Dr. Dionysius Lardner's scientific lectures, from which reports the lectures were published in two volumes, by Greeley & McElrath, with Dr. Lardner's certificate of their accuracy. Young Raymond also exhibited great energy in procuring exclusive news. Eventually his temperament, which was more conservative by far than that of Mr. Greeley, led to differences between the two, and in 1848 he left the "Tribune" to assume the position of office editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," under Col. J. Watson Webb. He also became the literary adviser of the firm of Harper Bros., and to him (in 1850) was due the founding of "Harper's New Monthly Magazine." For this he wrote the "Prospectus." A newspaper debate which he had with Horace Greeley on Fourierism was continued for some time, and then Mr. Raymond's articles were published as a pamphlet. He also contributed largely to the periodicals of Messrs. Harper. In 1849 he was elected to the state legislature by the Whigs, and there distinguished himself in debate. In 1850 he was re-elected to the assembly, and was made its speaker. He devoted special attention to the promotion of legislation for the improvement of the school and canal systems. In 1856 he retired from the "Courier and Enquirer," on account of political differences between him and Col. Webb. The winter of 1850-51 was spent in Europe, but returning to the United States the following season, he founded the New York "Times," whose first issue appeared Sept. 18, 1851, and this paper he made one of the leading journals of the country. He went to Baltimore in the summer of 1852 to report the proceedings of the Whig national convention, but was given a seat as a delegate. Raymond was an anti-slavery Whig, and during this convention made a strong speech, setting forth the position of many Northern Whigs upon slavery as it was related to public questions then in issue. In 1854 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, and in 1856 he was prominent in the organization of the National Republican party, drafting its "Address to the People." After the defeat of Gen. Frémont in his canvass for the presidency, Mr. Raymond declined a renomination for the lieutenant governorship of New York. The next year (1858) he favored Stephen A. Douglas, but ultimately resumed his relations with the Republican party. In 1859 he visited Europe, and was an eye-witness of the Franco-Austrian campaign in Italy, gaining a journalistic triumph by the early publication, in New York, of his full account of the battle of Solferino. He warmly urged the nomination of Hon. William H. Seward for the presidency in 1860, but when Abraham Lincoln became the Republican standard-bearer, Mr. Raymond supported him efficiently, as indeed he supported the national government throughout the civil war, only censuring at times what he regarded as a hesitating policy. After the first battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861), he proposed the establishment of a provisional government. During this year (1861) he was elected a member of the New York legislature, and when it assembled was made its speaker. In 1863 he was defeated by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan for nomination as candidate for the U. S. senatorship from New York. He was chairman of the New York delegation in the Republican national convention of 1864, and during that year was elected to congress. In a speech in the house of representatives, Dec. 22, 1865, he maintained that the southern states had never been out of the Union. He was now separated from the majority of his party, and gave a partial support to the reconstruction policy of Pres. Andrew Johnson. He took part in convoking the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866, and wrote its "Address and Declaration of Principles." During that year he declined to be renominated for congress, and in 1867 also declined the nomination as U. S. minister to Austria, which had been offered to him by Pres. Johnson. He now devoted himself once more, and with the utmost energy, to journalism, which he accounted his true vocation, but in 1868 revisited Europe with his family. Mr. Raymond was an assiduous writer for thirty years, but he published only one book, "History of the Administration of President Lincoln" (New York, 1864). A revised edition, entitled "The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln," was published in 1865. (See Augustus Maverick, "H. J. Raymond and the New York Press for Thirty Years," Hartford, 1870.) He died in New York city, June 18, 1869.

W S Mayo

MAYO, William Starbuck, author, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 20, 1812. His family on both sides was among the earliest New England colonists. Rev. John Mayo, from whom he was descended, was the first pastor of the South Church in Boston. His early education was received in schools at Ogdensburg and Potsdam, and at the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city Here he was graduated M.D. in 1833, and for some years practiced his profession. Later, however, he abandoned medicine, and set out for a tour in the interior of Africa. The trip stopped short with the Barbary States and Spain, and then he returned to New York and began to publish his more ambitious works, which had, however, been preceded by a number of short stories contributed to magazines. His books are of a wild and romantic character, and mirror the author's delight in African legends. In 1844 he published "Flood and Field: A Tale of Battles on Sea and Land"; "Kaloolah; or, Journeyings to the Djibel Kumei" (1849); and "The Berber; or, the Mountaineer of the Atlas" (1850). "Romance Dust from the Historic Placer" (1851), a collection of his short stories; and "Never Again" (1872), a satire on New York society.

HAMMOND, William Robinson, lawyer and judge, was born at Franklin, Heard co., Ga., Oct. 25, 1848, son of Dennis Fletcher and Adeline (Robinson) Hammond. His father was a lawyer, and was judge of the circuit court during 1855–61. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of William Hammond, of London, England, whose widow emigrated, in 1639, to America, with her two sons. She was the sister of Adm. Penn, and aunt of William Penn, the Quaker. His early education was obtained at Newman, Ga., and in 1869 he was graduated at the University of Georgia with first honors. He then studied law in his father's office at Atlanta, Ga., and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with his father until 1882, when he was elected by the general assembly of Georgia to fill an unexpired term as judge of the superior courts of the Atlanta circuit. He was re-elected in 1884, but resigned in 1885, and formed a law partnership with Judge John J. Hall, now of Macon, Ga. Since 1897 he has practiced with Lola P. Skeen. In 1894 Judge Hammond published two letters in the Atlanta "Journal" in which he protested against the attempts of demagogues to arouse in the South a spirit of hostility to northern capitalists, declared that the various sections of the Union should cultivate fraternal feelings, and that in the case of the South any other course would bring disaster. To the Atlanta "Constitution," in 1896, he contributed two letters, appealing to his fellow Democrats to withstand the tidal wave in favor of free silver, presenting the arguments in favor of a gold basis with great clearness and force, and stating his own position as follows: "Though I should be the only man south of Mason and Dixon's line, I shall cast my ballot for the man and the platform that stand for the maintenance of our national honor, and the payment of private debts in a currency equal in value to the one under which they were created." These communications, republished in a pamphlet entitled "Sectional Prejudice and the Money Question," attracted much attention in the South, and were heartily commended by newspapers at the North. In June, 1899, Judge Hammond delivered an address before the Alumni Association of the University of Georgia, taking as his subject "Thought as Affecting Life and Character." In this inspiring production, subsequently printed, he discussed some of the problems of life, and boldly yet reverently deprecating the habit of refusing to accept and appropriate truth because there is some which lies beyond us, asked: "Is it not rather the part of the higher wisdom to take what has been vouchsafed to us in a spirit of humility, trusting that what we cannot understand or reconcile, rests within the infinite mind of Him who knows all things, and must do all things well?" This drew from the chancellor of the university the statement that it was worthy of preservation as an important contribution to the literature of the times. Another address, delivered before the Southern Educational Association in Atlanta, on "Moral Training," brought him a letter of congratulation and thanks from Archbishop John Ireland. His contributions to the literature of the times, on social and political questions, have attracted wide attention, and elicited favorable comment from all sections of the country. He was a member of the Atlanta board of education during 1885–97; is a life trustee of Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., and a life trustee of the colored branch of the University of Georgia, in Savannah. His professional life has been marked by the highest degree of success. The members of the bar of his state do not hesitate to accord him one of the foremost places in their front rank. He was married, in 1870, to Laura, daughter of Edward E. Rawson, of Atlanta.

W.R. Hammond.

TENNEY, John Searle, jurist and legislator, was born at Rowley, Essex co., Mass., Jan. 21, 1793, son of Enoch and Jane (Searle) Tenney. He pursued his studies at the celebrated Dummer Academy, at Byfield, Mass., and, entering Bowdoin College, was graduated with high honor in 1816. For nine months after this he was principal of the academy at Warren, Me., and then began the study of law in the office of the late Thomas Bond at Hallowell. After his admission to the bar he established himself at Norridgewock, the shire town of the county of Somerset, where he achieved a high reputation and practiced successfully for twenty-one years. In 1841 he was appointed justice of the supreme court as successor to Judge Nicholas Emery. For fourteen years, as he was reappointed for a second term, he faithfully and ably discharged the duties of associate justice. In 1855 Judge Tenney was elevated to the chief-justiceship as successor to the learned Ether Shepley. After serving his constitutional term of seven years, he closed his judicial career and retired to private life. In 1850 he was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Bowdoin College, which position he held for fifteen years. The same year he received from that institution the degree of LL.D. In 1838 he represented Norridgewock in the legislature and in 1864 filled the position of senator. He was a man of sterling, unflinching integrity and high sense of honor. In all his duties he manifested the most conscientious carefulness, accurate thought and painstaking labor. He was married, February, 1831, to Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Dennis, of Ipswich, Mass. They had two children. Judge Tenney died in August, 1869.

MARECHAL, Edwin Lesley, physician, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., June 27, 1850, son of Charles Francis and Mary Serena (   ) Maréchal. He received his education in the public schools of Mobile, Ala., and in Mobile College (now defunct). He studied medicine under Dr. Jerome Cochran, of Mobile, in 1868–70, afterwards graduating at the Medical College of Alabama in 1870. He began the practice of his profession in Alabama. Here he organized the Baldwin County Medical Society, and was health officer of that county until 1890, when he returned to Mobile. He was the health officer of Mobile county, and in 1896 was president of the Mobile County Medical Society. In 1889 he was made counselor of the State Medical Association, and in 1898 became a member of the state board of health and of the state board of medical examiners. In 1895 he was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence and hygiene in the Medical College of Alabama, resigning in 1898. He is a member of the Alabama Historical Society. He has always been prominently identified with the professional and lay press of the state, and is deeply interested in educational matters. He is the author of numerous papers, medical and literary. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1894 he was elected a member of the school board of Mobile county for six years, and in 1896 was elected annual orator of the Medical Association of

E.L.Marechal.

the State of Alabama. Dr. Maréchal was married, Aug. 13, 1874, to Julia, daughter of I. S. O. G. Greer, of Meridian, Miss. They have six children.

SAMUEL, Webster Marshall, merchant and financier, was born March 7, 1834, son of Edward Marshall Samuel. His father, a native of Virginia, was a merchant for many years, and in the latter part of his life president of the Farmers' Bank of Moab and Liberty, Mo., and of the Commercial Bank of St. Louis. The Samuel family first came to America from England in the eighteenth century, and settling in Virginia, attained position and means; also furnishing several doughty fighting men in both the revolution and the war of 1812. Webster M. Samuel was educated in the schools of his native town and Danville, Ky., completing his course in 1854. He began his business career in the employ of a merchant in Liberty, Mo., and subsequently starting out on his own account, became a grain commission merchant in the city of St. Louis, Mo. His high business qualities and keen intelligence brought him rapidly to the front both with his business associates and in the financial circles of the city of St. Louis. He is (1898) president of the St. Louis United Elevator Co., and has occupied the office since the organization of the company in 1891. He is also president of the Phœnix Insurance Co.; a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., and was president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange in 1874. In politics Mr. Samuel is a Democrat, and although active in the interests of his party, has never sought or accepted any public office save that of common councillor of St. Louis (18—18—). In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and a regular attendant of the First Church of St. Louis. He was married, Dec. 10, 1857, to Annie M., daughter of William H. Russell, of Vermont.

Webster Samuel

PALMER, John, secretary of the state of New York, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., March 22, 1842, of English parentage. When a year old he was taken to England, and remaining for some years, was educated at a semi-military school near Liverpool; then returning to the United States he joined his parents at Albany, where he learned the painting and decorating trade. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 91st New York infantry, organized in Albany, and was mustered in as corporal in company B. At the battle of Five Forks, Va., a comrade's horse fell on him, which nearly terminated his life, and inflicted injuries from which he has never entirely recovered. Being mustered out of service at Albany, July 8, 1865, he resumed his business as a painter and decorator, and by industry and integrity rapidly rose to prosperity and position. In 1892 he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been a prominent factor in all legislative work in Albany and Washington in behalf of the veterans of the civil war. He was one of the originators of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, of which he has been president and a member of the executive board. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion in the New York state commandery; is identified with many civic associations and public enterprises and several savings banks and loan associations. In 1893 he was elected secretary of state of New York, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected for a second term to serve for three years from Jan. 1, 1896. He secured the passage of a law changing the method of filing criminal statistics, thereby saving the people nearly $300,000 per annum. He was married, in 1867, to a Miss Moore, and there have been born to them five children, three of whom are living, two sons and a daughter.

Jno Palmer

POTTER, Dexter Burton, lawyer, was born at Scituate, R. I., Aug. 23, 1840, son of Rev. Jeremiah and Mary Anne (Salisbury) Potter, and is a descendant in the eighth generation of Robert Potter, of Coventry, England, who, in 1634, emigrated to New England. In 1637 or 1638 he settled at Portsmouth, R. I., and in 1642, with others, bought of Sachem Miantonomoh a tract of land that became known as the Shawomett purchase, afterwards called Warwick, and is now practically the county of Kent. Mr. Potter spent his early years on a farm. After studying at Riverpoint Classical Seminary, in Warwick, and at East Greenwich Academy, he learned a mechanical business, next taught school and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar Dec. 4, 1868, and the bar of the U. S. circuit court Nov. 15, 1871. Since the former date he has practiced his profession in Providence and acted as counsel in a large number of important cases. He was elected to the general assembly from Coventry in 1871–72, and was a senator in 1873–74, declining a re election in 1875. He again served in the general assembly, 1876–78, and during that period was speaker of the house. In the performance of his duties as speaker these two terms, which included six sessions, he never left the chair to engage in debate nor was absent a day, and never had a ruling questioned or appealed from by any member of the house. He was again elected to the senate in 1879. He was a moderator for two years in Scituate and five in Coventry. He was a trial justice in Scituate and for two years a member of the school committee. He is a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and has been one of its board of managers. He is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association and chairman of the judiciary committee. He is also a member of the Providence Bar Club and is its president. Mr. Potter is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been master of his subordinate lodge; marshal of the grand lodge, and district deputy grand master. He has been president of the alumni association of East Greenwich Academy; is president of the Providence Telephone Co., which covers the state of Rhode Island and a small portion of Massachusetts; belongs to the Providence University Club; to Squantum Association; to the Providence Art Club; the Rhode Island School of Design; Masonic Veteran Association, and other social organizations. He was married at Cranston, R. I., July 24, 1833, to Emily H., daughter of Hezekiah and Emeline (Abbey) Allen.

Dexter B. Potter

GROGAN, Frank Willis, naval architect, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., May 21, 1857, son of John J. and Sarah A. (Shapleigh) Grogan. He attended the public schools of his native city, and was afterwards instructed by private tutors. He began to learn ship-building at sixteen years of age, and served for five years as regular government apprentice in the Kittery navy yard. When twenty-one he was appointed naval draughtsman in the Kittery navy yard. In 1881 he was ordered to report to the committee of naval construction, having charge of the new vessels of the navy, in connection with the advisory board, when he was given charge of the design and calculations for a type of wooden gunboat for Chinese waters. In March, 1883, he was ordered by the secretary of the navy to report to the chief constructor for temporary duty in the bureau of construction and repair in the navy department at Washington, his labors being given to the designing of the first vessel of the well-known white squadron. He was next transferred to the New York navy yard, where he remained two years, thence being called to the navy department in December, 1885. In the course of his connection with the bureau of construction and repair he was intrusted with some of its most intricate work, and when legislation for the first battleships was secured, the chief constructor placed him in charge of the designing, calculating, and preparation of the plans of the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon. Resigning in April, 1891, he was appointed as assistant of the board of management of the government exhibits at the Columbian exposition. He designed the full-sized model battleship Illinois, the conception of Adm. Meade, and famous as the "brick ship," as an exhibit for the navy department, and supervised its construction. He was also in charge of the exhibits of the bureau of construction and repair, and bureau of yards and docks, of the navy department. At the dedication in October, 1892, he was presented by the directory with a medal as one of the designers of the exposition. He also designed the buildings for the naval observatory exhibit, and designed, and superintended the building of the structure for the exhibit of, the International Navigation Co. in the transportation building. Mr. Grogan was a member of the general committee, world's congress auxiliary on engineering congresses of the exposition, and a member of the advisory council of the division of marine and naval engineering and naval architecture, which met under the direction of the world's congress auxiliary. After the termination of these duties Mr. Grogan was again engaged by the navy department at Washington in designing vessels for the navy, and acted in an advisory capacity to the hydrographic inspector's office in the coast and geodetic survey, treasury department, his duties pertaining to the design and construction of the coast survey vessels. In 1898 he designed the Pathfinder, a steel coast survey steamer, for service in Alaska and the Aleutian islands, and superintended her construction. In August, 1899, he resigned from the government service to accept the position of naval architect, in charge of the hull department, for the Fore River Ship and Engine Co., at Weymouth, Mass. He was a member of the Portsmouth city council in 1882 and was re-elected in 1883. Mr. Grogan is married and has four children.

Frank W Grogan

HILL, Luther Leonidas, physician, was born in Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22, 1862, son of Luther L. and Laura Sarah (Croom) Hill. His father (1823-93) was a prominent minister of the Methodist church. His original American ancestor was William W. Hill, who went to North Carolina from England in 1687. Dr. Hill was educated at Howard College, Marion, Ala., and studied medicine in the Medical College of the University of New York, being graduated in 1881. Later he studied at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1882, and then took a post-graduate course at King's College Hospital, London, England (1883–84). Upon his return to the United States he began the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1887 he was elected president of the Montgomery County Medical and Surgical Society, and a member of the board of health of the county of Montgomery in 1888. In 1890 he was made president of the board of U. S. pension examiners. Dr. Hill was elected president of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama in 1897, and was made president of the Montgomery board of health in 1898. He is a grand senior counselor of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama; member of the American Medical Association; surgeon of the Hill Infirmary in Montgomery; examiner of the Traveler's Life Insurance Co.; surgeon of the Central railroad of Georgia, and of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and is a member of the Social Medical Club, of his city. He has made many valuable contributions to the surgical literature of his profession, and is regarded, although yet a young man, as one of the surgical leaders in the state. Among his most important contributions are: "Modern Treatment of Wounds" ("Transactions" Medical Association, Alabama, 1891); "Osteo-Sarcoma" (New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal," 1892); "Foreign Bodies in the Air Passage" (Alabama "Medical and Surgical Age," 1893); "Elephantiasis" ("Medical News," New York, 1894); "Cancer of the Breast" (New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal," 1897); "Stone in Bladder" (Medical Association, Alabama, 1897); "Retention of the Testicles" ("Medical News," New York, 1899), and "Hernia of the Vermiform Appendix" (New York "Medical Record," 1899). Dr. Hill was married at Mobile, Ala., July 12, 1888, to Lilly, daughter of Mark Lyons, of Mobile, Ala. They have two sons and two daughters.

L L Hill

J. F. Green

GREEN, Joseph Foster, naval officer, was born in Maine, Nov. 24, 1811. He entered the navy as midshipman Nov. 1, 1827, and until 1830 was attached to the Vandalia, of the Brazilian squadron. In 1833 he studied at the naval school in Norfolk, and on June 10th of that year was promoted to be passed-midshipman. From 1836 until 1837 he cruised in the Mediterranean on the ship Potomac. He was commissioned as lieutenant Feb. 28, 1838, and during the following eight years was stationed in West Indian and Brazilian waters. During the Mexican war he was an officer of the ship-of-the-line Ohio, and took part in all of the important naval operations on the Pacific coast. He was promoted to be commander Sept. 14, 1855, and from 1850 until 1858 was stationed at the Boston navy yard and at the Naval Academy. When the civil war opened he was on ordnance duty. He was commissioned as captain

July 16, 1862, and until 1864 commanded the steam sloop Canandaigua, of the south Atlantic squadron, taking part in the bombardment of Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. From 1866 until 1868 he was again on ordnance duty at the Boston navy yard. He was promoted to be commodore July 24, 1867, and rear-admiral in November, 1870. He performed special service in 1869, and in 1870 was assigned to the command of the south Atlantic squadron. On Nov. 25, 1872, he was placed on the retired list. He died in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 9, 1897.

Saml E. Elmore

ELMORE, Samuel Edward, life insurance and bank president, was born at South Windsor, Hartford co., Conn., Nov. 3, 1833, son of Harvey and Clarissa (Burnham) Elmore. His father was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1842 and 1844 and captain of a company of militia riflemen; his mother was a daughter of Zenas and Thankful (Burnham) Burnham, of South Windsor. Mr. Elmore is a descendant in the seventh generation from Edward Elmer, who came from England in 1632 and accompanied the Rev. Thomas Hooker from Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass., to Connecticut in 1636 and helped to found the town of Hartford. He lost his life in King Philip's war. The family name had many spellings in the early records. Col. Samuel Elmore is said to have adopted that form because it was so spelled in his commission from the Continental congress. Mr. Elmore still retains a part of the land obtained in 1660 by Edward Elmer, and it has come to him through six generations without any written directions in the way of deed, will or other document. His grandfather, Samuel Elmore, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, participating in five different campaigns. His early education was obtained in the South Windsor high school, Hinsdale (Mass.) Academy and Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Mass. He was graduated at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1857, being a fellow student with Pres. Garfield. In 1857-58 he taught in the Sedgwick Institute, at Great Barrington, Mass., and in 1859-60 he was principal of the Stowe (Vt.) Academy. In 1860, and again in 1864, he represented South Windsor in the Connecticut legislature. As chief clerk in the office of the treasurer of Connecticut, in 1860-65, he attended to a large part of the duty of raising funds for the equipment of troops for the civil war, signed the first bonds ever issued by the state of Connecticut and also took part in the re-enlistment of men and the payment of bounties. While in the legislature in 1864 he obtained a charter for the Continental Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., and at its organization in 1865 he was made secretary of the company. In 1868-74 he was its president, the assets in that time increasing from $150,000 to $2,500,000. In 1875 he became president of the Connecticut River Banking Co., of Hartford, which position he still holds (1900). He is interested in many manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and is a director in the C. Cowles Co., of New Haven, Conn.; the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; the Pratt & Whitney Co., of Hartford, Conn., and the Connecticut River Co., of Hartford. He is director and treasurer of the J. R. Montgomery Co., of Windsor Locks, Conn., and secretary and treasurer of the Utica Cement Co., of Hartford. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; the Hartford Scientific Society, and the Connecticut Historical Society. He was married, Nov. 1, 1864, to Mary Amelia, daughter of Dennis and Harriet (Sloan) Burnham, of Hartford. They have four sons, Frank Harvey, Samuel Dean, Charles Burnham and Henry Dennis Elmore.

M. Looscan

LOOSCAN, Michael, lawer, was born at Caher, near Irishtown, county Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1838, son of Mehale and Mary (Walsh) O'Looscan. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, where he became a good English scholar. He came to America in March, 1855, and after working for a year on the Erie canal, and then in a cotton mill at Utica, N. Y., he went to Mobile, Ala., where he was engaged as a press boy on the "Mercury," the first secession paper of the South. In 1859 he located in Harrison county, Tex., where he taught school. He studied law in the office of Judge Micajah H. Bonner for three years. He had just been admitted to the bar when the civil war broke out, and enlisting in company A, Capt. Peter Hardeman, 2d Texas, mounted riflemen, commanded by Col. John R. Ford. He served under Gen. Van Dorn in receiving the surrender of the U. S. troops in Texas. He served throughout the Confederate campaign in Arizona, and was acting adjutant of Lieut.-Col. John R. Baylor's battalion when it captured Messilla, then the capital. On Col. Baylor's appointment as military governor of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, Maj. Looscan became his adjutant and secretary. His brigade being reorganized in San Antonio, Tex., in 1862, he was made major of the first regiment, which was ordered to Arkansas and Missouri in 1863. In Gen. Price's Arkansas campaign of 1864, which resulted in the Federal evacuation, he commanded the 31st Texas cavalry, and won great praise for the perfect discipline of his men and for gallant conduct in the field. Early in the spring of 1865 he became inspector-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. S. B. Maxey, and held this office, with headquarters at Houston, Tex., at the time of the surrender of the Confederates in Texas, May 30, 1865. He then spent two years in teaching school. In 1867 he began law practice in Houston in the office of Judge William S. Oldham, and steadily built up a good business. On the readmission of Texas, in 1870, he was elected county attorney of Harris county, but he speedily made himself so obnoxious to Gov. Davis and the "Carpet-baggers," that the law creating this office was repealed for the evident purpose of getting rid of him; the legislative enactment was consequently called Looscan's Relief Bill. Being nevertheless retained as counsel to the county commissioners, he filed a bill charging the sheriff with malfeasance in office, forcing him and the treasurer to pay to the county upward of $25,000 in currency and script, and brought numerous suits in behalf of the county against rapacious office-holders. In 1876 the office of county attorney was restored, and he was elected by popular vote; he held it for four years more, making a total of ten years' service to the county. He was a member of several Democratic state conventions in the 70's and of those of 1890 and 1892, which nominated James S. Hogg for governor. Mr. Looscan warmly advocated Gov. Hogg's policy, but would accept no office save as aide-de-camp and colonel on his staff. He opposed the encroachments of railroads on the public lands of Texas, always advocating their sale to actual settlers, and labored to establish the railroad commission of Texas. He was for many years a manager of the Confederate Veterans' Home at Austin. In 1881 he was married to Adele Lubbock, daughter of Judge Andrew Briscoe, first chief-justice of Harris county, and prominent in establishing the republic of Texas. He died in Houston, Tex., Sept. 7, 1897.

MASON, Edwin Cooley, soldier, was born at Springfield, O., May 31, 1831, son of Gen. Sampson and Minerva (Needham) Mason. His father was a member of congress and a lineal descendant of Sampson Mason, one of Cromwell's "Ironsides," who afterward settled in Rehoboth, Mass. Gen. Edwin C. Mason was educated in the schools and college of his native place. His life was spent in military service. The company which he organized and drilled in Springfield, several years before the civil war was the first in the the state to offer its services to Gov. Dennison, and became company F in the 2d Ohio infantry. He was commissioned captain June 18, 1861, in the 7th U. S. infantry. The following November, while his command was stationed at Fort Preble, near Portland, Me., he was commissioned colonel of the 7th Maine volunteer infantry, serving in the army of the Potomac with that regiment until its term of service expired, and was then commissioned colonel of the 176th Ohio volunteer infantry, and served with that regiment in the army of the Cumberland until the close of the war, participating in many of the most conspicuous battles. He was wounded three times, once severely, at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., in the spring of 1864. The record of his military promotions and assignments during his thirty-four years of military service may be briefly stated as follows: captain in 2d Ohio volunteer infantry April, 29, 1861; captain 17th U. S. infantry June 18, 1861; colonel 7th Maine volunteers Nov. 7, 1861; colonel 176th Ohio volunteers Sept. 22, 1864; brevet brigadier-general of volunteers June 3, 1865. Returning to the regular service, he, in 1869, was captain in the 20th U.S. infantry; in 1871 major of the 21st U. S. infantry; May 8, 1881, lieutenant-colonel 4th U. S. infantry; colonel 3d U. S. infantry April 24, 1888; Feb. 27, 1890, brevet brigadier-general U. S. army; retired May 31, 1895. After the close of the war he spent several years in active service on the frontier as inspector-general on Gen. O. O. Howard's staff, 1876–81, taking part in many campaigns and expeditions against the hostile Indians in Texas, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. He distinguished himself particularly in the Bannock-Piute and Nez Perces campaigns of 1871–73 and 1878. For gallantry and ability in these campaigns, especially in the Modoc war of 1873, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. His connection with his last command, that of the 3d U. S. infantry, is locally well known. After Gen. Mason's retirement from the army, in 1895, he located in St. Paul, Minn., where he lived until his death. He devoted himself the last years of his life to literary pursuits. writing many military papers, and was distinguished as a lecturer upon military events in American history. He was elected commander of the Minnesota commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Armyof the Republic, May 9, 1893, of which at the time of his death he was the efficient recorder. He was president of the citizens' committee for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Paul, 1896. Gen. Mason was a deeply religious man, and was long actively connected with the Presbyterian church; often supplying certain pulpits in the city as a ruling elder. His last public address was before the Acker Post, G.A.R., a few days before his last illness. Gen. Mason was an American patriot in the truest sense, and took a deep interest in all of the public affairs of the city, as well as of the nation at large. He was married, May 2, 1867, to Frances Mary, daughter of Lansing and Frances Montague (Southworth) Kingsbury, and a sister of D. L. Kingsbury, of the State Historical Society. Gen. Mason died in St. Paul, April 30, 1898, leaving a widow and four children, three daughters and one son.

Edwin C Mason

RICHARDS, Calvin Adams, merchant and railway manager, was born at Dorchester, Mass., March 4, 1828, son of Isaiah D. and Caroline (Capen) Richards. He was educated in the public schools, but discontinued his study at the age of thirteen to become an assistant to his father in business. He early exhibited such exceptional executive ability that, while still quite a young man, his father constantly depended on him for assistance and counsel. He devoted his thoughts and attention entirely to business and to the care of his mother, who was in delicate health during the closing years of her life, denying himself many of the pleasures of young men. Three brothers also joined their father in the business, and he remained with them until 1861, when he opened a large establishment of his own on Washington street, and there during the years of the civil war, and those immediately following, amassed a fortune. While connected with his father's business, he was elected to the common council of Boston, where he served three terms (1858–59 and 1861), and in 1862 was a member of the board of aldermen. The experience gained in these branches of the city government. especially as speaker on the floor, gave him a facility of expression that made him prominent in after years as a public speaker and after dinner orator. In 1874, after his return from an extensive tour of Europe, he was induced to take a place in the directory of the Metropolitan Railroad Co., in whose affairs he soon made his executive power felt, and was persuaded to accept the presidency. At the time of his accession, the railroad was on the verge of bankruptcy. A powerful rival corporation had been allowed by the former management to gain great advantages and greatly embarrass the Metropolitan. Mr. Richards' task was to restore his road to its former position, and how thoroughly he accomplished it is known to all who are familiar with the history of street railroad development in American cities. Although knowing nothing of the business, he speedily became master of the situation, making the Metropolitan the equal of the largest and best managed companies in the country. His methods were copied by other street railroad companies at home and abroad. In all matters of importance in the interest of his road or affecting it, before the legislature, or the city government, he personally appeared; and his arguments, with his strong personal magnetism, shrewd common sense, and intimate knowledge of street railroad affairs were almost always successful, even when some of the ablest attorneys of the state were opposed to him. He had the good will of his em-

C. A. Richards

ployees, even though a firm and strict master, holding them up to the line of duty, being always ready to hear and fully examine complaints and deal fairly with those under him. In 1885 he was made president of the American Street Railway Association, composed of the executive forces of the leading street railroads in the United States and Canada; and he took great interest in the annual conventions of the organization held in the different cities, in which he made himself a power by his foresight and wisdom. He was among the earliest to predict the use of electric power for street cars, and was almost the first man publicly to discuss it, bringing the matter forward in a memorable speech at the annual banquet of the association in New York city, in October, 1884. In 1887, after the consolidation of all the street railroads in Boston, and the absorption of the Metropolitan in the West End Street Railway Co., Mr. Richards became general manager under Pres. Whitney; but after a few weeks' service he resigned. Upon his retirement as president of the Metropolitan Co., he was given a complimentary banquet by his associates, and presented with a massive bronze, the silver plate appropriately inscribed. The closing act of his business life was to purchase and remodel the large office building, at No. 114 State street, which bears his name. Mr. Richards was married, Feb. 7, 1852, to Ann R., daughter of Dexter Babcock, of the wholesale grocery firm of Babcock & Coolidge, Boston. They had two children: a son, who died in 1868, and a daughter. Mr. Richards died, after a long illness, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1892.

ALDRICH, William Farrington, lawyer and financier, was born at Mendon, Worcester co., Mass., Oct. 22, 1815, son of Charles and Olive Aldrich. He was educated in the schools of his native town and in Palmyra, N. Y., where a part of his youth was spent with his sister Mary, who was the wife of Truman Heminway. While studying law in Palmyra, Mr. Aldrich served as a clerk in his brother-in-law's drug store and also in the local canal collector's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and in his practice in Palmyra he had, successively, as partners, Geo. W. Cuyler, Mr. Hopkins, Judge Thomas N. Ninde, Jared Frank Harrison, and Judge Chas. McLouth. Mr. Aldrich soon won prominence among the lawyers of western New York, and in 1861 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party and was a strong supporter of the Union throughout the civil war, often appearing as a speaker in political campaigns. In 1861 he was elected district attorney of Wayne county on the Republican ticket and served for three years. In 1866 Mr. Aldrich removed to New York city, where he continued to practice his profession. He obtained the charter of the Union Trust Co., of New York city, and was the secretary of the company for several years. He was at various times appointed by the courts as receiver for large financial institutions and was examiner of national banks. As receiver for the German-American Bank he promptly filed a personal bond for one million dollars. In the financial panic of 1873 Mr. Aldrich lost the greater part of his fortune, and from that year until his death he devoted himself to his large law practice. He was married, in 1845, to Louisa M., daughter of John and Eugenia (Barker) Klapp, of Dutchess county, N. Y. He had three sons and a daughter, but only Mrs. Aldrich and two sons survived him, the eldest son, Edward Klapp, dying just a week previous to his father. William F. Aldrich, Jr., and Truman Heminway Aldrich, were elected on the Republican tickets in adjoining districts in Alabama, in 1894, to the 54th congress. One of Mr. Aldrich's brothers, David S., settled in Palmyra, and one of his daughters, Margaret, became the first wife of Rear-Adm. William T. Sampson. William F. Aldrich died Nov. 14, 1878.

W F Aldrich

FRENCH, Alice ("Octave Thanet"), author, was born at Andover, Mass., March 19, 1850, daughter of George Henry and Frances (Morton) French. Her earliest American ancestor, William French, was one of the original proprietors and first captain of the town of Billerica, and a member of the provincial legislature. Her mother is a daughter of Gov. Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts; through whom Miss French is descended from the Winslows, Bournes, Lathrops, Mayhews, Tillinghasts, Carvers, Allertons, Carys, Hodges, as well as by direct line from George Morton, the pilgrim. Her father removed to the West before the civil war, and for a number of years was a manufacturer of agricultural implements. She was educated at the Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass. During a trip to England, soon after leaving school, she became interested in English school history of the time of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and this interest she never lost. She was a diligent student of English literature, and she also became interested in German philosophy, and had what she called "a perilous smattering" of Hegel and Schopenhauer. Her story, "Schopenhauer on Lake Pepin," is the only record of her impressions. As a manufacturer's daughter and the confidant of her brothers, she became more and more interested in industrial questions. Probably no living story-writer knows so much at first hand of the working man and his employer as she. She is said to believe in coöperation rather than in trades unions as the final solution of the labor problem, but considers organization of working men necessary as preliminary to coöperation. Miss French is president of the Iowa Society of Colonial Dames, and belongs to several woman's clubs. Among her works (the most popular of which have been translated into French, German, Italian and Russian), are: "Otto, the Knight": "Stories of a Western Town"; "Heart of Toil"; "Adventure in Photography"; "Expiation," a novelette: "The Missionary Sheriff," and "We All," a child's story. The characteristics of her stories have been an intimate knowledge of life and the human heart, a sane yet sympathetic view of life, and an optimism that is rather because of her clear vision than in spite of it. Her style is modeled on the French story tellers, of whom she is an industrious and delighted reader, and is studiously simple and direct, but varying with the subject. Her summers are spent at Davenport, Ia., her winters on a plantation in Arkansas.

KEDZIE, Robert Clark, chemist, was born at Delhi, Delaware co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1823. With little early training in the public schools, he entered Oberlin College, teaching a district school for three months, in order to support himself during his stay at that institution, and was graduated in 1847 with the degree of M.A. In 1851 he was graduated with high honors at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and settled first in Kalamazoo, but in 1852 removed to Vermontville. He was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1861, when he entered the army as surgeon of the 12th Michigan infantry, and on his return from the war settled at Lansing. In 1863 he was elected professor of chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural College and still occupies the chair; in 1864, was president of the State Medical Society; in 1867, a member of the Michigan legislature, and in 1876 chairman of the section on state medicine and public hygiene of the American Medical Association. In 1877 he became president of the state board of health, of which he was a member for many years, and did valuable work on the committee appointed to investigate poisons, explosives, chemicals, accidents, and special sources of danger; inventing an oil tester, which exposed the dangerous character of illuminating oils for sale throughout the state, and arousing the opposition of dishonest manufacturers. He also gave special attention to the analysis of arsenical wall-papers. His labors for the advancement of agricultural chemistry, however, placed him pre-eminently as the friend of the farmer, and he is widely known as the founder of the present system of farmers' institutes, resolutions submitted by him to the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College, and by that body to the state board of agriculture, having led to their establishment. By his efforts agents for fertilizers were required to take out a license and affix a label to every package having a chemical analysis of the contents printed thereon, and he also proposed a plan by which farmers could put up their own lightning rods, which resulted in the saving of thousands throughout the state. In 1877, in support of the farmers against the State Millers' Association, he demonstrated that Clawson wheat is the best suited to the soil and climate of Michigan. He is a writer on various subjects of public interest, and among his best known articles are: "Water Supply of Michigan"; "Poisons in Agriculture"; "Influence of the Destruction of Forests on Climate"; "Climatology of Central Michigan"; "Experiments on the Conduction of Electricity of High Tension with Reference to Protection from Lightning"; "Healthy Homes for Farmers," and the "Magnetic Wells of Michigan," explaining the magnetic phenomena of these wells and exposing the popular fallacy of their curative influence being in any way connected with their magnetic properties. In 1850 he was married to Harriet E. Fairchild.

RUSLING, James Fowler, lawyer, soldier and author, was born at Washington, Warren co., N. J., April 14, 1834, son of Gershom and Eliza B. (Hankinson) Rusling. His father was a merchant and farmer, and was the son of James Rusling, who emigrated from Hull, England, in 1795, and settled near Hackettstown, N. J. His mother was a daughter of Henry Hankinson, of Washington, N. J., and a granddaughter of Gen. Aaron Hankinson and of Judge William McCullough, both soldiers in the war of the revolution. James F. Rusling was educated at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., receiving the degrees of A.B. in 1854, A.M. in 1857, and LL.D. in 1889. He was professor of natural science, etc., in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., 1854-58. He was admitted to the bar at Williamsport, Pa., in 1857; to the New Jersey bar in 1859, and in 1867 became a counsellor-at-law in the New Jersey and United States courts. Since 1859 he has practiced law chiefly in the New Jersey courts, having his offices in Trenton, N. J. He entered the U. S. army in 1861 as a first lieutenant in the 5th New Jersey infantry. He became a captain and assistant quartermaster in 1862, a lieutenant-colonel in 1863, colonel in 1865, and a brevet brigadier-general in 1867, for "faithful and meritorious services." He was U. S. pension agent for New Jersey in 1868-77. He was a trustee of Dickinson College in 1864-84, and of Pennington (N. J.) Seminary in 1869-99, being president of the board of trustees of the last-named institution many years. He was a member of the New Jersey tax commission in 1896, and president of the New Jersey commission to the Tennessee exposition in 1897. He has written for such magazines as "Harper's," the "Century" and the "Atlantic," and has published "Across America; or, The Great West and Pacific Coast" (1874); "History of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. J." (1886); "History of Pennington Seminary" (1890), and "Men and Things I Saw in the Civil War" (1899). Gen. Rusling was married twice: first, Jan. 1, 1858, to Mary F., daughter of Isaac Winner, D.D., who died April 19, 1858; second, June 30, 1870, to Emily W., daughter of Isaac and Emily W. Wood, of Trenton, N. J. They have two children, James W. and Emily W. Rusling.

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, railroad president, was born in Liverpool, England, April 6, 1843, son of William S. and Jane (McMullen) Jeffery. The father, a chief engineer in the British navy, resided successively at Liverpool, Portsmouth and Woolwich until his death, which occurred in 1849. In 1850 Edward T. Jeffery emigrated to America with his mother, settling in Wheeling, W. Va., where he was educated. He went to Chicago in 1856 and entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. Here he developed an ambition to master both mechanical drawing and engineering, and entered upon a course of systematic studies which he continued for ten years, with such marked results that he was given the privilege of alternating study with work, as his duties permitted. At the age of eighteen he became a regular draughtsman; at twenty he was placed in full charge of the department of mechanical drawing and made private secretary to the superintendent of machinery, and at twenty-eight was appointed assistant superintendent of machinery. He was not slow to open the way for promotion; in 1877 he was made general superintendent of the entire Illinois Central system, and Jan. 1, 1885, became general manager of all departments of the road. In September, 1889, he resigned for the purpose of obtaining needed rest. In 1885 he was the representative of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. at the international railway congress in Brussels, being the only American delegate present. On resigning the general managership of the Illinois Central railroad, Mr. Jeffery was elected by the mayor and other leading citizens of Chicago, interested in projecting the Columbian exposition to visit and report on the exposition in Paris, and at the same time to promote in every way practicable the claims of Chicago as a suitable site. In this mission he was entirely successful. Mr. Jeffery declined all compensation for this and other services in connection with the exposition. Upon the organization of the directory he was chosen a member of the board, and was strongly urged to accept the position of director general, but refused this honor, as well as a candidateship for the presidency of the board of directors, to succeed Lyman J. Gage, resigned. He was for a year and a half chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings, and was in every way efficient and influential in organizing and constructing the great ex-

E. T. Jeffery

position of 1892–93. Chicago is greatly indebted to his influence that the enterprise was located there. In January, 1890, he made an able argument before the U. S. senate which was largely instrumental in achieving the desired result. Mr. Jeffery is a close student, a fluent writer and a ready speaker. He has delivered many addresses on transportation and other public questions before state legislatures, municipal councils, and railroad commissions. For over a year he was president of a company looking toward the founding of large locomotive works in the city of Chicago, in which many of the leading men of the city were associated. In September, 1891, he was invited to act as arbitrator in a railroad controversy at Denver, and while there was offered the presidency of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, which he at once accepted, entering upon his official duties in October. This position he still occupies, and his career in the West is universally recognized as a marked success both in extending the Denver and Rio Grande system and maintaining its affairs upon an even tenor of prosperity. The road now consists of 1,900 miles, located almost wholly in the state of Colorado and extending to all the principal mining, agricultural and commercial points. Since residing in Colorado, Mr. Jeffery has been a potent factor in innumerable enterprises such as go to promote the welfare of the state. He was married, April 2, 1877, to Virginia Osborne, daughter of James C. Clarke, of Frederick, Md. They have one son, James Clarke, and one daughter, Edna Turner Jeffery.

BLANCHARD, Samuel Stillman, manufacturer and legislator, was born at Cambridge, Middlesex co., Mass., June 23, 1835, son of Simon Tenney and Roxana (Armsby) Blanchard. His earliest American ancestors were Huguenots, who emigrated to Massachusetts about 1686, settling at Oxford. His grandfather, Samuel Blanchard, who was on the Lexington alarm call, was a farmer near Oxford, and his uncle was Thomas Blanchard, the inventor. S. S. Blanchard was educated in the public schools of Boston, and he early became a clerk in a mercantile house in that city. In 1862 he became a member of the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Chase, Merritt & Blanchard, of Boston. In 1882 he started a wheat farm at Blanchard, Traill co., N. D., a town named in his honor by the Great Northern Railroad Co. He is interested in several business enterprises, including the Mercantile Trust Co., of Boston, of which he is a director. He has served several years as state director of the Collateral Loan Co. of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1891–92, and a state senator in 1894, serving as chairman of the joint committee on transit which resulted in the building of the subway in Boston. He formulated and reported the state house park bill, providing for a park on the east side of the state capitol, and was also the author of the bill limiting the height of buildings to 125 feet. In 1899 he was appointed U. S. appraiser at the port of Boston by Pres. McKinley, and this office he still holds. Mr. Blanchard has been interested in many charitable institutions. He was active in the establishment of the Medfield Asylum for the Chronic Insane; was a director several years of the Boston Industrial Home, and is auditor of the Children's Friend Society, Boston. He is a life member of the Veteran Association of the First Corps of Cadets; the Bostonian Society; the Mercantile Library Association (of which he was president in 1881–82); the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; ex-president of the Old Boston School Boys' Association; a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; the Columbian Lodge, and the Massachusetts Club, of which he is treasurer. He was married, Dec. 31, 1863, to Susie E., daughter of Col. Seldon and Lucy (Eliot) Crockett, of Boston. They have one daughter living, Mrs. Jacob S. (Mabel Blanchard) Emery, of Des Moines, Ia.

S. S. Blanchard

MILLER, Daniel, philanthropist and merchant, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1849, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Klein) Miller. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and entered the Baltimore City College in 1863, where he was graduated in 1867. He afterwards entered Princeton University; but before the completion of the course he returned to Baltimore, and in 1871 was taken into his father's firm a large dry-goods house, which had been established by his father in 1846, in conjunction with the late John Dallam. After a few years Daniel Miller retired, and traveled in Europe; but in 1880 again became a member of the firm, and carried on the business with a strong hand. His well-earned reputation for unswerving uprightness and fearless adherence to the highest principles of right brought him into important connections with various business firms and corporations. At one time he was a special partner in the firms of D. W. Glass & Co. and Hurst, Miller & Co., and at the time of his death was a special partner in the firm of Young, Creighton & Diggs. He was the financier of the firm of Daniel Miller & Co., and his keen insight into business affairs had much to do with the success of the firm. During 1893–96 he was president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; also, for a number of years was a director of the National Exchange Bank, and was a member of the board of trade. He was interested in every form of charitable enterprise, and founder of the Friendly Inn, an institution where homeless men are given food and lodging in return for work, and which has accomplished much in solving the tramp problem in Baltimore. He was also an active member of the Charity Organization Society; was director of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, besides being connected with other hospital work. He was also a factor in the politics of Baltimore, being a prominent and active member of the Reform League and of the Civil Service Reform Association. He was one of the strongest tariff reform advocates in the state, and in 1892 presided over the Cleveland tariff reform meeting, held in the Lyceum Theatre. He was married, in 1881, to Mary W. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, by whom he had five children. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, 1898.

Daniel Miller

STEELE, Thomas Sedgwick, merchant, artist and author, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 11, 1845, son of Thomas and Mary (Ritter) Steele. He traces his descent from William Bradford, second governor of the Plymouth colony. Another ancestor, John Steele (or Steel, as the name was then spelled), was one of the founders of Hartford, in 1636, and afterward first magistrate of Farmington, Conn. To him and the other members of the Rev. Thomas Hooker's congregation, who removed from

Massachusetts to the banks of the Connecticut river, in 1636, a monument was erected at the rear of the First Church (on Main street) in Hartford, by the Founders' Society (this is not the Founders and Patriots Society of to-day) many years ago. Hartford has been the home of the Steele family since the foundation of the city, and there Mr. Steele's father was a jeweler, and the son, after a public school education, was engaged in the same business for twenty-three years. Having a strong love of out-of-door life, Mr. Steele sought relaxation throughout his business career in the woods of Maine, and records of these vacation trips are in some of his books. He was one of the pioneer sportsmen of Maine, and his journeys covered thousands of miles with canoe and sketch-book in his pursuit of game and fish. One of the results of these tours was a "Map of the Headwaters of the Aroostook, Penobscot and St. John Rivers, Maine," which he published in 1880. Disposing of his business in 1887, he devoted himself to painting and travel in the United States until 1892, when he went abroad to study under the celebrated Parisian artist, P. Marcius-Simons. He traveled throughout Europe, from Egypt to Russia, and gathered material for an illustrated book of travel. Mr. Steele's journeyings in the United States have extended from Maine to Florida and west to the shores of our Great lakes. In his painting he has given much attention to game, fish, flowers and still life. His first canvas to attract attention was a fish piece exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York city (1877). He is a member of the Boston Art Club; the Salmagundi Club, New York city; the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. Among his paintings are: "Two at a Cast" (1890); "A Connecticut River Shad" (1891), and "Net Results" (1892), "Net Results" afterwards being reproduced in fac-simile by the Taber-Prang Art Co. His published books are: "Canoe and Camera" (1882); "Paddle and Portage" (1884); "A Voyage to Viking-Land" (1896), this last having a large sale not only in this country but in Europe. His books contain illustrations by himself and other artists. Mr. Steele was married, first, at Stonington, Conn., Nov. 10, 1868, to Annie Eliza, daughter of Capt. Joseph Eells and Abbie Sheffield (Chesebrough) Smith; second, at Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 26, 1876, to Sarah Cole, daughter of Hon. Darius and Harriet (Lee) Goff, and has one child, Annie Lee, by the second marriage.

Thomas Sedgwick Steele

HARTT, Henry Allen, physician, was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Oct. 8, 1813, and was a lineal descendant of John Endicott, the first governor of Massachusetts. He was educated at the grammar school and Kings College, in his native place. At the age of nineteen he attended the University of Glasgow for four seasons and during the summer months the Andersonian Institute. He was graduated at the university. Returning home he entered into general practice. His field was extensive and he was obliged to prosecute all branches of his profession. Dr. Hartt removed with his family, in 1850, to the city of New York, where his success was unusually rapid. At first his practice was of a general nature, but circumstances gradually led him to devote special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases, in which he met with extraordinary success. He had been taught to regard a large number of them, such as rheumatism, gout, asthma, neuralgia, paralysis and catarrh, as incurable. But he found that by persistent efforts and heroic methods he could generally master them, except in some of the severest cases, which required the employment of measures and appliances, which, as a private practitioner, he could not command. His own occasional failures on this account, the general incredulity with respect to the curability of chronic diseases, the absence of many important facilities in our hospitals and dispensaries and the well-understood inability to cope with those diseases successfully, suggested to him the idea of founding an institution thoroughly appointed and equipped with every known agency and remedy. His first step in this philanthropic undertaking was to obtain the approval of the clergy of all denominations. He then, at the suggestion of J. Marion Sims, M.D., prepared a paper on the "Prevention and Curability of Chronic Diseases," which he read before a meeting of the New York Medical Library and Journal Association, presided over by the late Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., and which was afterwards published in full in the New York "Tribune." It contained a summary of his views upon some of the principal measures and remedies which should be employed for the cure of chronic diseases. Immediately after the presentation of this paper, Dr. Hartt made a personal visitation of the medical faculty of New York and obtained 834 signatures to the following indorsement: "The undersigned, members of the Medical Faculty of New York, recognize the necessity of the hospital proposed by Dr. Hartt for the cure of chronic diseases, both for the benefit of the poor who are suffering therefrom, and of the profession, as affording an opportunity to medical students to examine their nature and treatment. We, therefore, earnestly recommend the immediate establishment of such an institution in this city." Finally a public meeting of citizens was held in response to a call signed by the mayor and a number of other prominent gentlemen of New York, at which Everett P. Wheeler presided. Speeches in favor of the measure were delivered by Prof. Edwin H. Davis, M.D., Chancellor Howard Crosby, Rev. Edward McGlynn and Henry A. Hartt, M.D. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to carry the object into effect. In accordance with the advice of the committee, a house was rented at No. 142 East Thirty-fourth street, equipped with all the requisite appliances, and entitled "The Columbian Institute for the Preservation of Health and the Cure of Chronic Diseases." It was provided from the first that the charges should be adapted to the pecuniary resources of the patients, and that no one, if possible, should be rejected for want of means. It has never been self-sustaining, and must long ago have suspended its operations if it had not been aided by the generous contributions of the public. It has received a large number of test cases which had long been abandoned as hopeless, and has, in a reasonable time, succeeded in effecting absolute and permanent cures. It has thus been satisfactorily shown that special agencies are needed for the proper treatment and cure of chronic diseases; agencies which no physician can have in his office or at the residences of his patients, and which can only be made

Henry A Hartt

available to the faculty and to the people at large by putting them into public and professional institutions. As the rich are quite as liable to suffer from chronic maladies as the poor, and are certainly not less entitled to sympathy and require the same method of treatment, the committee adopted the plan of a joint stock company, and decided that there should be a remunerative section in the institute. With a view to the immediate establishment of such a section a new charter was procured under the limited liability act, and the capital stock increased from $50,000 to $125,000. Unfortunately the plans were abruptly brought to a close by Dr. Hartt's sudden death Dec. 18, 1892.

HALLOCK, Joseph Newton, editor, was born at Franklinville, L. I., July 4, 1834, son of Ezra and Lydia Emily (Young) Hallock. He was a descendent of Peter Hallock, who came from England in the Mayflower (though not on her first voyage), and removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut. In 1640 Peter Hallock, with twelve others, crossed Long Island sound and settled Southold. Joseph was fitted for college at the academy at Franklinville, L. I., and then entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1857. He then entered the Yale Theological Seminary, taking the full course, and being graduated in 1860 with the degree of A.M. He was ordained to the ministry, and for a few months supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church at Bridgewater, Litchfield co., Conn., and gave such satisfaction that he received a call to become permanent pastor, which he declined. He returned to Long Island to take charge of the academies of Franklinville and Northville, where, during his entire administration, he had more than 5,000 students under his supervision. Dr. Hallock preached from time to time, but, believing that religious journalism presented a larger field of usefulness, gradually drifted in that direction. To better qualify himself for this work, he took a six months' course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie. In 1876 he bought "The Christian at Work," which had been in the hands of the Remingtons, of Ilion, N. Y. His energetic management gave the journal new life. In 1880 he became sole proprietor and editor-in-chief of the "Christian Work," as it is now called. Dr. Hallock published an edition of Tacitus with English notes (1860); "History of Southampton, L. I." (1869); "First Impressions of Europe" (1885); "Twice Across the Continent" (1888), and two later books which have had an extensive sale: "Christian Life" (1897), chiefly made up from his writings for that department in his own paper, and "Family Worship" (1898). In 1896 he won a $50 prize offered by the Brooklyn "Eagle" for the most conclusive 500-word argument in favor of the gold standard. He is, in addition, the author of numerous sermons, lectures and pamphlets, which have had considerable circulation. His lecture on "Heresy," delivered before the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., was widely printed and read, an edition of more than 10,000 copies having been issued in pamphlet form after it appeared in his newspaper. He is director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and was associated with Dr. Parkhurst in his crusade against the corruption of Tammany. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., in 1896. He was married, at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Nathan and Sarah Young, by whom he had two sons, one of whom, William W. Hallock, is associated with him in his editorial work.

ALLEN, Fred Hovey, publisher and author, was born at Lyme, N. H., Oct. 1, 1845, son of Philander and Rhoda Lord (Hovey) Allen. He was educated at the district school; at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.; at Boston University, and at Hartford Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in June, 1873. Before attaining his majority he had learned the printer's trade, and had done some editorial work upon a weekly paper in the city of Lawrence, Mass. Soon after his graduation at the Hartford Theological Seminary he was ordained at Enfield, Mass., and later became pastor of the Olivet Church, Springfield street, Boston, Mass. On account of ill-health, however, he was obliged shortly to resign, and he then went to Europe, where he remained about two years. Here he became interested in art, and contributed several articles upon this subject to "Scribner's Magazine," predecessor of the "Century." In 1881 he entered the publishing house of Estes & Lauriat as literary and art director, in which service he visited Europe, and brought out the first successful photogravure process for reproduction ever used in the United States—himself making the first photogravure plate ever produced in America. He then edited several art volumes, all being illustrated by the photogravure process. His fine edition of "Lalla Rookh" was called "the most sumptuous work ever issued from the American press." After a second prolonged visit to Europe, "The Great Cathedrals of the World" was published, followed by the "Bowdoin Art Collection," and afterwards by "Famous Paintings," the sale of which has been phenomenal in the history of subscription books. He is now the vice-president and general manager of the "Lakeside Press," a corporation organized for the publication of his art works, the most important ones being the last-named book and "Grand Modern Paintings." Other publications of his are: "Glimpses of Persian Art"; "Masterpieces of Modern German Art"; "Recent German Art," etc. Mr. Allen is a member of the Boston Art Club and a corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, as well as a member of the Gesellschaft fur Verveil Fattigende Kunst in Vienna, and the Maler Gesellschaft in Munich. He has given numerous illustrated lectures from personal acquaintance with the artists and places described. He stands with the leading American writers in the field of art and travel, and is not only well known in Boston, but throughout the United States and in every art centre in Europe. Mr. Allen was married, April 26, 1881, to M. Cora, daughter of Attwood B. Bumpus, of Auburn, Me., one of the founders of Hebron Academy.

WOLFE, Theodore Frelinghuysen, scientist and author, was born at Kenvil, Morris co., N. J., July 5, 1843, youngest son of Daniel R. and Mary S. (Logan) Wolfe. His great-great-grandfather, a cousin of Gen. James Wolfe, who fell at the battle of Quebec, Canada, emigrated from England to Somerset county, N. J., in the early part of the eighteenth century. Dr. Wolfe was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1868 was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia College. He subsequently received the degree of Ph.D. from another college. He practiced medicine in

Jersey City, N. J., for several years, and held various offices in the health department there and in the medical societies of Jersey City and New York city. Since 1880 he has devoted himself to the study of ethnology and allied sciences and to literature, making his country home at Succasunna, Morris co., N. J. While practicing medicine he wrote many monographs on medical subjects, and a book on "Anæsthesia," the latter being printed for private circulation. His books of general literature upon which his reputation chiefly rests were begun as a sort of mental recreation from his scientific studies, but in later years the writing of these books and the delightful journeyings which make the writing of them possible have been the principal occupations of his abundant leisure. His books have met with great success—some of them having passed through twelve or more editions—and have been most favorably reviewed in many leading journals of the United States and Great Britain. Among his best known works are: "A Literary Pilgrimage Among the Haunts of British Authors" (1895); "Literary Shrines" (American, 1895); "Literary Haunts and Homes" (American, 1898); "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad" (1900), etc. Dr. Wolfe was married, in 1880, to Frank G. Franklin, of Litchfield county, Conn., who died in 1900, leaving a daughter, Mary Franklin.

Theo. F. Wolfe.

NORTON, James, state senator, was born at Roscommon, county Roscommon, Ireland, Nov. 25, 1847, son of William and Mary Ann (Braden) Norton. In 1857 they emigrated to the United States, and located at Oyster Bay, Long Island, where for four years the son, James, attended the public schools during the winter months, while the remainder of the time was spent, with characteristic American industry, in assisting in cultivation of the farm. When he was seventeen years old his father was drowned in the harbor, and the responsibility of support of his widowed mother and children was placed largely upon his shoulders. In 1870 Mr. Norton engaged in the grocery business at Oyster Bay, on his own responsibility, for three years with much success, and the following eighteen years he kept a hotel at Glen Cove, N. Y. He was naturally adapted for political life, and his first aspirations were rewarded by election to the office of constable for the town of Oyster Bay in 1873, and re-election to the same office for the years 1874–75. In 1877 he was elected as collector of taxes for the same town, and the following year was re-elected to succeed himself in the same office. In 1885 he was elected for a term of three years as superintendent of the poor and insane for Queens county, Long Island, and was re-elected to succeed himself for a like term in this office also. In 1891 he was elected sheriff of Queens county for a term of three years. In the fall of 1898 he was elected from the 2d district to the senate of the state of New York by a vote of 16,896 to his opponent's 15,131. On taking his seat in the senate at the beginning of 1899, he was appointed on the committees for banks, internal affairs of towns and counties, and roads and bridges, in the deliberations of which he took a conspicuous part and exercised powerful influence. He has always stood high in the ranks of the Democratic party, and has been almost a continuous member of town, county and state committees, and a frequent delegate to the town, county and state conventions, and much reliance is placed upon his judgment. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Columbus, and has been a member of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club. He is distinguished for broad sympathy with the masses in the struggle of life, and his career has been adorned with many unostentatious acts of kindness, which are evidenced by his marked popularity. In 1872 he was married to Mary A. Murphy, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. His second wife was Mary E. Mollittor, and the issue has been one son and one daughter. His family estate and residence are on the elevated plateau near and overlooking Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

James Norton

WASHINGTON, George, lawyer, was born in Campbell county, Ky., Dec. 25, 1844, son of George and Martha (Dixon) Washington, and a member of the Washington family of Virginia, to which belonged the illustrious "father of his country." He was educated in the schools of his native county and Cincinnati, O., and shortly after the outbreak of the civil war entered the Confederate service as a private. His family being impoverished by the war, he was obliged to turn his attention to the profession of law, and after careful preparation, was admitted to the bar of Memphis, Tenn., in 1866. He at once attained prominence in practice, and a reputation for forcible oratory, and the power to influence juries. He also became noted as a lecturer, and his public addresses, covering a wide range of topics, have been reproduced in several papers and flatteringly commented on. One of the best of these, entitled "Mollusks," is a satirical treatment of "people without backbone," lacking courage and moral purpose for the battle of life, whom he denominates "invertebrates." His address over the graves of the Confederate dead at Knoxville won for him the gratitude of all the Confederate veterans. In 1880, as presiding officer of the Tennessee Democratic state convention, he made a powerful appeal to the honor and manhood of his state against the repudiation of the public debt. The eloquence of this speech and the enthusiasm with which it was received resulted in a movement in the convention to nominate him for governor of Tennessee, but he declined to become a candidate. In 1881 Mr. Washington returned to Kentucky, and has since resided at Newport, giving his attention wholly to his law practice. In 1890, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, he consented to accept an election to the state constitutional convention, of which he was temporary chairman. Again, in 1894, he was a candidate for the nomination for the office of judge of the appellate court. He has appeared in many famous cases, both civil and criminal, notable among these being the Pearl Bryan murder case, in which he was counsel for the defendant, Alonzo Walling. The dominating principles of his career have been devotion to duty and immovable fidelity to trusts of every kind. In manner he is frank and genial, and this, coupled with his recognized weight of character, has made him one of the most popular men in the state. In 1867 Mr. Washington was married to Jennie T., daughter of Dr. Frank A. Ramsey, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Geo. Washington

WEAVER, Dempsey, merchant and banker, was born in Chatham county, N. C., July 15, 1815, the youngest of ten children of Shadrach and Lucy (Green) Weaver. His father was a farmer of limited means, but a man of excellent judgment, rock-like integrity and unaffected piety, who exerted a strong influence over his neighbors and friends. His mother was a near relative of Gen. Nathanael Greene, the great strategist and the hero of Eutaw Springs. She was of English ancestry; a woman of exemplary virtues, of gentle disposition, inherited perhaps from her Quaker ancestors, and of other attractive qualities that made home a place to be remembered with gratitude and affection by her children. In 1825 the family removed to Marshall county, Tenn., where, a year later, Mrs. Weaver died. Dempsey Weaver remained with his father until he was twenty years of age. He acquired such education as could be furnished by an "old field school," and received more valuable training for the duties of life from the instructions and example of his father, and by helping his father in the cultivation of the farm. In 1835 he began his career as a merchant, entering a store in the neighborhood of his home as a clerk, and in 1836 accepted a similar position in a commission house in Nashville, receiving a salary of $150 a year. The value of his services increased and the salary proportionally, and when, in 1842, he formed a partnership with James Johnson, a member of the firm in whose service he had been employed, it was conceded by all who had been brought into business relations with them, that these names were sufficient to give the new firm the highest standing in the commercial world. In March, 1854, he was appointed cashier of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, an institution with its principal office at Nashville, and with branches in the principal cities of Tennessee, and quickly gained the reputation of being one of the ablest financiers of the state, managing the affairs of the bank so skillfully that its stock rose from 80 to 104. When, in 1865, the bank was forced into liquidation in consequence of the disasters that followed the civil war, Mr. Weaver was appointed trustee and receiver, and remained thus employed until the affairs of the bank were wound up, about 1876. He was vice-president of the Third National Bank of Nashville; president of the Equitable Fire Insurance Co. of that city; a member of the book committee, which is the governing board of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and treasurer of Vanderbilt University. All these positions were held by him at the time of his death. Mr. Weaver was honored throughout the state, and his name was spoken with admiration by men in every walk and station of life. In the language of his friend, Bishop Hargrove: "His unostentatious life, his pure character, his simple piety, his modest manliness, his domestic tenderness, his persistent energy, his unswerving integrity, and his Christian benefactions made him a model worthy of imitation." He was married, April 16, 1839, to Mary D., daughter of James Johnson, and by her had a daughter, Frances, who became the wife of James E. Woolevine. Mrs. Weaver died Feb. 28, 1842, and in 1844 Mr. Weaver was married to Frances L., daughter of Thomas S. King. Two children by this marriage survived Mr. Weaver: Mary D., who was married to Dr. Joseph E. Harris, and Thomas Shadrach, who was married to Martha S. Cheatham, is a lawyer by profession, and was appointed in 1894 clerk and master of the chancery court of Davidson county. While on a tour undertaken for his health, Mr. Weaver died at Nassau in the Bahama Islands, Feb. 3, 1880.

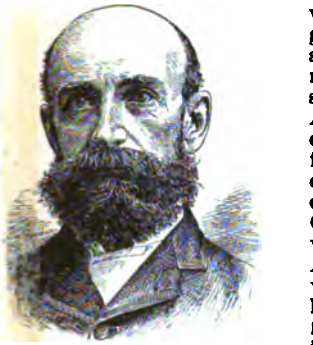
D Weaver

PLATT, Joseph Curtis, manufacturer and coal operator, was born at Saybrook, Conn., Sept. 17, 1816, son of Joseph and Lydia (Pratt) Platt. The family was early settled in New England, and among its members who served in the revolution was his great-grandfather, Capt. Dan Platt, of the 7th Connecticut regiment. His father (1789–1826) was a lawyer of wide reputation. Left an orphan at the early age of ten years, Joseph C. Platt was thrown upon his own resources, and began active life in the employ of a local merchant. By characteristic energy and perseverance, he was speedily advanced, and finally, in 1836, opened a general store at Fair Haven. In 1845 he accompanied his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Scranton, on a visit to the Lackawanna valley, Pa., and in the following spring took up his residence there, being one of the earliest settlers of the present city of Scranton. For the development of the iron and coal lands of the region, Messrs. Platt and Scranton inaugurated the first railroad facilities, thus founding the supremacy of the city, as well as their own financial success. As early as 1847, under the firm name of Scranton & Platt, they began the manufacture of T-rails from pig iron, and by their enterprise enabled the Erie railroad to be completed with domestic rails. In 1853 the charter of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co., of which Mr. Platt was an original stockholder, was obtained. Largely through the operations of this company the coal industries of the valley were greatly enlarged, and the continually increasing demand for mining machinery and locomotives for the collieries and railroads led to the organization of the Dickson Manufacturing Co., in March, 1862. Of this company Mr. Platt was a director from the beginning, and for a number of years treasurer. With other industries came the necessity for banking privileges, and in 1863 was organized the First National Bank of Scranton, of which Mr. Platt was an original director, and from 1872 vice-president. He was an original director of the Moosic Powder Co. from its organization in April, 1865; became a director of the People's Street Railway Co. in 1871, and vice-president of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. in 1872. In 1874 the firm of C. T. Weston & Co., in which Mr. Platt was an original partner, was incorporated as the Weston Mill Co., in which he became a director. In 1876 he also became a director in the Riverton Mills Co. of Virginia, an offshoot of his company, and in 1887 director in the Scranton Forging Co. In other enterprises of Scranton, Mr. Platt was an active factor, either as organizer or officer, and materially aided in their growth and development, and in the general upbuilding of the city, whose original street plan he devised and carried out. It was not alone in the business world, however, that his influence was felt. The church and Sunday-school, the local hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, and other praiseworthy objects were largely benefited by his generosity, and by the sound judgment gained in his years of business experience. In 1844 he was married to Catharine S., daughter of Jonathan Scranton, of Madison, Conn., who died in

J. C. Platt

July, 1887, leaving one daughter, Ella J. Platt, and two sons, Joseph C. Platt, Jr., a successful manufacturer, of Waterford, N. Y., who died, July 7, 1898, and Frank E. Platt, of Scranton, Pa., both graduates of the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He died in Scranton, Nov. 15, 1887.

SAWYER, Edgar Philetus, capitalist, was born at Crown Point, Essex co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1842, son of Philetus and Malvina (Hadley) Sawyer. He comes of good colonial stock, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Massachusetts. The first of the family to come to this country was Thomas Sawyer, who settled at Lancaster in 1647. He and his sons actively participated in the Indian wars that followed, and he, with John Prescott and Ralph Houghton, formed a provisional government. Edgar was but five years of age when his father removed to Wisconsin, and seven when he located in Algoma, now a part of the city of Oshkosh, then a frontier settlement. He received his elementary education in the high school of Oshkosh; also in the Milwaukee Business College. At the age of nineteen he was placed in charge of his father's interests in the firm of Brand & Sawyer in Fond-du-Lac, where, in connection with the saw-mills located at Oshkosh, were conducted extensive lumber yards. Mr. Brand withdrew from the firm, and in April, 1864, Mr. Sawyer became a partner in the business, under the style of P. Sawyer & Son. This firm for thirty-four years has held the confidence of business men, and, though it has long since withdrawn from the lumber business, the name has been connected with many enterprises. During the twenty-five years in which his father was connected with legislative affairs, Edgar P. Sawyer so managed the former's business that it assumed large proportions. Some of the most extensive and most successful enterprises in northern Wisconsin were organized with the capital of this successful firm. He is a director and vice-president of the National Bank of Oshkosh and of the Fond-du-Lac National Bank. He has a half-interest in the Sawyer Cattle Co., organized in 1894. This company owns 250,000 acres of land in Tom Green and Irion counties, Tex., on which graze about 20,000 head of cattle. Mr. Sawyer is a stanch Republican. He has reached the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite in the Masonic order, and is a noble in the Mystic Shrine. He was married, in 1864, to Mary Elinor, daughter of Henry Chapin Jewell, who served with distinction as mayor of Oshkosh and in the state legislature. They have one son and one daughter.



Edgar P. Sawyer

MONTAGUE, William Lewis, educator, was born at Belchertown, Mass., April 6, 1831, son of Ephraim and Laura (Sabin) Montague, and a lineal descendant of Richard Montague, one of the original settlers of Hadley, Mass., in 1658. Preparation for college was commenced with his uncle, Rev. Lewis Sabin, D.D., continued at Hopkins Academy in Hadley, and completed at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. Entering Amherst College in 1851, he was graduated with second honors in a class of fifty-six members in 1855, having been absent two terms during his college course engaged in teaching. He was teacher of Latin and Greek at Williston Seminary, 1855–57; instructor in Latin and French at Amherst College, 1857–62, when he became associate professor of Latin. Meanwhile he studied theology privately, and at Andover Theological Seminary, was licensed to preach in 1860, and served as an occasional supply in various churches. In 1864 he was appointed professor of French, and in 1868 Italian and Spanish were added to his professorship. He was also registrar of Amherst College in 1860–80, and director of the Amherst summer school of languages in 1884–96. Three years were spent in study and travel in Europe. He has published several text-books of different languages and has been a contributor to magazines and newspapers; also edited the "Biographical Record of the Alumni and Non-Graduates of Amherst College, 1821–71"; "Catalogue of Amherst College Library, 1855–71"; "History and Genealogy of the Montague Family in America" (1885), and other works. He received the degree of A.M. from Amherst College in 1858, and the degree of Ph.D. from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1893. He was a member of the Société de Linguistique de Paris and of other learned societies. He was married to Rebecca Waterman Pope, of Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 19, 1858.

JOHNSON, George Kinney, physician and surgeon, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1822, son of Elijah and Lucy (Kinney) Johnson. His parents removed to the township of Brighton, Livingston co., Mich., in 1836, where he assisted his father in clearing and preparing a farm and home in what was then a wilderness. He spent two years at McNiel Academy, Ann Arbor, Mich., and in the year 1842 began the study of medicine under Dr. Ira Bingham, of Brighton, Mich. For two years he attended the Cleveland Medical College, at which he was graduated in 1846. He then settled at Pontiac, where he remained until 1853, when he gave up his practice, owing to ill-health, and removed to Detroit. Subsequently removing to Grand Rapids, he was connected for a time with the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, then under construction. Dr. Johnson spent several months in European travel in 1857–58. Upon his return to Grand Rapids, in 1858, he resumed practice. In 1859 he was elected mayor of the city for one term, and declined a renomination. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed surgeon of the 1st Michigan cavalry, and served under Gen. Banks in the valley of the Shenandoah, subsequently becoming the medical director of a cavalry brigade under Gen. Buford. In 1863 he became one of the board of eight medical inspectors of the army; was assigned to duty with the army of the Potomac, and was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and second Bull Run. In 1863–65 he was medical inspector of the middle military department, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was so engaged until the close of the war. Dr. Johnson was for many years pension examiner of Grand Rapids, and upon the organization of the board in 1866 was elected its president, which position he held several years. He is a member and ex-president of the State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; the National Association of Railroad Surgeons; the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and is surgeon-in-chief of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, Chicago and West-

G. K. Johnson

ern Michigan, Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroads; is consulting surgeon and chief of staff of the Butterworth Hospital of Grand Rapids. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion of America. In 1847 he was married to Adeline M., daughter of N. P. Stewart, of Detroit. They had two children, a son and a daughter.

Herbert L. Baker

BAKER, Herbert Leslie, lawyer, was born at Falmouth, Mass., Aug. 9, 1859, son of Gideon Howe and Olive Elizabeth (Crowell) Baker. He was educated at the public schools and at Boston University, where he was graduated in 1884. He was admitted to the bar immediately after, and has since practiced law in Boston, giving special attention to mercantile and corporation interests. He is a director and officer of several corporations, in which he is largely interested. Active in politics, he has served on the 22d ward Republican committee for several years, and was treasurer in 1889–91. He was a member of the state senate for the 8th Suffolk district in 1893–94, in which he served on the committee on the judiciary, and was chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading. He drew the bill providing for the payment by the county of counsel for defending persons charged with murder, and secured its passage. Mr. Baker is a Freemason, a member of Revere Lodge and St. Andrew's Chapter, De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar; a Knight of Pythias; a member of the Society of Royal Good Fellows, and of the Highland and Winthrop clubs of Boston. He was married, Oct. 22, 1885, to Mary Alice, daughter of Hon. Edward F. Handy. They have two sons, Edward Leslie and Herbert Allison Baker.

Geo. Herzog

HERZOG, George, artist and decorator, was born in Munich, Bavaria. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1865 began study in the studio of Joseph Schwartzman, who had supervision of the designs and decorations for the public buildings and palaces erected by Ludwig I. Under this distinguished preceptor he received technical and practical instruction in designing and painting, as well as in the history of art, and also attended lectures at the Royal Academy of Arts. While still a very young man he was commissioned to prepare designs for the proposed decoration of several important buildings in Munich, and later supervised the execution of this work. In 18— he came to the United States, and in 1873 opened a studio in Philadelphia in partnership with Constantine Kaiser, a prominent decorator of that city. At the end of one year his partner died, but Mr. Herzog continued in the same field on his own account. At the Centennial exposition in 1876 numerous examples of his art were on view, and won him new medals and high praise of the judges. From that time he rapidly advanced in his profession until he became one of the best known decorators in the United States, with an international reputation. His thorough mastery of the technique and traditions of his art is shown by his well considered and harmonious decorations in a large number of public and private buildings. He is very particular that the decoration of a building shall be in strict conformity with its general style and character. Examples of his art may be seen in the Masonic temple and the great rooms in the city hall, Philadelphia. Designs by him were chosen by the Liederkranz Society of New York, and were executed with such skill in harmonizing effects as to win for their club house a well-deserved reputation as among the most handsomely finished in New York. Among the private dwellings decorated by Mr. Herzog are those of John H. Converse, James Elverson, P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia. Mr. Herzog is a Mason; a member of the German Society, Union League and Art clubs, of Philadelphia; Liederkranz Club, of New York, and the Fairmount Park Association.

Ansel Oppenheim

OPPENHEIM, Ansel, was born in New York city, Jan. 5, 1847, son of Isaac and Henrietta Oppenheim. He received a common school and academic education in New York city, and afterwards studied law. In 1874 he removed to Sparta, Wis., where he became deeply interested in the energy and enterprise of the West. During his four years' residence in Sparta, Mr. Oppenheim made a study of the natural resources of our country, particularly those of the northwest, as well as the lives and works of pioneers. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 in St. Paul, Minn., and opened a law office, forming a co-partnership with the Hon. John B. Brisbin. He met with sufficient success to warrant a brilliant future in the law, but his interest was particularly drawn to the study of the wonderful history of St. Paul's growth, its great natural advantages, and its possibilities. He became finally so absorbed in enterprises promotive of the welfare of the community in which he lived, that he was compelled to abandon his extensive practice. Mr. Oppenheim's ideas have been largely sought for by the press and the public, as he possesses remarkable intuitive powers and correct judgment. He has been instrumental in the bringing about of many improvements in St. Paul and has been a leader of thought. He was a member in 1880 of the state board of equalization, and for one term assemblyman in the city council. It is to him and to his associates that St. Paul is largely indebted for the Union Stock Yards and for the finest theatre in the northwest, the Metropolitan Opera House, as well as other large enterprises. He was one of the organizers and is now vice-president of what is now the Chicago Great Western, which was the first railroad to enter St. Paul from the west side of the river. During the construction of the stock yards, he was president of the company and is still its vice-president. Mr. Oppenheim has used his own fortune generously in all his enterprises. He has an extensive acquaintance with eastern and foreign capitalists, which has been of use to him in his various undertakings. He has a good standing as a Mason and is a member of the Minnesota Club. As a Democrat he served his party as chairman of the county and state committee, and at the national convention that nominated Cleveland in 1884. Interviews with Mr. Oppenheim have appeared in the "Western News Bureau," "Wall Street Journal," and other publications. He has also written a few short articles for the London financial journals, one over the signature of a "Western Democrat." He was married, in 1869, to Josie, daughter of Herman Greve, of Sparta, Wis. They have three children.

WALKER, John A., vice-president and treasurer of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., was born in New York city, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1837, son of Andrew B. and Janet (Whytock) Walker. Both of his parents were natives of Scotland, his father being captain of a sailing vessel plying between New York and Savannah. He was educated publicly and privately, both in New York city and Brooklyn, and prepared for college, but went into business instead, taking at first a position as book-keeper. He served seven years in the 47th regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., and was with that regiment in the defense of Washington, D. C., in 1863. In 1866 he entered the employ of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., of Jersey City, N. J., as book-keeper, and is now its vice-president, treasurer and general manager of its large affairs. The Dixon Co. has developed from small beginnings into one of the largest industries of its kind in the world, and has an international reputation. For four years Mr. Walker has served on the Jersey City board of education, during two years being president of the board. He presided at the Hudson county Republican nominating convention for congressman in 1896; for seven consecutive terms was president of the Children's Friend Society (an orphan asylum); has been president of the Jersey City Cosmos Club and of the Jersey City Lincoln Association, and is now president of the Jersey City Free Kindergarten Association. He is a member of various clubs of New York and Jersey City; vice-president of the Colonial Life Insurance Co. of America, and director of the New Jersey Title and Guarantee Co., of Jersey City. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and has delivered various addresses before sundry associations, prominent among them being one, in 1897, at the annual meeting of the American Foundry Association; also has contributed several articles to the various trade papers, "The Engineering and Mining Journal," "The Iron Age," "The Foundry," etc. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. Mr. Walker was twice married; first, in 1863, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mortimer Strong, of Brooklyn. She died in 1890. He was married the second time, in December, 1893, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Fishbough, of Brooklyn.

John A Walker

POLAND, William Carey, educator, was born at Goffstown, N. H., Jan. 25, 1846, son of James Willey and Sarah Jane (Ayer) Poland. His education was commenced in the public schools, and in 1864 he entered Brown University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1868. He then became principal of Worcester Academy, but resigned that position in 1870. He was instructor in Greek and Latin at Brown University in 1870–75. In 1875 he resigned and visited Europe for study and travel. He studied German in Brunswick and classical philology and art in Berlin and Leipzig. He traveled in Austria and Italy, giving considerable attention to art. After filling various chairs in Brown from 1876, he spent the academic year (1891–92) in Greece as annual director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and during this time took part in the excavations at Eretria and the Argive Heraeum. He has held several offices in the learned societies of New England. Since 1892 he has been professor of the history of art in Brown University. On March 25, 1882, he was married to Clara Frances, daughter of Prof. Albert Harkness. They have three sons.

BURCHAM, Charles Austin, miner and capitalist, was born at Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 6, 1859, son of John and Amanda (Taylor) Burcham. He is of English descent, his grandfather settling in New York about 1800. His boyhood was spent in San Francisco, and he was educated at the Pacific Business College, in that city. After graduation he was employed in a broker's office for three years, but in 1894, at the outbreak of the desert mining excitement, he left San Francisco and went to Kern county to prospect, and was one of the three to discover the Yellow Aster mine. In December, 1887, he was married to Rose, daughter of Dr. James La Monte, of Rochester, N. Y. She is a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute of the class of 1884. She at once entered upon the practice of her profession, and removing to Highlands, Cal., in 1885, continued it there until 1896, when she became interested with her husband in the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Co., of which she is secretary.

BROWN, Alanson David, manufacturer and financier, was born at Granville, Washington co., N. Y., March 21, 1847, son of David and Malinda O. Brown. He attended school at Slyborough and at the North Granville Academy, and in September, 1864, entered Lansley's Commercial College, Rutland, Vt. He then served in the grocery and drug store of J. H. Kincaid, at North Granville. In June, 1866, his uncle, Charles W. Brown, of Columbus, Miss., visited Granville, and, being impressed with Alanson's business ability, persuaded him to return with him to the South. After working in his uncle's store for three years, he was taken into partnership, continuing the relation for two years more. Meantime he had accumulated a small amount of money, and, ambitious to locate in some large city, sold his interest in the firm, and left for St. Louis, where he arrived in April, 1872. Shortly afterwards he met J. M. Hamilton, an experienced boot and shoe salesman, with whom he formed a business partnership, under the name of Hamilton & Brown. Although starting with a moderate capital, the firm met with remarkable success, the sales in the first year amounting to $225,000. In 1883 the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. was formed, succeeding the partnership, and began manufacturing shoes on its own account. Although the venture was criticised by eastern manufacturers as visionary, the change proved a wise one. Though they began with less than 100 hands, the present large factories (Nos. 1 and 2 and Sunlight) employ over 2,000, and the weekly wages

A. D. Brown

amount to $16,000 (1900). Fifty-seven traveling salesmen are employed, who traverse the entire country west of Pennsylvania and also Mexico. Of the fifty-seven stockholders, nearly all are employees of the company, it having been Mr. Brown's plan to secure the interest of an efficient employee or salesman by allowing him to purchase an interest in the business. Most of the other stockholders began as employees years ago, on small salaries. Mr. Brown's business cares and responsibilities do not prevent him from taking an active interest in church and charitable work. He is a deacon in the Third Baptist Church, of which he has been one of the most valued members for more than twenty-five years. He was also a founder of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, one of the great charities of the state. He is president of this institution and contributes largely to its maintenance. In politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat, though not a partisan. His high regard for the constitutional right of American citizens to exercise free suffrage was demonstrated during the memorable presidential campaign of 1896. Although a strong "sound money" man and thoroughly opposed to the claims of advocates of free silver, he did not at any time assume to dictate to his employees how they should vote. Mr. Brown was married, Jan. 17, 1877, to Ella G., daughter of Charles C. Bills, for many years a prominent shoe manufacturer of Boston. They have one son, Alanson C. Brown, and five daughters, Estella G., Jennie M., Helene C., Vesta R. and Ruth. Mr. Brown's residence on Lindell Boulevard is one of the handsomest in St. Louis.

PIRSSON, Louis Valentine, geologist, was born in New York city, Nov. 3, 1860, son of Francis M. and Louise (Butt) Pirsson. His great-grandfather, William Pirrson, came to America from England at the beginning of the nineteenth century and settled in New York city. Through his mother's death when he was very young and the breaking up of the home, Louis lived in the family of his tutor, Rev. William J. Blaine, in Amsterdam, N. Y., for many years. He later attended the Amenia Seminary and South Berkshire Institute, New Marlboro, Mass. Entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1879, he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Ph.D., after which he spent eighteen months in study in Europe. Soon after graduation he was appointed assistant instructor in analytical chemistry in Sheffield Scientific School; in 1888–89 was assistant professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; in 1889 joined the U. S. geological survey as volunteer assistant geologist, and spent two seasons in Yellow Stone park and adjacent regions under Arnold Hague; has since spent several summers in field work in the mining regions in Montana; in 1892 was appointed instructor in lithology in the Sheffield Scientific School; in 1893 instructor in geology and lithology; in 1894 assistant professor of inorganic geology; in 1897 professor of physical geology, which is his present position. He is a member of the Geological Society of Washington; fellow of the Geological Society of North America; of the Geological Society of Stockholm; of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and various other societies and clubs; member of the petrographical committee of the international congress of geologists and of the Yale University council; is associate editor of the "American Journal of Science," and is joint author with W. H. Weed of many works published chiefly by the government as part of the memoirs of the geological survey. He has been a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of the country and is a specialist in petrology.

SMITH, Robert Hardy, lawyer, was born in Edenton, Chowan co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1813, son of Robert Hardy and Elizabeth (Gregory) Smith, of English descent. He received a classical education, and being thrown upon his own resources at an early age by his father's reverses, he taught school for several years while studying law. In 1832 he removed to Alabama, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar, settling in practice at Livingston, Sumter co., where he was associated with William B. Ochiltree, and afterwards with Col. William M. Inge. His first appearance in political life was in 1849 as successful Whig candidate to represent Sumter county in the legislature. His abilities soon raised him to a conspicuous position in the party. In 1853 he removed to Mobile, Ala., to succeed to the practice of John A. Campbell, of the Mobile bar, who had just been elevated by Pres. Pierce to the U. S. supreme bench. From that time he was frequently retained in important cases before the supreme court in Washington, D. C. During the secession agitation Mr. Smith was sought by all parties as a leader, and his opinions upon pending questions were generally called for. After the convention at Montgomery called to determine the course of Alabama, he began his first public service of a diplomatic character in connection with the revolution. In conjunction with Isham W. Garrott he was appointed a commissioner to North Carolina, his native state, to confer on the subject of co-operation in the event of secession. Among other duties imposed upon that convention was the selection of two deputies for the state at large to the provincial congress, which was to organize the Confederate government, and Mr. Smith was elected to the position. In February, 1861, the provisional congress met, and by many Mr. Smith was regarded as one of its strongest and wisest men. Upon the expiration of his term in congress he organized the 36th Alabama regiment, of which he was elected colonel. On account of infirm health he was compelled to retire from the service and was appointed president of the military court in Gen. Forney's department. Even in the midst of revolution his respect for law was undiminished, and he having announced that the creation of the court, of which he was the head, was unlawful, it was forthwith abolished. After the close of the war he returned to the practice of his profession in Mobile. His position as a leader of the bar engaged him in all the heavy litigation which then arose. His great powers as a constitutionalist were never better dis-

played than when, in 1865, he argued in the district court the invalidity of the act of congress prescribing an oath for attorneys. When in reconstruction times Richard Busteed, judge of the U. S. district court for the southern district of Alabama, had by his administration of the office given great offense to the bar, Mr. Smith undertook, without compensation, his impeachment before the U. S. senate, which resulted in Judge Busteed's resignation and the appointment of Justice Wood, afterwards associate justice of the supreme court. The close of Mr. Smith's career at the bar was in the prosecution of the case of the state *vs.* the Stanton, Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, involving more than $1,000,000, the seemingly endless litigation of which was brought to a successful conclusion by him. He was a man of great intellectual vigor, remarkable analytical powers and broad culture; being also a great debater, and conspicuous for his high sense of honor. He was married three times: first, in 1839, to Evelina, second, in 1845, to Emily Caroline, both daughters of Col. William M. Inge, and third, in April, 1850, to Helen, daughter of Thomas H. Herndon, of Green county, Ala.; he had thirteen children. Mr. Smith died, March 13, 1878.

JWMcLaughlin

McLAUGHLIN, James Wharton, physician, was born at Springfield, Clark co., O., Sept. 7, 1840, son of Cyrus Duncan and Sarah Saunders (Wharton) McLaughlin. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio; began to read medicine in 1858 in Tremont City, O., under the direction of his uncle, Andrew McLaughlin, M.D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and the medical department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane, being graduated in 1867. In March, 1861, he joined the 1st Kentucky regiment, Confederate infantry; was elected lieutenant of company D. at their reorganization just before the battle of Manassas, and served in that capacity until the regiment was disbanded, immediately after the peninsula campaign in Virginia. He then joined Gilmore's company of scouts of the 14th Virginia cavalry, and afterwards served with Gens. Morgan and Forrest until the close of the war. After the war he went to Texas; in January, 1866, became associated with Dr. Sam D. McLeary, of Colorado county, in the practice of medicine, and in the same year attended his second course of lectures, receiving his degree in the spring of 1867. He practiced medicine at Fayetteville, Texas, in 1867–70; removed to Austin in January of the latter year, and in November, 1868, removed to Galveston. He is a member and ex-president of Travis County Medical Society; member and ex-president of the Austin District Medical Association; member and ex-president of the Texas State Medical Association; member of the Texas Academy of Sciences; was state delegate to the convention for the organization of the 9th international medical congress; is a member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association, and the Pan-American medical congress. In the great epidemic of dengue fever of 1885, Dr. McLaughlin did bacteriologic research work to ascertain whether the fever is caused by a specific micro-organism, and a report of his investigations was read at the meeting of the American Medical Association at St. Louis. He is the author of a volume entitled "Fermentation, Infection and Immunity," presenting an original theory of these subjects. Dr. McLaughlin was editor of the "Texas Sanitarian" ("Texas Medical News"). In September, 1867, he was elected by the regents of the State University to the chair of medicine in the School of Medicine, University of Texas. He was married in Colorado county, Texas, in 1867, to Tabitha, only child of Dr. Bird and Sarah Evelin (Jones) Moore, of Fayette county, Texas. Their children are: Dr. Wharton Bird, Sarah Evelin, Minnie Eliza, Cyrus, James Wilson, and Frances Tabitha.

Chas L. Allen

ALLEN, Charles Linnæus, lawyer, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich, Oct. 22, 1849, son of Jonathan Adams and Mary (Marsh) Allen. He comes of New England colonial stock on both sides. His father, a native of Middlebury, Vt., was a physician of note and president of Rush Medical College, Chicago, for fifteen years prior to his death. In the maternal line, he is descended from Maj. Ezekiel Ransom, a subaltern on Gen. Washington's staff during the last years of the revolutionary war; also from Gen. Samuel Fletcher, who was at the battle of Bunker hill, and after the close of hostilities was a prominent factor in the early state life of Vermont. Charles L. Allen was educated in the schools of his native city and in Chicago, and was graduated at Denison University, Granville, O., in June, 1870. He read law in the office of Walker, Dexter & Smith, and, being admitted to the bar, became a member of the firm in 1876. Mr. Allen is the only member who has continued his connection to the present time. The senior partner, James M. Walker, resigned to become general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and at the time of his death was its president. His partner, Wirt Dexter, succeeded him as general counsel, and retained the office during the remainder of his life. In 1879, by the accession of John J. Herrick, the firm's style beame Dexter, Herrick & Allen. The present firm, Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin, enjoys one of the largest and most profitable practices in Chicago, and has figured in the most noted cases before the state and Federal courts. Mr. Allen has been for many years an active director in several railroads and other corporations. He is a profound student in several branches of art and literature, and during extensive travels, both in the United States and abroad, he has been an intelligent observer of matters interesting to people of culture. Socially, he enjoys a wide popularity, and is a member of the Chicago, Union League, University, Union, Literary, Caxton and Onwentsia clubs, all of Chicago. He was married, June 3, 1873, to Lucy E., daughter of Gen. William H. Powell, who was brigadier-general of cavalry, under Gen. Sheridan, throughout the civil war, and at its close was brevetted major-general. They have a daughter, Dora Alice.

BUTTERFIELD, Roger Williams, lawyer, was born at Elbridge, Onondaga co., N. Y., April 28, 1844, son of Rev. Isaac and Sarah A. (Templeton) Butterfield, and a descendant of Benjamin Butterfield, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts as early as 1638, settling in Charlestown. The family, though not a large one, is represented in many states of the Union. His father, a native of Andover, Vt., was for fifty years a minister of the Baptist denomination, having charges in New York state, New Jersey, Iowa and Michigan, and was widely known as a man of intellectual strength and eloquence. Mr. Butterfield studied in Griswold College, Davenport, Ia., and then entered Princeton College, where he was graduated with high honors in 1866. In the fall of the same year he entered the law school of the University of Michigan, being graduated in 1868, and immediately thereafter he removed to Grand Rapids, where he entered the law office of Hon. John W. Champlin, afterwards a member of the court of appeals of Michigan. In January, 1869, he entered into partnership with Judge Champlin, and the firm of Champlin & Butterfield continued until 1878, when it was changed by the admission of the Hon. John C. Fitzgerald. In 1876 Mr. Butterfield withdrew, and from that time was either alone or the senior member of Butterfield & Withey. In 1887 he entered into partnership with Willard F. Keeney, and the firm of Butterfield & Keeney was formed. During the years that have passed since his admission to the bar, he has been too thoroughly absorbed in his profession to engage in politics. He has, however, shown great interest in public questions and has at different times taken an active part in their discussion. In 1887 he was elected a regent of the University of Michigan, was renominated by acclamation in 1895, and was reelected by a very large majority Mr. Butterfield is a director of the Grand Rapids Chair Co.; the Widdicomb Furniture Co.; the Fox Machine Co.; the Aldine Manufacturing Co.; the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, of which he is a member. He is held in the highest esteem by all his fellow citizens; and his judgement and influence are eagerly sought, not only in matters pertaining to his profession, but also in all questions of public interest, whether civil, political, educational or moral. Every enterprise of importance seeks his endorsement because his signature is a sufficient guarantee to all of its worthy character. All men are drawn to him by a genial kindliness which is unmistakably genuine. He was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 24, 1876, to Leonora I., daughter of Moses and Leonora H. (Craw) Drake. They have three sons and one daughter.

R.W. Butterfield

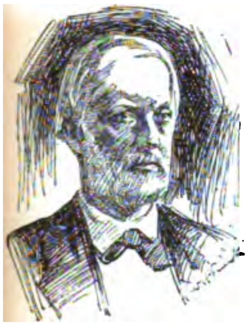
OTIS, James, real estate owner, was born at Montville, Conn., April 1, 1818, son of Joseph and Nancy (Billings) Otis, and descendant in the eighth generation of John Otis, from Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, who settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1635. His father was a farmer and removed with his family to Berlin, O., when James was five years old. Until 1856 young Otis followed the calling of his father, but was ambitious to go further west, and in 1856 he made a trip to Kankakee and Milwaukee to decide where he should invest his money, but concluded to buy Chicago property. He sold his Ohio holdings and moved to Chicago. James and his brothers have owned and controlled about as much property in the city of Chicago as any family during its history. Mr. Otis was prominent in many religious and philanthropic movements in Chicago. He was president of the board of trustees of what is now McCormick Theological Seminary in 1870–84. He furnished the means for founding the Chicago "Tribune." In 1867 he traveled in Europe, and in Paris was presented to the emperor and empress of France. He was married at Huron, O., in October, 1845, to Margaretta, daughter of Deacon Philo Adams. She bore him three sons and two daughters, and died in August, 1866. Mr. Otis died in Chicago, Sept. 14, 1895.

BANCROFT, Frederic, historian, was born in Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 30, 1860, son of Addison Newton and Catherine (Blair) Bancroft. His great-grandfather, William Bancroft, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, enlisting from Conway, Mass.; his father, originally an architect, built Knox College Seminary, and was a strong anti-slavery man and Congregationalist. His mother's father, a pioneer farmer in southern Illinois, served in the war of 1812. Frederic was graduated at Amherst in 1882 (Ph.D. Columbia, 1885), studied law and political science at Columbia, and spent two years (1885–87) in the study of history, political economy and diplomacy in Berlin, Freiburg (Baden) and in the École des Science Politiques, Paris. He was librarian of the department of state in 1888–92; since then he has been engaged in historical or academic work. He has given courses of lectures at Columbia, Johns Hopkins and Chicago universities, and is a frequent contributor to magazines and periodicals on historical and diplomatic questions. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the Metropolitan Club of Washington and the Reform Club of New York city. He is the author of "The Negro in Politics" (1885); "Life of William H. Seward" (2 vols., 1900); "History of the Confederacy" (in preparation).

O'HARA, James, jurist and lawyer, was born at New Liberty, Owen co., Ky., May 6, 1825. His father, James O'Hara, was born in Ireland in 1785, and when ten years of age came with his parents to America and settled in Woodford county, Ky. He was educated by his elder brother, Kean O'Hara, who had preceded his parents to America and had for several years been engaged in teaching and had acquired a great reputation as an educator of rare ability. Kean O'Hara was the father of Theodore O'Hara, the poet. James O'Hara, 1st, also taught school and having fitted himself for the practice of law, entered on practice in Owen county in 1828. He devoted himself to the adjustment of land titles, a prolific source of litigation arising out of military surveys, and was accounted a successful lawyer. James O'Hara, 2d, was educated by his uncle, Kean O'Hara, and at St. Mary College, Lebanon, Ky. Admitted to the bar in 1851, in Grant county, in 1859 he removed to Covington, where he has since resided; in 1863–68 he was associated with John G. Carlisle. In 1868 Mr. O'Hara was elected judge of the circuit court, and continued on the bench until 1874, when he resigned to re-enter the profession in partnership with Hon. J. W. Stevenson, then U. S. senator from Kentucky. The standing of the firm was of the highest. Judge O'Hara has devoted himself uninterruptedly to his profession, never aspiring to office outside of it. He was strongly endorsed for a vacancy in the sixth district of the U. S. circuit court, receiving the unanimous support of the bar of Kentucky, the appellate bench and of the entire legislature. He retains the characteristics which won favor at the Kentucky bar in the middle of the century, and at the same time has kept abreast of the times, and with the wonderful development in the science of jurisprudence brought about by the changing conditions of business and life in this later period. He has been and is an active adherent of the Catholic faith.

J O'Hara

READE, Edwin Godwin, jurist, was born at Mt. Tirzah, Person co., N. C., Nov. 13, 1812. When very young he lost his father, and with his mother and two brothers was left with very small means. In early life he helped to support the family by work on a farm, in a carriage and blacksmith shop, and in a tanyard. At eighteen years of age he started to procure an education, and as soon as he had made sufficient progress entered an academy at Spring Grove, Granville co., N. C., paying for his own instruction by teaching the younger boys the rudiments he had so recently learned himself. Instead of entering college he began to read law in 1833, studying the law books kindly loaned him by a retired lawyer. He received license to practice in 1835. Previous to that, at the June term of the court, when, according to the custom of the times, the candidates announced themselves, he astonished everyone by declaring himself a Whig candidate for legislature, and in a well-prepared speech arraigned the administration of Pres. Jackson. This was certainly bold, as at the last election there had been but eleven anti-Jackson votes cast in the county. He made such an effective canvass that he was beaten by only 100 votes. He at once attained prominence, and his rise at the bar was rapid. In 1855 he was nominated for congress against John Kerr, one of the finest orators in the state, and was elected. On Mr. Lincoln's election Jno. A. Gilmer, then congressman from North Carolina, wrote to Judge Reade at the instance of Mr. Seward, to know whether he would accept a seat in the cabinet. This he declined, but strongly urged Mr. Gilmer to accept. In 1863 he was appointed by Gov. Vance, Confederate states senator, and at the expiration of the appointment in the same year he was elected judge of the supreme court. When all offices were declared vacant in 1865, he was reappointed provisionally by the governor, until the legislature elected him judge of the supreme court. In 1868, when, by the terms of the new constitution, the judges were to be chosen by the people, Judge Reade was nominated by both the Democrats and Republicans, and elected without opposition for a term of ten years. At its close he was elected president of the Raleigh National Bank, then somewhat embarrassed. He speedily redeemed the credit of the bank and remained its president until his death. He was chosen almost unanimously a delegate to the state convention of 1865 which was called to readjust relations with the Federal government, and elected its president by acclamation. On taking the chair Judge Reade made a memorable address beginning, "We are going home," which attracted wide attention. It is said that in his prime he never had a superior as an advocate before a jury. He always spoke with clarity and simplicity. His practice was to allow an opponent to supply defects, correct errors, and do almost anything he desired in fixing up his case before trial; but when the trial commenced and swords were drawn, he said "I threw away the scabbard and fought for a funeral." He was a caustic and trenchant writer, and many of his articles and addresses have been published in pamphlet form. His judicial opinions usually short, though always terse and clear, are to be found in the nineteen volumes, North Carolina Reports, '61–79 inclusive, covering his thirteen years on the supreme bench. Among notable cases tried by him was the famous Johnston will case, in which the ablest counsel summoned from all parts of the state appeared, and in which was involved the validity of the will of James C. Johnston, disposing of the largest estate in North Carolina. The case was tried below by Chief-justice Merrimon, then upon the superior court bench, and the opinion affirming the judgment on appeal is by Judge Reade. The issue was the sanity of the testator. Judge Reade was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, which he joined early in life, and was a ruling elder more than thirty-five years. He was charitable but unostentatious in bestowing alms. His first wife was Emily Moore, of the family of Gen. Moore and Bishop Moore. She died in 1871, and he subsequently married Mrs. Mary E., widow of Benjamin J. Parmelee of Washington, N. C. Judge Reade died Oct. 18, 1894.



HUBBARD, William, minister and historian, was born in England in 1621. In 1630 his parents emigrated to America, and in 1642 William was a member of the first class graduating from Harvard College. Studying theology, he was ordained in 1665, and had charge of the Congregational Church in Ipswich, Mass., until 1703. He published a number of sermons and works entitled: "A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians from 1607 to 1677," "Testimony of the Order of the Gospels in Churches" (1701), and "A History of New England," containing the history from the discovery of the country to the year 1680. This last work was purchased by the state for the sum of £50, and was printed in 1815 by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Its author died in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 14, 1704.

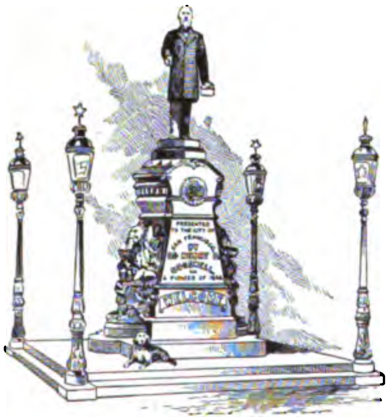
ALL BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND I CLAIM AS MY BRETHREN
DR HENRY D. COGSWELL S.F.C.S.A. A.D. 1865

I HONOR MERITORIOUS DEEDS OF PHILANTHROPY HEROISM AND FIDELITY
I ENCOURAGE TEMPERANCE ART SCIENCE AND MECHANICS
GRANTED TO LORD HUMPHRY COGSWELL A.D. 1447.

COGSWELL, Henry Daniel, philanthropist, inventor and pioneer, was born in Tolland, Tolland co., Conn., March 3, 1819, the second of five children. His father was an architect and builder, in moderate circumstances, who also did the general carpentering for that section of the country. In hopes of bettering his condition, he removed, in 1828, to Orwell, Oswego co., N. Y.; but, owing to the difficulties of transportation, placed Henry in care of his paternal grandfather, who died a few months afterward, leaving the boy, then scarcely ten years of age, upon his own resources. Nothing daunted, the boy set about seeking employment, and soon obtained work in a cotton factory at South Coventry, on a promised salary of fifty cents per week, with board. He, however, received only a few articles of clothing, and no money, and, in the dead of winter, was thrown out of employment by a breakdown in the mill. However, he secured employment at Willington, where, by working almost day and night, he obtained board and lodging, and the privilege of attending school for a few hours daily. In the following winter he made his way to Coventry, where he had expected to continue schooling, but work failing before he could begin his studies, he was sent to the poor-house—first at Willington and then at Coventry. After three months the authorities found a

H D Cogswell DDS

place for him at Dike's Mills, at fifty cents per week and board. From there he went to the Eagle Mills, at Mansfield, where his wages were increased to $1.00 weekly in store pay, but at the end of six months he removed to Canterbury, and thence to Uncasville. After three months in the latter place he went to live at Mohegan with Rev. Anson Gleason, who held an appointment from the government to teach the Indians in that section, with the privilege of instructing any white children who could pay $1.00 per month. This young Cogswell managed to do, in the meantime working before and after school hours for his board. He also earned a small amount as janitor of the church. From Mohegan he went to Willimantic, and thence to Eagleville, where he worked some time, but on leaving, he was obliged to forfeit six weeks' pay by not giving six weeks' notice—in fact, receiving nothing for his labor. Undaunted, however, he walked seventy-five miles to Pawtucket, R. I., and there obtained work in a cotton mill at $1.00 per week and board. In 1835 he became apprenticed to Joseph Martin, a jeweler of Providence, and served for a year and a half, until hard times compelled his employer to discontinue business. In the meanwhile Cogswell had devoted all his spare time to study, acquiring by his persistence a fairly good education. Consequently, when thrown out of employment at this time, he was able to pass a competitive examination for the position of principal in the district school at Sandy Creek, Oswego co., N. Y., where he had with him seven lady assistants, teaching about 100 pupils. Determining to study medicine, he served as attendant in Dr. John Ally's Infirmary, at Watertown, N. Y., for about six months, and was then, for about a year, a student in the office of Drs. Douglas and Hale in Sandy Creek, being, as a special favor, allowed to visit patients and distribute physic and prescriptions. Then returning to Providence, he began study with Dr. Salmon Hull & Son, one of the most noted dental firms in the United States, and after about two years and a half under their instruction, he began business for himself. At the end of seven years he was one of the best-known and most successful dentists in Rhode Island. He returned to Pawtucket in 1847, and there practiced his profession for two years. About this time he obtained a caveat on his invention of the vacuum chamber for securing plates of artificial teeth in the mouth, which was a vast improvement over the spiral springs and other clumsy contrivances then in use. Had he obtained letters patent he would doubtless have realized almost fabulous wealth, as his vacuum plates are in almost universal use throughout the civilized world. A full description of the invention, and its application, is set forth in a paper read by him before the Pacific Coast Dental Society, and published, with illustrations, in the San Francisco "Dental Jarius" for October, 1881. All this was interrupted by the gold fever of 1849, which led Dr. Cogswell to emigrate to California, with the intention of starting a general supply business in addition to his professional practice. He settled first in Stockton, and there for a while conducted a store, with a branch at Curtis Creek, Tuolumne co., both of which proved very remunerative. Nevertheless, he shortly closed out this business, and began professional practice in San Francisco, at the same time dealing in all kinds of dental instruments, and medical, surgical and chemical appliances. The profits of his business ventures he invested carefully in land and stocks, and upon relinquishing active practice in 1855, found himself possessed of a property worth at least $2,000,000. Thereafter his time was largely devoted to the management of his increasing interests, with occasional lengthy visits to various points in North and South America. In 1870, with his wife, he set out on a four years' tour of the world, in course of which he visited many of the most noted historical localities, and was able, by personal systematic observation, to do very much to compensate for his lack of early educational advantages. But while profiting by every opportunity to increase his own store of knowledge, he was quite as constant in making practical observations on the way in which money might be judiciously expended in assisting those whose early life is a struggle against adverse conditions. He was also awake to the evils of intemperance, and the great benefits to be derived by the masses from having fountains of pure drinking water at convenient places about a city. He accordingly had erected in sixteen of the largest cities of the United States, and at a total cost of over $100,000, bronze and granite drinking fountains, supplied with a contrivance of his own invention whereby a small piece of ice will serve to cool a large amount of water in the hottest weather. This invention was patented both in the United States and Europe, and has proved exceedingly effective. The dedication of these fountains was made an occasion of public festivity in several cities. In 1882, upon Dr. Cogswell's offer to erect a fountain in Washington, D. C., congress adopted joint resolution No. 30, resolving that "the offer of the said H. D. Cogswell be, and is, accepted, and authority be granted to erect the said drinking fountain, under the supervision and direction of the commissioners of the District of Colum-


Dr Henry D Cogswell Drinking Fountain

bia, upon such part of the government grounds in the city of Washington as the said commissioners may designate." The commissioners were further authorized to maintain lights over the fountain, and keep up the supply of ice whenever it seemed desirable. This fountain was erected on Pennsylvania avenue. In 1865 Dr. Cogswell donated a lot and building of considerable value to the University of California, for the purposes of a dental school. The regents, however, handicapped by lack of sufficient funds, were obliged, at the end of nine years, to return the gift, by virtue of a special act of legislature permitting the transaction. Perhaps the most monumental achievement in the doctor's long line of beneficences is the building and endowment of the Cogswell Polytechnic College of San Francisco. This institution, completed and formally opened in 1887, has since been the centre of a noble work in providing the elements of a sound, practical education as well as thorough training in manual, industrial and technical branches, for all worthy applicants. Every facility that modern improved methods could suggest is provided for the convenience of students; in short, with a devoted solicitude, the generous founder has provided for others' help all that he lacked in his own childhood of struggle and privation. Architecturally, the building is one of the finest for school purposes in the city, and is surrounded by a tasteful lawn and grounds. The heating and sanitary appliances are as perfect as can be devised; the lecture-rooms and grand hall are provided with every convenience, and the wood-working department, modeling rooms, machine-shop and forge-rooms lack nothing of perfect equipment. There is, in addition, a fine library and a museum of natural history. Accommodations are provided for 600 students. The building and its endowment represent over $1,500,000. Thus unsparing of expense or trouble, Dr. Cogswell has presented the city with one of its most valued institutions, and has at the same time met the crying need of the hour—the fitting of the young to take places in the world as useful and industrious citizens. He and his wife have been members of the board of trustees of this school from its foundation. In way of furthering the work of the Sailors' Home Society, Dr. Cogswell purchased and set apart in the City Cemetery a plot of ground 400 by 400 feet for the burial of the unknown dead, and thereon erected a bronze monument suitably inscribed. This generous effort turned his thoughts into the direction of providing a suitable resting-place for himself and wife. He accordingly purchased a plot in the Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, Cal., where he has had built a stately mausoleum, designed by himself, and which, while eminently fitted for a burial-place, is a veritable work of art, and scarcely suggestive of a sepulchre. Four statues—representing Faith, Hope, Charity and Temperance—adorn the corners, while on the sides of the pedestal is inscribed Dr. Cogswell's favorite motto: "I honor meritorious deeds of philanthropy, heroism and fidelity. I encourage temperance, art, science and mechanics." Dr. Cogswell was married, in 1847, to Caroline E., daughter of Ruel Richards, a well-known manufacturer of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Cogswell has ably seconded all her husband's efforts for the uplifting of his fellow-men, and her name has been associated with his in all great enterprises.

THOMPSON, Maurice, lawyer and author, was born in Fairfield, Ind., Sept. 9, 1844. His father, who was a Baptist preacher, removed to Kentucky soon after the birth of his son, and later settled near Calhoun, Ga., where the family continued to reside until the close of the war. From earliest childhood Mr. Thompson was educated by private tutors, chosen for their special attainments, and in this way became master of several languages and thoroughly proficient in mathematics. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Confederate army and served continuously until after the surrender of Gen. Lee. In 1865 he went to Florida, made a long excursion into the Everglades, and in a small boat explored Lake Okeechobee and the Kissimmee river. In this and other wildwood excursions, he was armed with a light fowling piece and a bow and arrows. He is a surprisingly expert archer, and his book, "The Witchery of Archery," gives a fanciful description of his truly picturesque and unusual experiences. Early in his youth he declared his intention to adopt the profession of literature, but the war having left his father's family wrecked in fortune, he put aside this ambition for the time and took up the study of law. He left Georgia in 1868, and went to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he found employment as a civil engineer, and quickly rose to the position of the chief engineer of a great railroad project, which was completed in three years. After some further engineering experience, building other railroads, bridges, etc., he opened a law office in Crawfordsville. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature; in 1884 was made state geologist, and in 1888 was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland. He has been very prominent in Democratic politics, having made speeches in every campaign for many years. It was not until 1876 that he began to attract general attention as a writer for the magazines, and in 1888 he resigned the office of state geologist to devote himself to literary work, soon after accepting an editorial position with the New York "Independent," which he still (1897) holds. Of late his literary work, aside from editorial writing, has consisted of short stories, published mostly in the "Century Magazine;" critical papers for "America," the "Independent," Chautauquan," "Forum," and "North American Review"; light essays on natural history, which have been published in book form, and articles on athletic sports, hunting and angling, in all of which he has long been known as an expert. Mr. Thompson's home is at Crawfordsville, Ind., but he spends about half the year on the gulf coast of the South near New Orleans. His published works are: "Hoosier Mosaics" (1875); "Witchery of Archery" (1878); "A Tallahassee Girl" (1882); "His Second Campaign" (1883); "Songs of Fair Weather" (1883); "At Love's Extremes" (1885); "A Banker of Bankersville" (1886); "By-Ways and Birdnotes" (1886); "Boy's Book of Sports" (1886); "Sylvan Secrets" (1887); "A Fortnight of Folly" (1888); "Story of Louisiana History" (1889); "Poems" (1892); "The King of Honey Island" (1893); "Ethics of Literary Art" (1893); "Lincoln's Grave" (1894); "The Ocala Boy" (1895).

Albert J Logan

LOGAN, Albert J., manufacturer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7, 1857, son of James and Elvira M. (Gill) Logan, and a descendant of John Gill, a native of Ireland, who came to this country about 1770 and served in the revolutionary war. He was educated at the public schools and the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester. He entered commercial life as shipping clerk in one of Pittsburgh's leading upholstery houses and later was traveling salesman for the same firm. In 1879 he became interested with the firm in which he was employed as a partner, and in 1882 he commenced business under the firm name of A. J. Logan & Co., manufacturers of mattresses and bedding. In this business he is still actively engaged, having built it up from a small beginning to one of the largest and most complete establishments for manufacturing mattresses and bedding in this country. He is also a director in the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, the People's Insurance Co., and the Bellefield Land Co., of Pittsburgh. He is a Republican in politics, and was one of the organizers and an active member in aiding to establish the Americus Republican Club of Pittsburgh, and was at one time vice-president of the League of Republican Clubs in Pennsylvania. Mr. Logan has for many years been a director and is now a vice-president of the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh, and has given much time and attention to public affairs through that institution. He aided in the establishing of the Newsboys' Home of Pittsburgh and was a member of the citizens' committee appointed for the sufferers of the Johnstown flood in 1889. In 1894 he was executive director of the committee having in charge the entertaining of the G. A. R. in Pittsburgh, on the occasion of their twenty-eighth annual encampment. In 1898 he was a member of the subsistence committee which cared for the soldiers of the Spanish war that went to Pittsburgh. Since 1875 he has been a member of the national guard of Pennsylvania, and in 1898 was elected colonel of the 17th regiment, remaining in command of that regiment until it was mustered out in July, 1899. He was then assigned to duty on the staff of Gov. Stone. During the time Col. Logan was connected with the national guard he served with it in the suppression of the riots of 1877 at Pittsburgh and Luzerne county; in the coke regions in 1891; Homestead in 1892, and Punxsutawney in 1894. In April, 1898, as quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania, he had charge of the transferring of the state property taken by the national guard into the United States service at the call for volunteers for the war with Spain. Col. Logan is a member of the Duquesne Club; vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, Nov. 16, 1882, to Susan E., daughter of Col. John Murphy, of Pittsburgh. They have no children.

MOOERS, Frederick M., capitalist and miner, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1847. After a common school education at the age of sixteen he went to New York city, where he was employed in a wholesale drug business. After that he was for a time engaged upon the staff of the Brooklyn "Eagle." In 1880 he went to Leadville, Col., and from there to California, where in 1895, while prospecting in the desert portion of Kern county with Messrs. John Singleton and C. A. Burcham, he aided in locating the famous Yellow Aster mine, which has been pronounced the most valuable gold mine in the United States. Mr. Mooers is director and vice-president of the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Co.

SINGLETON, John, miner and capitalist, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., April 13, 1847, son of Robert L. and Elizabeth S. (Scott) Singleton. His father was a physician, who removed from Virginia to Tennessee in 1820. He was educated in the public schools of Nashville and in Notre Dame College, South Bend, Ind. In 1870 he went to California, where he was engaged in various enterprises. In April, 1895, he aided in locating the Yellow Aster group of mines in Kern county, Cal., which proved to be a very valuable property. The Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Co. was formed in November, 1897, of which Mr. Singleton became president. He has been tireless in his energies in developing the vast resources of these mines, and was largely instrumental in bringing them to their present pre-eminence as a gold-mining proposition. As a part of this great development he has installed one of the largest plants in America, and he was chiefly instrumental in building up the town of Randsburg, Cal.

Geo T Hoagland

HOAGLAND, George Tunis, capitalist, was born at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), N. J., Feb. 7, 1814, son of Cornelius Hatfield and Catherine (Brown) Hoagland. He early learned the carpenter's trade, working at this in the vicinity of New York city until 1837, when he went west; first to St. Louis; then south, to Memphis, Tenn.; in 1838 returning to Missouri, and settling in Boonville, Cooper co., engaged in carpenter contracting. In 1852 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he has since resided, and has continuously been interested in the lumber business. He established, in 1861, yards at Omaha, Neb., and at Council Bluffs, Ia., later becoming interested in wholesale yards at Hannibal, Mo., and manufacturing establishments in the same line at Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, Wis. He is also connected with the Badger Lumber Co., with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., and yards throughout Missouri and Kansas. Mr. Hoagland is actively asociated with the Methodist Episcopal church South in St. Joseph, and is a strong supporter of the temperance cause; he has been a generous contributor to religious and philanthropic enterprises. For the last twenty years he has not given his personal attention to his lumber business; but has been engaged in loaning his surplus means on real estate security, mostly in and around Buchanan county. He was married, Feb. 2, 1842, to Nancy Gale, of Elizabeth, N. J. They have two sons and one daughter.

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